Wil Rich Armstrong

VIRGIL

PART I.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS BUCOLICA ET GEORGICA

VIRGIL'S
BUCOLICS AND GEORGICS

WITH ENGLISH NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY

ON THE BUCOLICS

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P. VIRGILII MARONIS
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ECLOGA I.—TITYRUS.

MELIBŒUS. TITYRUS.

Mel. Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi
Sylvestrem tenui musam meditaris avenâ :
Nos patriæ fines et dulcia linquimus arva ;
Nos patriam fugimus : tu, Tityre, lentus in umbrâ
Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas.
Tit. O Melibœe, deus nobis hæc otia fecit :
Namque erit ille mihi semper deus : illius aram
Sæpe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.
Ille meas errare boves, ut cernis, et ipsum
Ludere, quæ vellem, calamo permisit agresti.
Mel. Non equidem invideo ; miror magis : undique totis
Usque adeo turbatur agris. En, ipse capellas
Protenus æger ago ; hanc etiam vix, Tityre, duco.
Hic inter densas corylos modo namque gemellos,
Spem gregis, ah ! silice in nudâ connixa reliquit.
Sæpe malum hoc nobis, si mens non læva fuisset
De cœlo tactas memini prædicere quercus ;
[Sæpe sinistra cavâ prædixit ab ilice cornix.]
Sed tamen, iste deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis.
Tit. Urbem, quam dicunt *Romam*, Melibœe, putavi

Stultus ego huic nostræ similem, quo sæpe solemus
Pastores ovium teneros depellere fœtus.
Sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus hædos
Nôram: sic parvis componere magna solebam.
Verum hæc tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes,
Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi.
  Mel. Et quæ tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?
  Tit. Libertas: quæ sera, tamen respexit inertem;
Candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat:
Respexit tamen, et longo post tempore venit,
Postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit.
Namque (fatebor enim) dum me Galatea tenebat,
Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculî.
Quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis,
Pinguis et ingratæ premeretur caseus urbi,
Non unquam gravis ære domum mihi dextra redibat.
  Mel. Mirabar, quid mœsta deos, Amarylli, vocares;
Cui pendere suâ patereris in arbore poma.
Tityrus hinc aberat. Ipsæ te, Tityre, pinus,
Ipsi te fontes, ipsa hæc arbusta, vocabant.
  Tit. Quid facerem? neque servitio me exire licebat,
Nec tam præsentes alibi cognoscere divos.
Hic illum vidi juvenem, Melibœe, quotannis
Bis senos cui nostra dies altaria fumant.
Hic mihi responsum primus dedit ille petenti:
Pascite, ut ante, boves, pueri; submittite tauros.
  Mel. Fortunate senex! ergo tua rura manebunt,
Et tibi magna satis: quamvis lapis omnia nudus
Limosoque palus obducat pascua junco.
Non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fœtas;
Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia lædent.
Fortunate senex! hic, inter flumina nota
Et fontes sacros, frigus captabis opacum.
Hinc tibi, quæ semper vicino ab limite sepes
Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti,
Sæpe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro.
Hinc altâ sub rupe canet frondator ad auras;
Nec tamen interea raucæ, tua cura, palumbes,
Nec gemere aëriâ cessabit turtur ab ulmo.
  Tit. Ante leves ergo pascentur in æthere cervi,
Et freta destituent nudos in littore pisces;
Ante, pererratis amborum finibus, exsul

Aut Ararim Parthus bibet, aut Germania Tigrim :
Quam nostro illius labatur pectore vultus.
MEL. At nos hinc alii sitientes ibimus Afros ;
Pars Scythiam et rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxem,
Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.
En, unquam patrios longo post tempore fines,
Pauperis et tugurî congestum cespite culmen,
Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas ?
Impius hæc tam culta novalia miles habebit ?
Barbarus has segetes ? En, quo discordia cives
Produxit miseros ! en, queis consevimus agros !
Insere nunc, Melibœe, piros, pone ordine vites.
Ite meæ, felix quondam pecus, ite capellæ !
Non ego vos posthac, viridi projectus in antro,
Dumosâ pendere procul de rupe videbo :
Carmina nulla canam ; non, me pascente, capellæ,
Florentem cytisum et salices carpetis amaras.
TIT. Hic tamen hanc mecum poteras requiescere noctem
Fronde super viridi ; sunt nobis mitia poma,
Castaneæ molles, et pressi copia lactis :
Et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant ;
Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbræ.

ECLOGA II.—ALEXIS.

FORMOSUM pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin,
Delicias domini ; nec quid speraret habebat.
Tantum inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos
Assidue veniebat : ibi hæc incondita solus
Montibus et sylvis studio jactabat inani :—
O crudelis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas ?
Nil nostri miserere ? mori me denique coges.
Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant ;
Nunc virides etiam occultant spineta lacertos ;
Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus æstu
Allia serpyllumque herbas contundit olentes :
At mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustro,
Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis.
Nonne fuit satius tristes Amaryllidis iras

Atque superba pati fastidia? nonne Menalcan?
Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses.
O formose puer, nimium ne crede colori:
Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.
Despectus tibi sum; nec, qui sim, quæris, Alexi;
Quam dives pecoris, nivei quam lactis abundans.
Mille meæ Siculis errant in montibus agnæ:
Lac mihi non æstate novum, non frigore defit.
Canto, quæ solitus, si quando armenta vocabat,
Amphion Dircæus in Actæo Aracyntho.
Nec sum adeo informis: nuper me in littore vidi,
Quum placidum ventis staret mare: non ego Daphnin
Judice te metuam, si nunquam fallat imago.
O tantum libeat mecum tibi sordida rura
Atque humiles habitare casas, et figere cervos,
Hædorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco!
Mecum una in sylvis imitabere Pana canendo.
Pan primus calamos cerâ conjungere plures
Instituit: Pan curat oves oviumque magistros.
Nec te pœniteat calamo trivisse labellum:
Hæc eadem ut sciret, quid non faciebat Amyntas?
Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutis
Fistula, Damœtas dono mihi quam dedit olim;
Et dixit moriens, Te nunc habet ista secundum.
Dixit Damœtas; invidit stultus Amyntas.
Præterea duo, nec tutâ mihi valle reperti,
Capreoli, sparsis etiam nunc pellibus albo,
Bina die siccant ovis ubera; quos tibi servo.
Jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat;
Et faciet; quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra.
Huc ades, o formose puer: tibi lilia plenis
Ecce ferunt Nymphæ calathis; tibi candida Naïs,
Pallentes violas et summa papavera carpens,
Narcissum et florem jungit bene olentis anethi:
Tum, casiâ atque aliis intexens suavibus herbis,
Mollia luteolâ pingit vaccinia calthâ.
Ipse ego cana legam tenerâ lanugine mala,
Castaneasque nuces, mea quas Amaryllis amabat:
Addam cerea pruna; et honos erit huic quoque pomo;
Et vos, o lauri, carpam, et te, proxima myrte;
Sic positæ quoniam suaves miscetis odores.
Rusticus es, Corydon; nec munera curat Alexis;

Nec, si muneribus certes, concedat Iolas.
Heu, heu, quid volui misero mihi! floribus Austrum,
Perditus, et liquidis immisi fontibus apros.
Quem fugis, ah demens? habitârunt dî quoque sylvas,
Dardaniusque Paris. Pallas, quas condidit, arces
Ipsa colat: nobis placeant ante omnia sylvæ.
Torva leæna lupum sequitur; lupus ipse capellam;
Florentem cytisum sequitur lasciva capella;
Te Corydon, o Alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas.
Adspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci,
Et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras:
Me tamen urit amor; quis enim modus adsit amori?
Ah Corydon, Corydon, quæ te dementia cepit!
Semiputata tibi frondosâ vitis in ulmo est.
Quin tu aliquid saltem, potius quorum indiget usus,
Viminibus mollique paras detexere junco?
Invenies alium, si te hic fastidit, Alexin.

ECLOGA III.—PALÆMON.

MENALCAS. DAMŒTAS. PALÆMON.

MEN. Dic mihi, Damœta, cujum pecus? an Melibœi?
DAM. Non; verum Ægonis: nuper mihi tradidit Ægon.
MEN. Infelix o semper, oves, pecus! ipse Neæram
Dum fovet, ac, ne me sibi præferat illa, veretur,
Hic alienus oves custos bis mulget in horâ;
Et succus pecori, et lac subducitur agnis.
DAM. Parcius ista viris tamen objicienda memento.
Novimus et qui te, transversa tuentibus hircis,
Et quo (sed faciles Nymphæ risêre) sacello.
MEN. Tum, credo, quum me arbustum vidêre Miconis,
Atque malâ vites incidere falce novellas.
DAM. Aut hic ad veteres fagos, quum Daphnidis arcum
Fregisti et calamos; quæ tu, perverse Menalca,
Et, quum vidisti puero donata, dolebas;
Et, si non aliqua nocuisses, mortuus esses.
MEN. Quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures?
Non ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum
Excipere insidiis, multum latrante lyciscâ?

Et quum clamarem, Quo nunc se proripit ille?
Tityre, coge pecus: tu post carecta latebas.
DAM. An mihi cantando victus non redderet ille,
Quem mea carminibus meruisset fistula, caprum?
Si nescis, meus ille caper fuit: et mihi Damon
Ipse fatebatur; sed reddere posse negabat.
MEN. Cantando tu illum? aut unquam tibi fistula cerâ
Juncta fuit? non tu in triviis, indocte, solebas
Stridenti miserum stipulâ disperdere carmen?
DAM. Vis ergo, inter nos, quid possit uterque, vicissim
Experiamur? Ego hanc vitulam (ne forte recuses,
Bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fœtus)
Depono: tu dic, mecum quo pignore certes.
MEN. De grege non ausim quidquam deponere tecum:
Est mihi namque domi pater, est injusta noverca;
Bisque die numerant ambo pecus, alter et hædos.
Verum id quod multo tute ipse fatebere majus,
(Insanire libet quoniam tibi), pocula ponam
Fagina, cælatum divini opus Alcimedontis;
Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis
Diffusos hederâ vestit pallente corymbos.
In medio duo signa: Conon; et, quis fuit alter,
Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem;
Tempora quæ messor, quæ curvus arator haberet?
Necdum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo.
DAM. Et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit,
Et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho;
Orpheaque in medio posuit, sylvasque sequentes.
Necdum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo.
Si ad vitulam spectas, nihil est quod pocula laudes.
MEN. Nunquam hodie effugies; veniam quocunque vocâris.
Audiat hæc tantum vel qui venit, ecce, Palæmon.
Efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas.
DAM. Quin age, si quid habes; in me mora non erit ulla;
Nec quemquam fugio: tantum, vicine Palæmon,
Sensibus hæc imis (res est non parva) reponas.
PAL. Dicite: quandoquidem in molli consedimus herbâ;
Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos,
Nunc frondent sylvæ, nunc formosissimus annus.
Incipe, Damœta; tu deinde sequêre, Menalca.
Alternis dicetis; amant alterna Camœnæ.
DAM. Ab Jove principium, Musæ: Jovis omnia plena:

Ille colit terras ; illi mea carmina curæ.
MEN. Et me Phœbus amat : Phœbo sua semper apud me
Munera sunt, lauri, et suave rubens hyacinthus.
DAM. Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella ;
Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante videri.
MEN. At mihi sese offert ultro, meus ignis, Amyntas ;
Notior ut jam sit canibus non Delia nostris.
DAM. Parta meæ Veneri sunt munera ; namque notavi
Ipse locum, aëriæ quo congessêre palumbes.
MEN. Quod potui, puero sylvestri ex arbore lecta
Aurea mala decem misi ; cras altera mittam.
DAM. O quoties, et quæ nobis Galatea locuta est !
Partem aliquam, venti, divûm referatis ad aures !
MEN. Quid prodest, quod me ipse animo non spernis, Amynta,
Si, dum tu sectaris apros, ego retia servo ?
DAM. Phyllida mitte mihi ; meus est natalis, Iola :
Quum faciam vitulâ pro frugibus, ipse venito.
MEN. Phyllida amo ante alias ; nam me discedere flevit :
Et, Longum, formose, vale, vale, inquit, Iola.
DAM. Triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres,
Arboribus venti, nobis Amaryllidis iræ.
MEN. Dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus hædis,
Lenta salix fœto pecori, mihi solus Amyntas.
DAM. Pollio amat nostram, quamvis est rustica, Musam :
Pierides, vitulam lectori pascite vestro.
MEN. Pollio et ipse facit nova carmina : pascite taurum,
Jam cornu petat, et pedibus qui spargat arenam.
DAM. Qui te, Pollio, amat, veniat quo te quoque gaudet :
Mella fluant illi, ferat et rubus asper amomum.
MEN. Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi ;
Atque idem jungat vulpes, et mulgeat hircos.
DAM. Qui legitis flores, et humi nascentia fraga,
Frigidus, o pueri, fugite hinc, latet anguis in herbâ.
MEN. Parcite, oves, nimium procedere ; non bene ripæ
Creditur : ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccat.
DAM. Tityre, pascentes a flumine reice capellas ;
Ipse, ubi tempus erit, omnes in fonte lavabo.
MEN. Cogite oves, pueri ; si lac præceperit æstus,
Ut nuper, frustra pressabimus ubera palmis.
DAM. Heu, heu, quam pingui macer est mihi taurus in ervo!
Idem amor exitium pecori, pecorisque magistro.
MEN. His certe neque amor causa est : vix ossibus hærent.

Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos.
DAM. Dic, quibus in terris (et eris mihi magnus Apollo,)
Tres pateat cœli spatium, non amplius, ulnas.
MEN. Dic, quibus in terris inscripti nomina regum
Nascantur flores; et Phyllida solus habeto.
PAL. Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites:
[Et vitulâ tu dignus, et hic; et quisquis amores
Aut metuet dulces, aut experietur amaros.]
Claudite jam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt.

ECLOGA IV.—POLLIO.

SICELIDES Musæ, paullo majora canamus;
Non omnes arbusta juvant humilesque myricæ:
Si canimus sylvas, sylvæ sint consule dignæ.
Ultima Cumæi venit jam carminis ætas;
Magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo.
Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna;
Jam nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto.
Tu modo nascenti puero, quo ferrea primum
Desinet, ac toto surget gens aurea mundo,
Casta, fave, Lucina: tuus jam regnat Apollo.
Teque adeo decus hoc ævi, te consule, inibit,
Pollio; et incipient magni procedere menses.
Te duce, si qua manent, sceleris vestigia nostri
Irrita perpetuâ solvent formidine terras.
Ille deûm vitam accipiet, divisque videbit
Permixtos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis;
Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.
At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu,
Errantes hederas passim cum baccare, tellus,
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.
Ipsæ lacte domum referent distenta capellæ
Ubera; nec magnos metuent armenta leones.
Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores:
Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
Occidet; Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum.
At simul heroum laudes, et facta parentis
Jam legere, et quæ sit poteris cognoscere virtus;

Molli paullatim flavescet campus aristâ,
Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva;
Et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella.
Pauca tamen suberunt priscæ vestigia fraudis,
Quæ tentare Thetin ratibus, quæ cingere muris
Oppida, quæ jubeant telluri infindere sulcos.
Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quæ vehat Argo
Delectos heroas; erunt etiam altera bella;
Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles.
Hinc, ubi jam firmata virum te fecerit ætas,
Cedet et ipse mari vector; nec nautica pinus
Mutabit merces: omnis feret omnia tellus.
Non rastros patietur humus, non vinea falcem;
Robustus quoque jam tauris juga solvet arator.
Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores:
Ipse sed in pratis aries jam suave rubenti
Murice, jam croceo mutabit vellera luto;
Sponte suâ sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos.
  Talia sæcla, suis dixerunt, currite, fusis
Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcæ.
Aggredere o magnos (aderit jam tempus) honores,
Cara deûm soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum!
Adspice convexo nutantem pondere mundum;
Terrasque, tractusque maris, cœlumque profundum;
Adspice, venturo lætentur ut omnia sæclo.
O mihi tam longæ maneat pars ultima vitæ,
Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facta!
Non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus,
Nec Linus; huic mater quamvis, atque huic pater adsit:
Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo.
Pan etiam, Arcadiâ mecum si judice certet,
Pan etiam Arcadiâ dicat se judice victum.
  Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem:
Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses.
Incipe, parve puer: cui non risêre parentes,
Nec deus hunc mensâ, dea nec dignata cubili est.

ECLOGA V.—DAPHNIS.

MENALCAS. MOPSUS.

MEN. CUR non, Mopse, boni quoniam convenimus ambo,
Tu calamos inflare leves, ego dicere versus,
Hic corylis mixtas inter considimus ulmos?
MOP. Tu major; tibi me est æquum parere, Menalca;
Sive sub incertas Zephyris motantibus umbras,
Sive antro potius succedimus: adspice, ut antrum
Sylvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis.
MEN. Montibus in nostris solus tibi certet Amyntas.
MOP. Quid, si idem certet Phœbum superare canendo?
MEN. Incipe, Mopse, prior: si quos aut Phyllidis ignes,
Aut Alconis habes laudes, aut jurgia Codri.
Incipe: pascentes servabit Tityrus hædos.
MOP. Immo hæc, in viridi nuper quæ cortice fagi
Carmina descripsi, et modulans alterna notavi,
Experiar: tu deinde jubeto, certet Amyntas.
MEN. Lenta salix quantum pallenti cedit olivæ,
Puniceis humilis quantum saliunca rosetis;
Judicio nostro tantum tibi cedit Amyntas.
MOP. Sed tu desine plura, puer: successimus antro.
Exstinctum Nymphæ crudeli funere Daphnin
Flebant: vos coryli testes, et flumina, Nymphis:
Quum, complexa sui corpus miserabile nati,
Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater.
Non ulli pastos illis egêre diebus
Frigida, Daphni, boves ad flumina; nulla neque amnem
Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam.
Daphni, tuum Pœnos etiam ingemuisse leones
Interitum, montesque feri sylvæque loquuntur.
Daphnis et Armenias curru subjungere tigres
Instituit; Daphnis thiasos inducere Bacchi,
Et foliis lentas intexere mollibus hastas.
Vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvæ,
Ut gregibus tauri, segetes ut pinguibus arvis;
Tu decus omne tuis. Postquam te fata tulerunt,
Ipsa Pales agros, atque ipse reliquit Apollo.
Grandia sæpe quibus mandavimus hordea sulcis,
Infelix lolium et steriles nascuntur avenæ:

Pro molli violâ, pro purpureo narcisso,
Carduus et spinis surgit paliurus acutis.
Spargite humum foliis, inducite fontibus umbras,
Pastores : mandat fieri sibi talia Daphnis.
Et tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen :
Daphnis ego in sylvis, hinc usque ad sidera notus,
Formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse.
MEN. Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine poeta,
Quale sopor fessis in gramine ; quale per æstum
Dulcis aquæ saliente sitim restinguere rivo.
Nec calamis solum æquiparas, sed voce magistrum :
Fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo.
Nos tamen hæc quocumque modo tibi nostra vicissim
Dicemus ; Daphninque tuum tollemus ad astra ;
Daphnin ad astra feremus : amavit nos quoque Daphnis.
MOP. An quidquam nobis tali sit munere majus ?
Et puer ipse fuit cantari dignus ; et ista
Jampridem Stimicon laudavit carmina nobis.
MEN. Candidus insuetum miratur limen Olympi,
Sub pedibusque videt nubes et sidera Daphnis.
Ergo alacris sylvas et cetera rura voluptas,
Panaque, pastoresque tenet, Dryadasque puellas.
Nec lupus insidias pecori, nec retia cervis
Ulla dolum meditantur : amat bonus otia Daphnis.
Ipsi lætitiâ voces ad sidera jactant
Intonsi montes ; ipsæ jam carmina rupes,
Ipsa sonant arbusta, Deus, deus ille, Menalca !
Sis bonus o felixque tuis ! en quatuor aras ;
Ecce duas tibi, Daphni ; duas, altaria Phœbo :
Pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quotannis,
Craterasque duo statuam tibi pinguis olivi :
Et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho,
Ante focum, si frigus erit, si messis, in umbrâ,
Vina novum fundam calathis Ariusia nectar.
Cantabunt mihi Damœtas et Lyctius Ægon ;
Saltantes Satyros imitabitur Alphesibœus.
Hæc tibi semper erunt, et quum sollemnia vota
Reddemus Nymphis, et quum lustrabimus agros.
Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit,
Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadæ ;
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.
Ut Baccho Cererique, tibi sic vota quotannis

Agricolæ facient; damnabis tu quoque votis.
MOP. Quæ tibi, quæ tali reddam pro carmine dona?
Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus Austri,
Nec percussa juvant fluctu tam littora, nec quæ
Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles.
MEN. Hâc te nos fragili donabimus ante cicutâ:
Hæc nos, *Formosum Corydon ardebat Alexin;*
Hæc eadem docuit, *Cujum pecus? an Melibœi?*
MOP. Ac tu sume pedum, quod, me quum sæpe rogaret,
Non tulit Antigenes (et erat tum dignus amari),
Formosum paribus nodis atque ære, Menalca.

ECLOGA VI.—SILENUS.

PRIMA Syracosio dignata est ludere versu
Nostra, nec erubuit sylvas habitare, Thalia.
Quum canerem reges et prælia, Cynthius aurem
Vellit, et admonuit: Pastorem, Tityre, pingues
Pascere oportet oves, deductum dicere carmen.
Nunc ego, (namque super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes,
Vare, tuas cupiant, et tristia condere bella),
Agrestem tenui meditabor arundine musam.
Non injussa cano: si quis tamen hæc quoque, si quis
Captus amore leget, te nostræ, Vare, myricæ,
Te nemus omne canet; nec Phœbo gratior ulla est.
Quam sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen.
Pergite, Pierides:—Chromis et Mnasylos in antro
Silenum pueri somno vidêre jacentem,
Inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho:
Serta procul tantum capiti delapsa jacebant;
Et gravis attritâ pendebat cantharus ansâ.
Aggressi, nam sæpe senex spe carminis ambo
Luserat, injiciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis.
Addit se sociam, timidisque supervenit, Ægle;
Ægle, Naïadum pulcherrima; jamque videnti
Sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit.
Ille dolum ridens, Quo vincula nectitis? inquit.
Solvite me, pueri; satis est potuisse videri.
Carmina, quæ vultis, cognoscite; carmina vobis,

Huic aliud mercedis erit. Simul incipit ipse.
  Tum vero in numerum Faunosque ferasque videres
Ludere, tum rigidas motare cacumina quercus.
Nec tantum Phœbo gaudet Parnassia rupes;
Nec tantum Rhodope mirantur et Ismarus Orphea.
Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque, animæque, marisque, fuissent,
Et liquidi simul ignis ; ut his exordia primis
Omnia, et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis :
Tum durare solum, et discludere Nerea ponto
Cœperit, et rerum paullatim sumere formas :
Jamque novum terræ stupeant lucescere solem,
Altius atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres ;
Incipiant silvæ quum primum surgere, quumque
Rara per ignotos errent animalia montes.
Hinc lapides Pyrrhæ jactos, Saturnia regna,
Caucaseasque refert volucres, furtumque Promethei.
His adjungit, Hylan nautæ quo fonte relictum
Clamâssent, ut littus, Hyla, Hyla, omne sonaret ;
Et fortunatam, si nunquam armenta fuissent,
Pasiphaën nivei solatur amore juvenci.
Ah, virgo infelix, quæ te dementia cepit ?
Prœtides implêrunt falsis mugitibus agros :
At non tam turpes pecudum tamen ulla secuta est
Concubitus, quamvis collo timuisset aratrum,
Et sæpe in levi quæsîsset cornua fronte.
Ah, virgo infelix, tu nunc in montibus erras :
Ille, latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho,
Ilice sub nigrâ pallentes ruminat herbas ;
Aut aliquam in magno sequitur grege. Claudite, Nymphæ,
Dictææ Nymphæ, nemorum jam claudite saltus ;
Si qua forte ferant oculis sese obvia nostris
Errabunda bovis vestigia : forsitan illum
Aut herbâ captum viridi, aut armenta secutum,
Perducant aliquæ stabula ad Gortynia vaccæ.
Tum canit Hesperidum miratam mala puellam :
Tum Phaëthontiadas musco circumdat amaræ
Corticis, atque solo proceras erigit alnos.
Tum canit, errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum
Aonas in montes ut duxerit una sororum ;
Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis ;
Ut Linus hæc illi, divino carmine pastor,

Floribus atque apio crines ornatus amaro,
Dixerit, Hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musæ,
Ascræo quos ante seni ; quibus ille solebat
Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos.
His tibi Grynei nemoris dicatur origo :
Ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo.
Quid loquar, ut Scyllam Nisi, quam fama secuta est,
Candida succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris,
Dulichias vexâsse rates, et gurgite in alto
Ah ! timidos nautas canibus lacerâsse marinis ?
Aut, ut mutatos Terei narraverit artus ?
Quas illi Philomela dapes, quæ dona parârit ?
Quo cursu deserta petiverit, et quibus ante
Infelix sua tecta supervolitaverit alis ?
Omnia quæ, Phœbo quondam meditante, beatus
Audiit Eurotas, jussitque ediscere lauros,
Ille canit ; pulsæ referunt ad sidera valles :
Cogere donec oves stabulis, numerumque referre
Jussit, et invito processit Vesper Olympo.

ECLOGA VII.—MELIBŒUS.

MELIBŒUS. CORYDON. THYRSIS.

MEL. FORTE sub argutâ consederat ilice Daphnis,
Compulerantque greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum ;
Thyrsis oves, Corydon distentas lacte capellas ;
Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo,
Et cantare pares, et respondere parati.
Huc mihi, dum teneras defendo a frigore myrtos,
Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat ; atque ego Daphnin
Adspicio : ille ubi me contra videt, Ocyus, inquit,
Huc ades, o Melibœe ; caper tibi salvus, et hædi ;
Et, si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbrâ.
Huc ipsi potum venient per prata juvenci ;
Hic virides tenerâ prætexit arundine ripas
Mincius, eque sacrâ resonant examina quercu.
Quid facerem ? neque ego Alcippen nec Phyllida habebam,
Depulsos a lacte domi quæ clauderet agnos ;
Et certamen erat, Corydon cum Thyrside, magnum.

Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo.
Alternis igitur contendere versibus ambo
Cœpêre : alternos Musæ meminisse volebant.
Hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis.
  Cor. Nymphæ, noster amor, Libethrides, aut mihi carmen,
Quale meo Codro, concedite ; proxima Phœbi
Versibus ille facit : aut, si non possumus omnes,
Hic arguta sacrâ pendebit fistula pinu.
  Thyr. Pastores, hederâ crescentem ornate poetam,
Arcades, invidiâ rumpantur ut ilia Codro :
Aut, si ultra placitum laudârit, baccare frontem
Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.
  Cor. Setosi caput hoc apri tibi, Delia, parvus
Et ramosa Micon vivacis cornua cervi.
Si proprium hoc fuerit, levi de marmore tota
Puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno.
  Thyr. Sinum lactis, et hæc te liba, Priape, quotannis
Exspectare sat est : custos es pauperis horti.
Nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus ; at tu,
Si fœtura gregem suppleverit, aureus esto.
  Cor. Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ,
Candidior cycnis, hederâ formosior albâ ;
Quum primum pasti repetent præsepia tauri,
Si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, venito.
  Thyr. Immo ego Sardoïs videar tibi amarior herbis,
Horridior rusco, projectâ vilior algâ,
Si mihi non hæc lux toto jam longior anno est.
Ite domum pasti, si quis pudor, ite juvenci.
  Cor. Muscosi fontes, et somno mollior herba,
Et quæ vos rarâ viridis tegit arbutus umbrâ,
Solstitium pecori defendite ; jam venit æstas
Torrida, jam læto turgent in palmite gemmæ.
  Thyr. Hic focus, et tædæ pingues ; hic plurimus ignis
Semper, et assiduâ postes fuligine nigri :
Hic tantum Boreæ curamus frigora, quantum
Aut numerum lupus, aut torrentia flumina ripas.
  Cor. Stant et juniperi, et castaneæ hirsutæ ;
Strata jacent passim sua quæque sub arbore poma ;
Omnia nunc rident : at, si formosus Alexis
Montibus his abeat, videas et flumina sicca.
  Thyr. Aret ager ; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba ;
Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras.

Phyllidis adventu nostræ nemus omne virebit ;
Jupiter et læto descendet plurimus imbri.
Cor. Populus Alcidæ gratissima, vitis Iaccho,
Formosæ myrtus Veneri, sua laurea Phœbo :
Phyllis amat corylos ; illas dum Phyllis amabit,
Nec myrtus vincet corylos, nec laurea Phœbi.
Thyr. Fraxinus in sylvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,
Populus in fluviis, abies in montibus altis :
Sæpius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas,
Fraxinus in sylvis cedat tibi, pinus in hortis.
Mel. Hæc memini, et victum frustra contendere Thyrsin.
[Ex illo Corydon, Corydon est tempore nobis.]

ECLOGA VIII.—PHARMACEUTRIA.

DAMON. ALPHESIBŒUS.

Pastorum musam Damonis et Alphesibœi,
Immemor herbarum quos est mirata juvenca
Certantes, quorum stupefactæ carmine lynces,
Et mutata suos requiêrunt flumina cursus ;
Damonis musam dicemus et Alphesibœi.
Tu mihi, seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi,
Sive oram Illyrici legis æquoris ; en erit unquam
Ille dies, mihi cum liceat tua dicere facta ?
En erit, ut liceat totum mihi ferre per orbem
Sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurno ?
A te principium, tibi desinet : accipe jussis
Carmina cœpta tuis ; atque hanc sine tempora circum
Inter victrices hederam tibi serpere lauros.
Frigida vix cœlo noctis decesserat umbra,
Quum ros in tenerâ pecori gratissimus herbâ est ;
Incumbens tereti Damon sic cœpit olivæ :—
Dam. Nascere, præque diem veniens age, Lucifer, almum ;
Conjugis indigno Nisæ deceptus amore
Dum queror, et divos, quanquam nil testibus illis
Profeci, extremâ moriens tamen alloquor horâ.
Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Mænalus argutumque nemus pinosque loquentes
Semper habet ; semper pastorum ille audit amores,

Panaque, qui primus calamos non passus inertes.
Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Mopso Nisa datur : quid non speremus amantes ?
Jungentur jam gryphes equis, ævoque sequenti
Cum canibus timidi venient ad pocula damæ.
Mopse, novas incide faces : tibi ducitur uxor.
Sparge, marite, nuces : tibi deserit Hesperus Œtam.
Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
O digno conjuncta viro ! dum despicis omnes,
Dumque tibi est odio mea fistula, dumque capellæ.
Hirsutumque supercilium, promissaque barba ;
Nec curare deûm credis mortalia quemquam.
Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Sepibus in nostris parvam te roscida mala
(Dux ego vester eram) vidi cum matre legentem :
Alter ab undecimo tum me jam ceperat annus ;
Jam fragiles poteram a terrâ contingere ramos.
Ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error !
Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Nunc scio, quid sit Amor :—duris in cotibus illum
Aut Tmaros, aut Rhodope, aut extremi Garamantes,
Nec generis nostri puerum nec sanguinis, edunt.
Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Sævus Amor docuit natorum sanguine matrem
Commaculare manus : crudelis tu quoque, mater ;
Crudelis mater magis, an puer improbus ille ?
Improbus ille puer : crudelis tu quoque, mater.
Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Nunc et oves ultro fugiat lupus ; aurea duræ
Mala ferant quercus ; narcisso floreat alnus ;
Pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricæ ;
Certent et cycnis ululæ ; sit Tityrus Orpheus ;
Orpheus in sylvis, inter delphinas Arion.
Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Omnia vel medium fiant mare : vivite, sylvæ !
Præceps aërii speculâ de montis in undas
Deferor ; extremum hoc munus morientis habeto.
Desine, Mænalios jam desine, tibia, versus.
Hæc Damon :—vos, quæ responderit Alphesibœus,
Dicite, Pierides ; non omnia possumus omnes.
ALPH. Effer aquam, et molli cinge hæc altaria vittâ ;
Verbenasque adole pingues et mascula thura ;

Conjugis ut magicis sanos avertere sacris
Experiar sensus : nihil hic nisi carmina desunt.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin.
Carmina vel cœlo possunt deducere Lunam;
Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulyxi ;
Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin.
Terna tibi hæc primum triplici diversa colore
Licia circumdo, terque hæc altaria circum
Effigiem duco : numero deus impare gaudet.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin.
Necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores ;
Necte, Amarylli, modo ; et, Veneris, dic, vincula necto.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin.
Limus ut hic durescit, et hæc ut cera liquescit,
Uno eodemque igni ; sic nostro Daphnis amore.
Sparge molam, et fragiles incende bitumine lauros :
Daphnis me malus urit ; ego hanc in Daphnide laurum.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin.
Talis amor Daphnin, qualis, quum fessa juvencum
Per nemora atque altos quærendo bucula lucos
Propter aquæ rivum viridi procumbit in ulvâ,
Perdita nec seræ meminit decedere nocti ;
Talis amor teneat, nec sit mihi cura mederi.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin.
Has olim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit,
Pignora cara sui ; quæ nunc ego limine in ipso,
Terra, tibi mando : debent hæc pignora Daphnin.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin.
Has herbas, atque hæc Ponto mihi lecta venena,
Ipse dedit Mœris : nascuntur plurima Ponto.
His ego sæpe lupum fieri, et se condere sylvis,
Mœrin, sæpe animas imis excire sepulchris,
Atque satas alio vidi traducere messes.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin.
Fer cineres, Amarylli, foras, rivoque fluenti,
Transque caput, jace ; nec respexeris : his ego Daphnin
Aggrediar ; nihil ille deos, nil carmina curat.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin.
Adspice : corripuit tremulis altaria flammis
Sponte suâ, dum ferre moror, cinis ipse. Bonum sit !
Nescio quid certe est ; et Hylax in limine latrat.

Credimus ? an, qui amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt ?
Parcite, ab urbe venit, jam parcite, carmina, Daphnis.

ECLOGA IX.—MŒRIS.

LYCIDAS. MŒRIS.

Lyc. Quo te, Mœri, pedes ? an, quo via ducit, in urbem ?
Mœr. O Lycida, vivi pervenimus : advena nostri,
Quod nunquam veriti sumus, ut possessor agelli
Diceret, Hæc mea sunt : veteres migrate coloni.
Nunc victi, tristes, quoniam Fors omnia versat,
Hos illi (quod nec bene vertat !) mittimus hædos.
Lyc. Certe equidem audîeram, qua se subducere colles
Incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo,
Usque ad aquam, et veteres, jam fracta cacumina, fagos,
Omnia carminibus vestrum servâsse Menalcan.
Mœr. Audîeras ; et fama fuit : sed carmina tantum
Nostra valent, Lycida, tela inter Martia, quantum
Chaonias dicunt, aquilâ veniente, columbas.
Quod nisi me quacumque novas incidere lites
Ante sinistra cavâ monuisset ab ilice cornix ;
Nec tuus hic Mœris, nec viveret ipse Menalcas.
Lyc. Heu ! cadit in quemquam tantum scelus ? heu, tua nobis
Pene simul tecum solatia rapta, Menalca !
Quis caneret Nymphas ? quis humum florentibus herbis
Spargeret ? aut viridi fontes induceret umbrâ ?
Vel quæ sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper,
Quum te ad delicias ferres, Amaryllida, nostras ?
Tityre, dum redeo, (brevis est via), pasce capellas ;
Et potum pastas age, Tityre ; et inter agendum
Occursare capro (cornu ferit ille) caveto.
Mœr. Immo hæc, quæ Varo necdum perfecta canebat :
Vare, tuum nomen—superet modo Mantua nobis,
Mantua væ miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ !—
Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cycni.
Lyc. Sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos ;
Sic cytiso pastæ distendant ubera vaccæ :
Incipe, si quid habes : et me fecêre poetam

Pierides; sunt et mihi carmina; me quoque dicunt
Vatem pastores: sed non ego credulus illis.
Nam neque adhuc Vario videor, nec dicere Cinnâ
Digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores.
  Mœr. Id quidem ago, et tacitus, Lycida, mecum ipse voluto,
Si valeam meminisse; neque est ignobile carmen:—
Huc ades, o Galatea; quis est nam ludus in undis?
Hic ver purpureum; varios hic flumina circum
Fundit humus flores; hic candida populus antro
Imminet, et lentæ texunt umbracula vites.
Huc ades: insani feriant sine littora fluctus.
  Lyc. Quid, quæ te purâ solum sub nocte canentem
Audîeram? numeros memini, si verba tenerem.
  Mœr. *Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus?*
Ecce Dionæi processit Cæsaris astrum;
Astrum, quo segetes gauderent frugibus, et quo
Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem.
Insere, Daphni, piros; carpent tua poma nepotes.
Omnia fert ætas, animum quoque: sæpe ego longos
Cantando puerum memini me condere soles:
Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina; vox quoque Mœrin
Jam fugit ipsa: lupi Mœrin vidêre priores.
Sed tamen ista satis referet tibi sæpe Menalcas.
  Lyc. Causando nostros in longum ducis amores.
Et nunc omne tibi stratum silet æquor; et omnes,
Adspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auræ.
Hinc adeo media est nobis via; namque sepulchrum
Incipit apparere Bianoris: hic, ubi densas
Agricolæ stringunt frondes, hic, Mœri, canamus:
Hic hædos depone; tamen veniemus in urbem:
Aut, si, nox pluviam ne colligat ante, veremur,
Cantantes licet usque (minus via lædet) eamus.
Cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te fasce levabo.
  Mœr. Desine plura, puer; et, quod nunc instat, agamus.
Carmina tum melius, quum venerit ipse, canemus.

ECLOGA X.—GALLUS.

Extremum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem.
Pauca meo Gallo, sed quæ legat ipsa Lycoris,
Carmina sunt dicenda: neget quis carmina Gallo?
Sic tibi, quum fluctus subterlabêre Sicanos,
Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam.
Incipe: sollicitos Galli dicamus amores,
Dum tenera attondent simæ virgulta capellæ.
Non canimus surdis: respondent omnia sylvæ.
Quæ nemora, aut qui vos saltus habuêre, puellæ
Naiades, indigno quum Gallus amore periret?
Nam neque Parnassi vobis juga, nam neque Pindi
Ulla moram fecêre, neque Aonie Aganippe.
Illum etiam lauri, etiam flevêre myricæ;
Pinifer illum etiam solâ sub rupe jacentem
Mænalus, et gelidi fleverunt saxa Lycæi.
Stant et oves circum: (nostri nec pœnitet illas;
Nec te pœniteat pecoris, divine poeta;
Et formosus oves ad flumina pavit Adonis).
Venit et upilio; tardi venêre bubulci;
Uvidus hibernâ venit de glande Menalcas.
Omnes, Unde amor iste, rogant, tibi? Venit Apollo:
Galle, quid insanis? inquit: tua cura Lycoris
Perque nives alium perque horrida castra secuta est.
Venit et agresti capitis Silvanus honore
Florentes ferulas et grandia lilia quassans.
Pan deus Arcadiæ venit, quem vidimus ipsi
Sanguineis ebuli baccis minioque rubentem.
Ecquis erit modus? inquit. Amor non talia curat:
Nec lacrimis crudelis Amor, nec gramina rivis,
Nec cytiso saturantur apes, nec fronde capellæ.
Tristis at ille, Tamen cantabitis, Arcades, inquit,
Montibus hæc vestris; soli cantare periti
Arcades. O mihi tum quam molliter ossa quiescant,
Vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores!
Atque utinam ex vobis unus, vestrique fuissem
Aut custos gregis, aut maturæ vinitor uvæ!
Certe, sive mihi Phyllis, sive esset Amyntas,
Seu quicunque furor (quid tum, si fuscus Amyntas?
Et nigræ violæ sunt, et vaccinia nigra):

Mecum inter salices lentâ sub vite jaceret;
Serta mihi Phyllis legeret, cantaret Amyntas.
Hic gelidi fontes ; hic mollia prata, Lycori;
Hic nemus ; hic ipso tecum consumerer ævo.
Nunc insanus amor duri me Martis in armis
Tela inter media atque adversos detinet hostes.
Tu procul a patriâ (nec sit mihi credere tantum !)
Alpinas, ah dura ! nives et frigora Rheni
Me sine sola vides. Ah te ne frigora lædant !
Ah tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas !
Ibo, et, Chalcidico quæ sunt mihi condita versu,
Carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avenâ.
Certum est in sylvis inter spelæa ferarum
Malle pati, tenerisque meos incidere amores
Arboribus : crescent illæ ; crescetis, amores.
Interea mixtis lustrabo Mænala Nymphis,
Aut acres venabor apros ; non me ulla vetabunt
Frigora Parthenios canibus circumdare saltus.
Jam mihi per rupes videor lucosque sonantes
Ire; libet Partho torquere Cydonia cornu
Spicula : tanquam hæc sint nostri medicina furoris,
Aut deus ille malis hominum mitescere discat.
Jam neque Hamadryades rursum, nec carmina nobis
Ipsa placent ; ipsæ rursum concedite sylvæ.
Non illum nostri possunt mutare labores;
Nec si frigoribus mediis Hebrumque bibamus,
Sithoniasque nives hiemis subeamus aquosæ,
Nec si, quum moriens altâ liber aret in ulmo,
Æthiopum versemus oves sub sidere Cancri.
Omnia vincit Amor; et nos cedamus Amori.
Hæc sat erit, divæ, vestrum cecinisse poetam,
Dum sedet, et gracili fiscellam texit hibisco,
Pierides: vos hæc facietis maxima Gallo;
Gallo, cujus amor tantum mihi crescit in horas,
Quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus.
Surgamus: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra;
Juniperi gravis umbra; nocent et frugibus umbræ.
Ite domum saturæ, venit Hesperus, ite, capellæ.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

GEORGICON LIBRI QUATUOR

AD C. CILNIUM MÆCENATEM.

LIBER PRIMUS.

Quid faciat lætas segetes; quo sidere terram
Vertere, Mæcenas, ulmisque adjungere vites,
Conveniat; quæ cura boum, qui cultus habendo
Sit pecori; apibus quanta experientia parcis;
Hinc canere incipiam. Vos, o clarissima mundi
Lumina, labentem cœlo quæ ducitis annum,
Liber et alma Ceres; vestro si munere tellus
Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit aristâ,
Poculaque inventis Acheloïa miscuit uvis;
Et vos, agrestûm præsentia numina, Fauni,
Ferte simul Faunique pedem, Dryadesque puellæ:
Munera vestra cano. Tuque o, cui prima frementem
Fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti,
Neptune; et cultor nemorum, cui pinguia Ceæ
Ter centum nivei tondent dumeta juvenci;
Ipse nemus linquens patrium, saltusque Lycæi,
Pan ovium custos, tua si tibi Mænala curæ,
Adsis, o Tegeæe, favens; oleæque Minerva
Inventrix; uncique puer monstrator aratri;
Et teneram ab radice ferens, Sylvane, cupressum;
Dîque Deæque omnes, studium quibus arva tueri,
Quique novas alitis non ullo semine fruges,
Quique satis largum cœlo demittitis imbrem.
Tuque adeo, quem mox quæ sint habitura Deorum

Concilia incertum est ; urbesne invisere, Cæsar,
Terrarumque velis curam, et te maximus orbis
Auctorem frugum tempestatumque potentem
Accipiat, cingens maternâ tempora myrto:
An Deus immensi venias maris, ac tua nautæ
Numina sola colant; tibi serviat ultima Thule,
Teque sibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis:
Anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas,
Qua locus Erigonen inter Chelasque sequentes
Panditur; ipse tibi jam brachia contrahit ardens
Scorpios, et cœli justâ plus parte relinquit :
Quicquid eris,—nam te nec sperent Tartara regem,
Nec tibi regnandi veniat tam dira cupido,
Quamvis Elysios miretur Græcia campos,
Nec repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem,—
Da facilem cursum, atque audacibus annue cœptis,
Ignarosque viæ mecum miseratus agrestes,
Ingredere, et votis jam nunc assuesce vocari.
  Vere novo, gelidus canis quum montibus humor
Liquitur, et Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit ;
Depresso incipiat jam tum mihi taurus aratro
Ingemere, et sulco attritus splendescere vomer.
Illa seges demum votis respondet avari
Agricolæ, bis quæ solem, bis frigora sensit:
Illius immensæ ruperunt horrea messes.
At prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus æquor,
Ventos et varium cœli prædiscere morem
Cura sit, ac patrios cultusque habitusque locorum ;
Et quid quæque ferat regio, et quid quæque recuset.
Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ ;
Arborei fœtus alibi, atque injussa virescunt
Gramina. Nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores,
India mittit ebur, molles sua thura Sabæi ;
At Chalybes nudi ferrum, virosaque Pontus
Castorea, Eliadum palmas Epirus equarum ?
Continuo has leges, æternaque fœdera certis
Imposuit natura locis, quo tempore primum
Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem:
Unde homines nati, durum genus. Ergo age, terræ
Pingue solum primis extemplo a mensibus anni
Fortes invertant tauri: glebasque jacentes
Pulverulenta coquat maturis solibus æstas.

At si non fuerit tellus fœcunda, sub ipsum
Arcturum tenui sat erit suspendere sulco:
Illic, officiant lætis ne frugibus herbæ;
Hic, sterilem exiguus ne deserat humor arenam.
Alternis idem tonsas cessare novales,
Et segnem patiere situ durescere campum.
Aut ibi flava seres, mutato sidere, farra,
Unde prius lætum siliquâ quassante legumen,
Aut tenues fœtus viciæ, tristisque lupini
Sustuleris fragiles calamos sylvamque sonantem.
Urit enim lini campum seges, urit avenæ;
Urunt Lethæo perfusa papavera somno.
Sed tamen alternis facilis labor: arida tantum
Ne saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola; neve
Effœtos cinerem immundum jactare per agros.
Sic quoque mutatis requiescunt fœtibus arva;
Nec nulla interea est inaratæ gratia terræ.
Sæpe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros,
Atque levem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis:
Sive inde occultas vires et pabula terræ
Pinguia concipiunt; sive illis omne per ignem
Excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis humor;
Seu plures calor ille vias et cæca relaxat
Spiramenta, novas veniat qua succus in herbas;
Seu durat magis, et venas adstringit hiantes,
Ne tenues pluviæ, rapidive potentia solis
Acrior, aut Boreæ penetrabile frigus adurat.
Multum adeo, rastris glebas qui frangit inertes,
Vimineasque trahit crates, juvat arva; neque illum
Flava Ceres alto nequicquam spectat Olympo:
Et qui, proscisso quæ suscitat æquore terga,
Rursus in obliquum verso perrumpit aratro,
Exercetque frequens tellurem, atque imperat arvis.
Humida solstitia atque hiemes orate serenas,
Agricolæ: hiberno lætissima pulvere farra,
Lætus ager; nullo tantum se Mysia cultu
Jactat, et ipsa suas mirantur Gargara messes.
Quid dicam, jacto qui semine cominus arva
Insequitur, cumulosque ruit male pinguis arenæ?
Deinde satis fluvium inducit, rivosque sequentes?
Et quum exustus ager morientibus æstuat herbis,
Ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam

Elicit : illa cadens raucum per levia murmur
Saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arva.
Quid, qui, ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis,
Luxuriem segetum tenerâ depascit in herbâ,
Quum primum sulcos æquant sata ? quique paludis
Collectum humorem bibulâ deducit arenâ ?
Præsertim incertis si mensibus amnis abundans
Exit, et obducto late tenet omnia limo,
Unde cavæ tepido sudant humore lacunæ.
Nec tamen, hæc quum sint hominumque boumque labores
Versando terram experti, nihil improbus anser
Strymoniæque grues et amaris intuba fibris
Officiunt, aut umbra nocet. Pater ipse colendi
Haud facilem esse viam voluit ; primusque per artem
Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda ;
Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno.
Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni ;
Ne signare quidem, aut partiri limite campum
Fas erat ; in medium quærebant ; ipsaque tellus
Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat.
Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris,
Prædarique lupos jussit pontumque moveri ;
Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit,
Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit :
Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artes
Paullatim, et sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam ;
Ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.
Tunc alnos primum fluvii sensêre cavatas ;
Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit,
Pleïadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton.
Tum laqueis captare feras, et fallere visco
Inventum, et magnos canibus circumdare saltus.
Atque alius latum fundâ jam verberat amnem,
Alta petens ; pelagoque alius trahit humida lina.
Tum ferri rigor, atque argutæ lamina serræ,
Nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum ;
Tum variæ venêre artes : labor omnia vincit
Improbus, et duris urgens in rebus egestas.
Prima Ceres ferro mortales vertere terram
Instituit ; quum jam glandes atque arbuta sacræ
Deficerent sylvæ, et victum Dodona negaret.
Mox et frumentis labor additus ; ut mala culmos

Esset robigo, segnisque horreret in arvis
Carduus : intereunt segetes ; subit aspera sylva,
Lappæque tribulique ; interque nitentia culta
Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenæ.
Quod nisi et assiduis terram insectabere rastris,
Et sonitu terrebis aves, et ruris opaci
Falce premes umbras, votisque vocaveris imbrem ;
Heu, magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervum,
Concussâque famem in sylvis solabere quercu.
  Dicendum et quæ sint duris agrestibus arma ;
Queis sine nec potuêre seri nec surgere messes :
Vomis, et inflexi primum grave robur aratri,
Tardaque Eleusinæ matris volventia plaustra,
Tribulaque, traheæque, et iniquo pondere rastri ;
Virgea præterea Celei vilisque supellex,
Arbuteæ crates et mystica vannus Iacchi :
Omnia quæ multo ante memor provisa repones,
Si te digna manet divini gloria ruris.
Continuo in sylvis magnâ vi flexa domatur
In burim, et curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri :
Huic a stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo ;
Binæ aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso.
Cæditur et tilia ante jugo levis, altaque fagus,
Stivaque, quæ currus a tergo torqueat imos ;
Et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus.
Possum multa tibi veterum præcepta referre ;
Ni refugis, tenuesque piget cognoscere curas.
Area cum primis ingenti æquanda cylindro,
Et vertenda manu, et cretâ solidanda tenaci,
Ne subeant herbæ, neu pulvere victa fatiscat.
Tum variæ illudunt pestes : sæpe exiguus mus
Sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit ;
Aut oculis capti fodêre cubilia talpæ ;
Inventusque cavis bufo, et quæ plurima terræ
Monstra ferunt ; populatque ingentem farris acervum
Curculio, atque inopi metuens formica senectæ.
Contemplator item, quum se nux plurima sylvis
Induet in florem, et ramos curvabit olentes ;
Si superant fœtus, pariter frumenta sequentur.
Magnaque cum magno veniet tritura calore :
At si luxuriâ foliorum exuberat umbra,
Nequicquam pingues paleâ teret area culmos.

Semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes,
Et nitro prius et nigrâ perfundere amurcâ;
Grandior ut fœtus siliquis fallacibus esset:
Et, quamvis igni exiguo, properata maderent.
Vidi lecta diu et multo spectata labore
Degenerare tamen, ni vis humana quotannis
Maxima quæque manu legeret. Sic omnia fatis
In pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri:
Non aliter, quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum
Remigiis subigit, si brachia forte remisit,
Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni.
  Præterea tam sunt Arcturi sidera nobis,
Hædorumque dies servandi, et lucidus Anguis;
Quam quibus in patriam ventosa per æquora vectis
Pontus, et ostriferi fauces tentantur Abydi.
Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas,
Et medium luci atque umbris jam dividit orbem;
Exercete, viri, tauros; serite hordea campis,
Usque sub extremum brumæ intractabilis imbrem.
Necnon et lini segetem et cereale papaver
Tempus humo tegere; et jamdudum incumbere aratris,
Dum siccâ tellure licet, dum nubila pendent.
Vere fabis satio; tum te quoque, Medica, putres
Accipiunt sulci, et milio venit annua cura,
Candidus auratis aperit quum cornibus annum
Taurus, et adverso cedens Canis occidit astro.
At si triticeam in messem robustaque farra
Exercebis humum, solisque instabis aristis;
Ante tibi Eöæ Atlantides abscondantur,
Gnossiaque ardentis decedat stella Coronæ,
Debita quam sulcis committas semina, quamque
Invitæ properes anni spem credere terræ.
Multi ante occasum Maiæ cœpêre; sed illos
Expectata seges vanis elusit aristis.
Si vero viciamque seres vilemque faselum,
Nec Pelusiacæ curam aspernabere lentis;
Haud obscura cadens mittet tibi signa Boötes;
Incipe, et ad medias sementem extende pruinas.
  Idcirco certis dimensum partibus orbem
Per duodena regit mundi Sol aureus astra.
Quinque tenent cœlum zonæ: quarum una corusco
Semper Sole rubens, et torrida semper ab igni;

Quam circum extremæ dextrâ lævâque trahuntur,
Cœruleâ glacie concretæ atque imbribus atris.
Has inter mediamque duæ mortalibus ægris
Munere concessæ Divûm : via secta per ambas,
Obliquus qua se signorum verteret ordo.
Mundus ut ad Scythiam Rhipæasque arduus arces
Consurgit ; premitur Libyæ devexus in Austros.
Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis ; at illum
Sub pedibus Styx atra videt, manesque profundi.
Maximus hic flexu sinuoso elabitur Anguis
Circum, perque duas in morem fluminis Arctos,
Arctos Oceani metuentes æquore tingi.
Illic, ut perhibent, aut intempesta silet nox
Semper, et obtentâ densantur nocte tenebræ :
Aut redit a nobis Aurora, diemque reducit ;
Nosque ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis,
Illic sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper.
Hinc tempestates dubio prædiscere cœlo
Possumus, hinc messisque diem tempusque serendi ;
Et quando infidum remis impellere marmor
Conveniat ; quando armatas deducere classes ;
Aut tempestivam sylvis evertere pinum.
  Nec frustra signorum obitus speculamur et ortus,
Temporibusque parem diversis quatuor annum.
Frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber,
Multa, forent quæ mox cœlo properanda sereno,
Maturare datur : durum procudit arator
Vomeris obtusi dentem ; cavat arbore lintres ;
Aut pecori signum aut numeros impressit acervis.
Exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes,
Atque Amerina parant lentæ retinacula viti.
Nunc facilis rubeâ texatur fiscina virgâ ;
Nunc torrete igni fruges, nunc frangite saxo.
Quippe etiam festis quædam exercere diebus
Fas et jura sinunt : rivos deducere nulla
Religio vetuit, segeti prætendere sepem,
Insidias avibus moliri, incendere vepres,
Balantûmque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.
Sæpe oleo tardi costas agitator aselli
Vilibus aut onerat pomis : lapidemque revertens
Incusum, aut atræ massam picis, urbe reportat.
  Ipsa dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna

Felices operum. Quintam fuge : pallidus Orcus
Eumenidesque satæ ; tum partu Terra nefando
Cœumque Iapetumque creat, sævumque Typhoea,
Et conjuratos cœlum rescindere fratres.
Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam
Scilicet, atque Ossæ frondosum involvere Olympum :
Ter Pater exstructos disjecit fulmine montes.
Septima post decimam felix, et ponere vitem,
Et prensos domitare boves, et licia telæ
Addere : nona fugæ melior, contraria furtis.
   Multa adeo gelidâ melius se nocte dedêre,
Aut quum Sole novo terras irrorat Eöus.
Nocte leves stipulæ melius, nocte arida prata
Tondentur ; noctes lentus non deficit humor.
Et quidam seros hiberni ad luminis ignes
Pervigilat, ferroque faces inspicat acuto :
Interea longum cantu solata laborem
Arguto conjux percurrit pectine telas ;
Aut dulcis musti Vulcano decoquit humorem,
Et foliis undam tepidi despumat aheni.
   At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur æstu,
Et medio tostas æstu terit area fruges.
Nudus ara, sere nudus ; hiems ignava colono.
Frigoribus parto agricolæ plerumque fruuntur,
Mutuaque inter se læti convivia curant ;
Invitat genialis hiems, curasque resolvit :
Ceu pressæ quum jam portum tetigêre carinæ,
Puppibus et læti nautæ imposuêre coronas.
Sed tamen et quernas glandes tum stringere tempus,
Et lauri baccas, oleamque, cruentaque myrta :
Tunc gruibus pedicas, et retia ponere cervis,
Auritosque sequi lepores : tum figere damas,
Stupea torquentem Balearis verbera fundæ ;
Quum nix alta jacet, glaciem quum flumina trudunt.
   Quid tempestates autumni et sidera dicam ?
Atque ubi jam breviorque dies, et mollior æstas,
Quæ vigilanda viris ? vel quum ruit imbriferum ver,
Spicea jam campis quum messis inhorruit, et quum
Frumenta in viridi stipulâ lactentia turgent ?
Sæpe ego, quum flavis messorem induceret arvis
Agricola, et fragili jam stringeret hordea culmo,
Omnia ventorum concurrere prælia vidi,

Quæ gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis
Sublime expulsam eruerent; ita turbine nigro
Ferret hiems culmumque levem, stipulasque volantes.
Sæpe etiam immensum cœlo venit agmen aquarum,
Et fœdam glomerant tempestatem imbribus atris
Collectæ ex alto nubes: ruit arduus æther,
Et pluviâ ingenti sata læta, boumque labores
Diluit; implentur fossæ, et cava flumina crescunt
Cum sonitu, fervetque fretis spirantibus æquor.
Ipse Pater, mediâ nimborum in nocte, coruscâ
Fulmina molitur dextrâ; quo maxima motu
Terra tremit: fugêre feræ; et mortalia corda
Per gentes humilis stravit pavor: ille flagranti
Aut Atho, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo
Dejicit: ingeminant Austri, et densissimus imber:
Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc littora plangunt.
Hoc metuens, cœli menses et sidera serva:
Frigida Saturni sese quo stella receptet;
Quos ignis cœli Cyllenius erret in orbes.
In primis venerare Deos, atque annua magnæ
Sacra refer Cereri, lætis operatus in herbis,
Extremæ sub casum hiemis, jam vere sereno.
Tunc agni pingues, et tunc mollissima vina;
Tunc somni dulces, densæque in montibus umbræ.
Cuncta tibi Cererem pubes agrestis adoret:
Cui tu lacte favos, et miti dilue Baccho;
Terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges,
Omnis quam chorus, et socii comitentur ovantes,
Et Cererem clamore vocent in tecta; neque ante
Falcem maturis quisquam supponat aristis,
Quam Cereri, tortâ redimitus tempora quercu,
Det motus incompositos, et carmina dicat.
Atque hæc ut certis possimus discere signis,
Æstusque, pluviasque, et agentes frigora ventos;
Ipse Pater statuit, quid menstrua Luna moneret,
Quo signo caderent Austri, quid sæpe videntes
Agricolæ propius stabulis armenta tenerent.
Continuo, ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti
Incipiunt agitata tumescere, et aridus altis
Montibus audiri fragor; aut resonantia longe
Littora misceri, et nemorum increbrescere murmur.
Jam sibi tum curvis male temperat unda carinis,

Quum medio celeres revolant ex æquore mergi,
Clamoremque ferunt ad littora ; quumque marinæ
In sicco ludunt fulicæ ; notasque paludes
Deserit, atque altam supra volat ardea nubem.
Sæpe etiam stellas, vento impendente, videbis
Præcipites cœlo labi, noctisque per umbram
Flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus :
Sæpe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas,
Aut summâ nantes in aquâ colludere plumas.
At Boreæ de parte trucis quum fulminat, et quum
Eurique Zephyrique tonat domus, omnia plenis
Rura natant fossis ; atque omnis navita ponto
Humida vela legit :—nunquam imprudentibus imber
Obfuit. Aut illum surgentem vallibus imis
Aëriæ fugêre grues ; aut bucula, cœlum
Suspiciens, patulis captavit naribus auras ;
Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo ;
Et veterem in limo ranæ cecinêre querelam.
Sæpius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova
Angustum formica terens iter ; et bibit ingens
Arcus ; et e pastu decedens agmine magno
Corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis.
Jam varias pelagi volucres, et quæ Asia circum
Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caÿstri,
Certatim largos humeris infundere rores ;
Nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas,
Et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi.
Tum cornix plenâ pluviam vocat improba voce,
Et sola in siccâ secum spatiatur arenâ.
Ne nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellæ
Nescivêre hiemem : testâ quum ardente viderent
Scintillare oleum, et putres concrescere fungos.
Nec minus ex imbri soles, et aperta serena
Prospicere, et certis poteris cognoscere signis.
Nam neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur,
Nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna ;
Tenuia nec lanæ per cœlum vellera ferri.
Non tepidum ad solem pennas in littore pandunt
Dilectæ Thetidi halcyones ; non ore solutos
Immundi meminêre sues jactare maniplos.
At nebulæ magis ima petunt, campoque recumbunt ;
Solis et occasum servans de culmine summo

Nequicquam seros exercet noctua cantus.
Apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus,
Et pro purpureo pœnas dat Scylla capillo.
Quacunque illa levem fugiens secat æthera pennis,
Ecce inimicus, atrox, magno stridore per auras
Insequitur Nisus: qua se fert Nisus ad auras,
Illa levem fugiens raptim secat æthera pennis.
Tum liquidas corvi presso ter gutture voces
Aut quater ingeminant; et sæpe cubilibus altis,
Nescio qua præter solitum dulcedine læti,
Inter se foliis strepitant: juvat, imbribus actis,
Progeniem parvam, dulcesque revisere nidos.
Haud equidem credo, quia sit divinitus illis
Ingenium, aut rerum fato prudentia major:
Verum, ubi tempestas et cœli mobilis humor
Mutavêre vias, et Jupiter uvidus Austris
Densat erant quæ rara modo, et quæ densa relaxat;
Vertuntur species animorum, et pectora motus
Nunc alios, alios, dum nubila ventus agebat,
Concipiunt: hinc ille avium concentus in agris,
Et lætæ pecudes, et ovantes gutture corvi.
Si vero Solem ad rapidum Lunasque sequentes
Ordine respicies, nunquam te crastina fallet
Hora, neque insidiis noctis capiere serenæ.
Luna, revertentes quum primum colligit ignes,
Si nigrum obscuro comprenderit aëra cornu,
Maximus agricolis pelagoque parabitur imber;
At, si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem,
Ventus erit: vento semper rubet aurea Phœbe.
Sin ortu quarto (namque is certissimus auctor)
Pura, neque obtusis per cœlum cornibus ibit,
Totus et ille dies, et qui nascentur ab illo
Exactum ad mensem, pluviâ ventisque carebunt:
Votaque servati solvent in littore nautæ
Glauco, et Panopeæ, et Inoo Melicertæ.
Sol quoque et exoriens, et quum se condit in undas,
Signa dabit: solem certissima signa sequuntur,
Et quæ mane refert, et quæ surgentibus astris.
Ille ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum
Conditus in nubem, medioque refugerit orbe,
Suspecti tibi sint imbres; namque urget ab alto
Arboribusque satisque Notus, pecorique sinister.

Aut ubi sub lucem densa inter nubila sese
Diversi erumpent radii, aut ubi pallida surget
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile ;
Heu, male tum mites defendet pampinus uvas,
Tam multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando.
Hoc etiam, emenso quum jam decedet Olympo,
Profuerit meminisse magis ; nam sæpe videmus
Ipsius in vultu varios errare colores.
Cœruleus pluviam denunciat, igneus Euros :
Sin maculæ incipient rutilo immiscerier igni,
Omnia tunc pariter vento nimbisque videbis
Fervere. Non illâ quisquam me nocte per altum
Ire, neque a terrâ moneat convellere funem.
At si, quum referetque diem condetque relatum,
Lucidus orbis erit, frustra terrebere nimbis,
Et claro sylvas cernes Aquilone moveri.
Denique, quid Vesper serus vehat, unde serenas
Ventus agat nubes, quid cogitet humidus Auster,
Sol tibi signa dabit :—Solem quis dicere falsum
Audeat ? ille etiam cæcos instare tumultus
Sæpe monet, fraudemque et operta tumescere bella.
Ille etiam exstincto miseratus Cæsare Romam,
Quum caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine texit,
Impiaque æternam timuerunt sæcula noctem :
Tempore quanquam illo tellus quoque, et æquora ponti,
Obscœnique canes, importunæque volucres
Signa dabant. Quoties Cyclopum effervere in agros
Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Ætnam,
Flammarumque globos, liquefactaque volvere saxa !
Armorum sonitum toto Germania cœlo
Audiit ; insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes.
Vox quoque per lucos vulgo exaudita silentes
Ingens ; et simulacra, modis pallentia miris,
Visa sub obscurum noctis ; pecudesque locutæ,
Infandum ! sistunt amnes, terræque dehiscunt ;
Et mœstum illacrymat templis ebur, æraque sudant.
Proluit insano contorquens vortice sylvas
Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes
Cum stabulis armenta tulit : nec tempore eodem
Tristibus aut extis fibræ apparere minaces,
Aut puteis manare cruor cessavit ; et alte
Per noctem resonare lupis ululantibus urbes.

Non alias cœlo ceciderunt plura sereno
Fulgura, nec diri toties arsêre cometæ.
Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
Romanas acies iterum vidêre Philippi :
Nec fuit indignum Superis, bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Hæmi pinguescere campos.
Scilicet et tempus veniet, quum finibus illis
Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,
Exesa inveniet scabrâ rubigine pila,
Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes,
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulchris.
Dii patrii Indigetes, et Romule, Vestaque mater,
Quæ Tuscum Tiberim et Romana palatia servas,
Hunc saltem everso juvenem succurrere sæclo
Ne prohibete ! Satis jampridem sanguine nostro
Laomedonteæ luimus perjuria Trojæ.
Jampridem nobis cœli te regia, Cæsar,
Invidet, atque hominum queritur curare triumphos :
Quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas ; tot bella per orbem ;
Tam multæ scelerum facies ; non ullus aratro
Dignus honos ; squalent abductis arva colonis ;
Et curvæ rigidum falces conflantur in ensem.
Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum ;
Vicinæ ruptis inter se legibus urbes
Arma ferunt ; sævit toto Mars impius orbe :
Ut, quum carceribus sese effudêre quadrigæ,
Addunt in spatia ; et, frustra retinacula tendens,
Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

HACTENUS arvorum cultus, et sidera cœli :
Nunc te, Bacche, canam, necnon sylvestria tecum
Virgulta, et prolem tarde crescentis olivæ.
Huc, pater o Lenæe ! tuis hic omnia plena
Muneribus ; tibi pampineo gravidus autumno
Floret ager, spumat plenis vindemia labris.
Huc, pater o Lenæe, veni ; nudataque musto
Tinge novo mecum direptis crura cothurnis.

Principio arboribus varia est natura creandis.
Namque aliæ, nullis hominum cogentibus, ipsæ
Sponte suâ veniunt, camposque et flumina late
Curva tenent: ut molle siler, lentæque genistæ,
Populus, et glaucâ canentia fronde salicta.
Pars autem posito surgunt de semine: ut altæ
Castaneæ, nemorumque Jovi quæ maxima frondet
Æsculus, atque habitæ Graiis oracula quercus.
Pullulat ab radice aliis densissima sylva:
Ut cerasis, ulmisque; etiam Parnassia laurus
Parva sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbrâ.
Hos natura modos primum dedit: his genus omne
Sylvarum fruticumque viret, nemorumque sacrorum.
Sunt alii, quos ipse viâ sibi reperit usus.
Hic plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum
Deposuit sulcis; hic stirpes obruit arvo,
Quadrifidasque sudes, et acuto robore vallos;
Sylvarumque aliæ pressos propaginis arcus
Expectant, et viva suâ plantaria terrâ.
Nil radicis egent aliæ; summumque putator
Haud dubitat terræ referens mandare cacumen.
Quin et caudicibus sectis (mirabile dictu)
Truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno.
Et sæpe alterius ramos impune videmus
Vertere in alterius; mutatamque insita mala
Ferre pirum, et prunis lapidosa rubescere corna.
Quare agite o, proprios generatim discite cultus,
Agricolæ, fructusque feros mollite colendo;
Neu segnes jaceant terræ. Juvat Ismara Baccho
Conserere, atque oleâ magnum vestire Taburnum.
Tuque ades, inceptumque una decurre laborem,
O decus, o famæ merito pars maxima nostræ,
Mæcenas, pelagoque volans da vela patenti.
Non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto:
Non, mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum,
Ferrea vox: ades, et primi lege littoris oram.
In manibus terræ: non hic te carmine ficto
Atque per ambages et longa exorsa tenebo.
Sponte suâ quæ se tollunt in luminis auras,
Infœcunda quidem, sed læta et fortia surgunt:
Quippe solo natura subest. Tamen hæc quoque si quis
Inserat, aut scrobibus mandet mutata subactis,

Exuerint sylvestrem animum ; cultuque frequent
In quascunque voces artes, haud tarda sequentur.
Necnon et sterilis, quæ stirpibus exit ab imis,
Hoc faciet, vacuos si sit digesta per agros :
Nunc altæ frondes et rami matris opacant,
Crescentique adimunt fœtus, uruntque ferentem.
Jam, quæ seminibus jactis se sustulit arbos,
Tarda venit, seris factura nepotibus umbram ;
Pomaque degenerant, succos oblita priores ;
Et turpes avibus prædam fert uva racemos.
Scilicet omnibus est labor impendendus, et omnes
Cogendæ in sulcum, ac multâ mercede domandæ.
Sed truncis oleæ melius, propagine vites
Respondent, solido Paphiæ de robore myrtus.
Plantis et duræ coryli nascuntur, et ingens
Fraxinus, Herculeæque arbos umbrosa coronæ,
Chaoniique patris glandes ; etiam ardua palma
Nascitur, et casus abies visura marinos.
Inseritur vero et fœtu nucis arbutus horrida,
Et steriles platani malos gessêre valentes :
Castaneæ fagus, ornusque incanuit albo
Flore piri, glandemque sues fregêre sub ulmis.
Nec modus inserere, atque oculos imponere, simplex.
Nam qua se medio trudunt de cortice gemmæ,
Et tenues rumpunt tunicas, angustus in ipso
Fit nodo sinus : huc alienâ ex arbore germen
Includunt, udoque docent inolescere libro.
Aut rursum enodes trunci resecantur, et alte
Finditur in solidum cuneis via ; deinde feraces
Plantæ immittuntur : nec longum tempus, et ingens
Exiit ad cœlum ramis felicibus arbos,
Miraturque novas frondes, et non sua poma.
Præterea genus haud unum, nec fortibus ulmis,
Nec salici, lotoque, nec Idæis cyparissis :
Nec pingues unam in faciem nascuntur olivæ,
Orchades, et radii, et amarâ pausia baccâ :
Pomaque, et Alcinoï sylvæ : nec surculus idem
Crustumiis, Syriisque piris, gravibusque volemis.
Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris,
Quam Methymnæo carpit de palmite Lesbos.
Sunt Thasiæ vites, sunt et Mareotides albæ ;
Pinguibus hæ terris habiles, levioribus illæ :

Et passo Psithia utilior; tenuisque Lageos
Tentatura pedes olim, vincturaque linguam;
Purpureæ, preciæque; et quo te carmine dicam,
Rhætica? nec cellis ideo contende Falernis.
Sunt et Aminææ vites, firmissima vina;
Tmolus et assurgit quibus, et rex ipse Phanæus,
Argitisque minor, cui non certaverit ulla,
Aut tantum fluere, aut totidem durare per annos.
Non ego te, Dîs et mensis accepta secundis,
Transierim, Rhodia, et tumidis, Bumaste, racemis.
Sed neque quam multæ species, nec nomina quæ sint,
Est numerus; neque enim numero comprendere refert:
Quem qui scire velit, Libyci velit æquoris idem
Discere quam multæ Zephyro turbentur arenæ;
Aut, ubi navigiis violentior incidit Eurus,
Nôsse, quot Ionii veniant ad littora fluctus.
  Nec vero terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt.
Fluminibus salices, crassisque paludibus alni
Nascuntur; steriles saxosis montibus orni;
Littora myrtetis lætissima; denique apertos
Bacchus amat colles, Aquilonem et frigora taxi.
Aspice et extremis domitum cultoribus orbem.
Eoasque domos Arabum, pictosque Gelonos:
Divisæ arboribus patriæ. Sola India nigrum
Fert ebenum; solis est thurea virga Sabæis.
Quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno
Balsamaque, et baccas semper frondentis acanthi?
Quid nemora Æthiopum molli canentia lanâ?
Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres?
Aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos,
Extremi sinus orbis; ubi aëra vincere summum
Arboris haud ullæ jactu potuêre sagittæ?
Et gens illa quidem sumptis non tarda pharetris
Media fert tristes succos tardumque saporem
Felicis mali, quo non præsentius ullum,
Pocula si quando sævæ infecêre novercæ,
[Miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba],
Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena.
Ipsa ingens arbos, faciemque simillima lauro;
Et, si non alium late jactaret odorem,
Laurus erat: folia haud ullis labentia ventis;
Flos ad prima tenax; animas et olentia Medi

Ora fovent illo, et senibus medicantur anhelis.
  Sed neque Medorum, sylvæ ditissima, terra,
Nec pulcher Ganges, atque auro turbidus Hermus,
Laudibus Italiæ certent: non Bactra, neque Indi,
Totaque thuriferis Panchaïa pinguis arenis.
Hæc loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem
Invertêre, satis immanis dentibus hydri;
Nec galeis densisque virûm seges horruit hastis:
Sed gravidæ fruges, et Bacchi Massicus humor
Implevêre; tenent oleæque, armentaque læta.
Hinc bellator equus campo sese arduus infert;
Hinc albi, Clitumne, greges, et maxima taurus
Victima, sæpe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
Romanos ad templa Deûm duxêre triumphos.
Hic ver assiduum, atque alienis mensibus æstas:
Bis gravidæ pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbos.
At rabidæ tigres absunt, et sæva leonum
Semina; nec miseros fallunt aconita legentes;
Nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, neque tanto
Squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis.
Adde tot egregias urbes, operumque laborem;
Tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis;
Fluminaque antiquos subter labentia muros.
An mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque alluit infra?
Anne lacus tantos? te, Lari maxime; teque
Fluctibus et fremitu assurgens, Benace, marino?
An memorem portus, Lucrinoque addita claustra,
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus æquor,
Julia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso,
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur æstus Avernis?
Hæc eadem argenti rivos, ærisque metalla
Ostendit venis, atque auro plurima fluxit.
Hæc genus acre virûm, Marsos, pubemque Sabellam,
Assuetumque malo Ligurem, Volscosque verutos
Extulit; hæc Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos,
Scipiadas duros bello; et te, maxime Cæsar,
Qui nunc extremis Asiæ jam victor in oris
Imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum.
Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virûm: tibi res antiquæ laudis et artis
Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontes;
Ascræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen.

Nunc locus arvorum ingeniis ; quæ robora cuique,
Quis color, et quæ sit rebus natura ferendis.
Difficiles primum terræ, collesque maligni,
Tenuis ubi argilla, et dumosis calculus arvis,
Palladiâ gaudent sylvâ vivacis olivæ.
Indicio est, tractu surgens oleaster eodem
Plurimus, et strati baccis sylvestribus agri.
At quæ pinguis humus, dulcique uligine læta,
Quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus,
Qualem sæpe cavâ montis convalle solemus
Despicere : huc summis liquuntur rupibus amnes,
Felicemque trahunt limum ; quique editus Austro.
Et filicem curvis invisam pascit aratris ;
Hic tibi prævalidas olim multoque fluentes
Sufficiet Baccho vites ; hic fertilis uvæ,
Hic laticis ; qualem pateris libamus et auro,
Inflavit quum pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras,
Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.
Sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri,
Aut fœtus ovium, aut urentes culta capellas ;
Saltus et saturi petito longinqua Tarenti,
Et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum,
Pascentem niveos herboso flumine cycnos.
Non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina deerunt ;
Et quantum longis carpent armenta diebus,
Exiguâ tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet.
Nigra fere, et presso pinguis sub vomere, terra,
Et cui putre solum, (namque hoc imitamur arando),
Optima frumentis : non ullo ex æquore cernes
Plura domum tardis decedere plaustra juvencis ;
Aut unde iratus sylvam devexit arator,
Et nemora evertit multos ignava per annos,
Antiquasque domos avium cum stirpibus imis
Eruit : illæ altum nidis petiêre relictis :
At rudis enituit impulso vomere campus.
Nam jejuna quidem clivosi glarea ruris
Vix humiles apibus casias, roremque ministrat ;
Et tophus scaber, et nigris exesa chelydris
Creta, negant alios æque serpentibus agros
Dulcem ferre cibum, et curvas præbere latebras.
Quæ tenuem exhalat nebulam, fumosque volucres,
Et bibit humorem, et, quum vult, ex se ipsa remittit ;

Quæque suo viridi semper se gramine vestit,
Nec scabie et salsâ lædit rubigine ferrum ;
Illa tibi lætis intexet vitibus ulmos ;
Illa ferax oleo est ; illam experiere colendo
Et facilem pecori, et patientem vomeris unci.
Talem dives arat Capua, et vicina Vesevo
Ora jugo, et vacuis Clanius non æquus Acerris.
  Nunc, quo quamque modo possis cognoscere, dicam.
Rara sit, an supra morem sit densa, requiras ;
Altera frumentis quoniam favet, altera Baccho ;
Densa, magis Cereri, rarissima quæque Lyæo :
Ante locum capies oculis ; alteque jubebis
In solido puteum demitti, omnemque repones
Rursus humum, et pedibus summas æquabis arenas.
Si deerunt, rarum, pecorique et vitibus almis
Aptius, uber erit : sin in sua posse negabunt
Ire loca, et scrobibus superabit terra repletis,
Spissus ager : glebas cunctantes crassaque terga
Expecta, et validis terram proscinde juvencis.
Salsa autem tellus, et quæ perhibetur amara,
Frugibus infelix, (ea nec mansuescit arando,
Nec Baccho genus, aut pomis sua nomina servat),
Tale dabit specimen : Tu spisso vimine qualos,
Colaque prælorum fumosis deripe tectis ;
Huc ager ille malus, dulcesque a fontibus undæ
Ad plenum calcentur : aqua eluctabitur omnis
Scilicet, et grandes ibunt per vimina guttæ ;
At sapor indicium faciet manifestus, et ora
Tristia tentantûm sensu torquebit amaror.
Pinguis item quæ sit tellus, hoc denique pacto
Discimus : haud unquam manibus jactata fatiscit,
Sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo.
Humida majores herbas alit, ipsaque justo
Lætior : ah nimium ne sit mihi fertilis illa,
Neu se prævalidam primis ostendat aristis !
Quæ gravis est, ipso tacitam se pondere prodit ;
Quæque levis. Promptum est oculis prædiscere nigram,
Et quis cui color. At sceleratum exquirere frigus
Difficile est : piceæ tantum, taxique nocentes
Interdum, aut hederæ pandunt vestigia nigræ.
  His animadversis, terram multo ante memento
Excoquere, et magnos scrobibus concidere montes,

Ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas,
Quam lætum infodias vitis genus : optima putri
Arva solo : id venti curant, gelidæque pruinæ,
Et labefacta movens robustus jugera fossor.
At si quos haud ulla viros vigilantia fugit ;
Ante locum similem exquirunt, ubi prima paretur
Arboribus seges, et quo mox digesta feratur ;
Mutatam ignorent subito ne semina matrem.
Quin etiam cœli regionem in cortice signant :
Ut, quo quæque modo steterit, quâ parte calores
Austrinos tulerit, quæ terga obverterit axi,
Restituant : adeo in teneris consuescere multum est.
Collibus an plano melius sit ponere vites,
Quære prius. Si pinguis agros metabere campi,
Densa sere : in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus.
Sin tumulis acclive solum, collesque supinos,
Indulge ordinibus ; nec secius omnis in unguem
Arboribus positis secto via limite quadret :
Ut sæpe, ingenti bello quum longa cohortes
Explicuit legio, et campo stetit agmen aperto,
Directæque acies, ac late fluctuat omnis
Ære renidenti tellus, necdum horrida miscent
Prælia, sed dubius mediis Mars errat in armis.
Omnia sint paribus numeris dimensa viarum ;
Non animum modo uti pascat prospectus inanem :
Sed quia non aliter vires dabit omnibus æquas
Terra, neque in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami.
Forsitan et scrobibus quæ sint fastigia quæras.
Ausim vel tenui vitem committere sulco.
Altius ac penitus terræ defigitur arbos ;
Æsculus in primis, quæ quantum vertice ad auras
Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.
Ergo non hiemes illam, non flabra, neque imbres
Convellunt ; immota manet, multosque nepotes,
Multa virûm volvens durando sæcula, vincit.
Tum fortes late ramos et brachia tendens
Huc illuc, media ipsa ingentem sustinet umbram.
Neve tibi ad solem vergant vineta cadentem ;
Neve inter vites corylum sere ; neve flagella
Summa pete, aut summas destringe ex arbore plantas ;
(Tantus amor terræ) ; neu ferro læde retuso
Semina ; neve oleæ sylvestres insere truncos.

Nam sæpe incautis pastoribus excidit ignis,
Qui, furtim pingui primum sub cortice tectus,
Robora comprendit, frondesque elapsus in altas
Ingentem cœlo sonitum dedit ; inde secutus
Per ramos victor, perque alta cacumina regnat,
Et totum involvit flammis nemus, et ruit atram
Ad cœlum piceâ crassus caligine nubem :
Præsertim si tempestas a vertice sylvis
Incubuit, glomeratque ferens incendia ventus.
Hoc ubi, non a stirpe valent, cæsæque reverti
Possunt, atque imâ similes revirescere terrâ :
Infelix superat foliis oleaster amaris.
  Nec tibi tam prudens quisquam persuadeat auctor
Tellurem Boreâ rigidam spirante moveri.
Rura gelu tum claudit hiems, nec semine jacto
Concretam patitur radicem affigere terræ.
Optima vinetis satio est, quum vere rubenti
Candida venit avis, longis invisa colubris ;
Prima vel autumni sub frigora, quum rapidus Sol
Nondum hiemem contingit equis, jam præterit æstas.
Ver adeo frondi nemorum, ver utile sylvis ;
Vere tument terræ, et genitalia semina poscunt.
Tum pater omnipotens fœcundis imbribus Æther
Conjugis in gremium lætæ descendit, et omnes
Magnus alit, magno commixtus corpore, fœtus.
Avia tum resonant avibus virgulta canoris,
Et Venerem certis repetunt armenta diebus.
Parturit almus ager ; Zephyrique tepentibus auris
Laxant arva sinus ; superat tener omnibus humor ;
Inque novos soles audent se germina tuto
Credere ; nec metuit surgentes pampinus Austros,
Aut actum cœlo magnis Aquilonibus imbrem :
Sed trudit gemmas, et frondes explicat omnes.
Non alios primâ crescentis origine mundi
Illuxisse dies, aliumve habuisse tenorem
Crediderim : ver illud erat ; ver magnus agebat
Orbis, et hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri ;
Quum primæ lucem pecudes hausêre, virûmque
Ferrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis,
Immissæque feræ sylvis, et sidera cœlo.
Nec res hunc teneræ possent perferre laborem,
Si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque

Inter, et exciperet cœli indulgentia terras.
  Quod superest, quæcumque premes virgulta per agros,
Sparge fimo pingui, et multâ memor occule terrâ;
Aut lapidem bibulum, aut squalentes infode conchas.
Inter enim labentur aquæ, tenuisque subibit
Halitus, atque animos tollent sata; jamque reperti,
Qui saxo super atque ingentis pondere testæ,
Urgerent: hoc effusos munimen ad imbres;
Hoc, ubi hiulca siti findit canis æstifer arva.
  Seminibus positis, superest deducere terram
Sæpius ad capita, et duros jactare bidentes;
Aut presso exercere solum sub vomere, et ipsa
Flectere luctantes inter vineta juvencos:
Tum leves calamos, et rasæ hastilia virgæ,
Fraxineasque aptare sudes, furcasque bicornes;
Viribus eniti quarum, et contemnere ventos
Assuescant, summasque sequi tabulata per ulmos.
  Ac, dum prima novis adolescit frondibus ætas,
Parcendum teneris; et dum se lætus ad auras
Palmes agit, laxis per purum immissus habenis,
Ipsa acie nondum falcis tentanda; sed uncis
Carpendæ manibus frondes, interque legendæ.
Inde ubi jam validis amplexæ stirpibus ulmos
Exierint, tum stringe comas, tum brachia tonde;
Ante reformidant ferrum: tum denique dura
Exerce imperia, et ramos compesce fluentes.
  Texendæ sepes etiam, et pecus omne tenendum est,
Præcipue dum frons tenera imprudensque laborum:
Cui, super indignas hiemes solemque potentem,
Sylvestres uri assidue capreæque sequaces
Illudunt; pascuntur oves, avidæque juvencæ.
Frigora nec tantum canâ concreta pruinâ,
Aut gravis incumbens scopulis arentibus æstas,
Quantum illi nocuêre greges durique venenum
Dentis, et admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix.
Non aliam ob culpam Baccho caper omnibus aris
Cæditur, et veteres ineunt proscenia ludi,
Præmiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum
Thesidæ posuêre; atque inter pocula læti
Mollibus in pratis unctos saliêre per utres.
Necnon Ausonii, Trojâ gens missa, coloni
Versibus incomptis ludunt risuque soluto;

Oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis :
Et te, Bacche, vocant per carmina læta, tibique
Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt mollia pinu.
Hinc omnis largo pubescit vinea fœtu :
Complentur vallesque cavæ saltusque profundi,
Et quocumque Deus circum caput egit honestum.
Ergo rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem
Carminibus patriis, lancesque et liba feremus ;
Et ductus cornu stabit sacer hircus ad aram,
Pinguiaque in verubus torrebimus exta colurnis.
  Est etiam illè labor curandis vitibus alter,
Cui nunquam exhausti satis est : namque omne quotannis
Terque quaterque solum scindendum, glebaque versis
Æternum frangenda bidentibus ; omne levandum
Fronde nemus. Redit agricolis labor actus in orbem,
Atque in se sua per vestigia volvitur annus.
Ac jam olim seras posuit quum vinea frondes,
Frigidus et silvis Aquilo decussit honorem ;
Jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum
Rusticus, et curvo Saturni dente relictam
Persequitur vitem attondens, fingitque putando.
Primus humum fodito, primus devecta cremato
Sarmenta, et vallos primus sub tecta referto ;
Postremus metito. Bis vitibus ingruit umbra ;
Bis segetem densis obducunt sentibus herbæ :
Durus uterque labor. Laudato ingentia rura :
Exiguum colito. Necnon etiam aspera rusci
Vimina per sylvam, et ripis fluvialis arundo
Cæditur ; incultique exercet cura salicti.
Jam vinctæ vites, jam falcem arbusta reponunt,
Jam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes :
Sollicitanda tamen tellus, pulvisque movendus ;
Et jam maturis metuendus Jupiter uvis.
  Contra, non ulla est oleis cultura ; neque illæ
Procurvam expectant falcem, rastrosque tenaces,
Quum semel hæserunt arvis, aurasque tulerunt.
Ipsa satis tellus, quum dente recluditur unco,
Sufficit humorem, et gravidas cum vomere fruges :
Hoc pinguem et placitam Paci nutritor olivam.
Poma quoque, ut primum truncos sensêre valentes,
Et vires habuêre suas, ad sidera raptim
Vi propriâ nituntur, opisque haud indiga nostræ.

Nec minus interea fœtu nemus omne gravescit,
Sanguineisque inculta rubent aviaria baccis.
Tondentur cytisi ; tædas sylva alta ministrat,
Pascunturque ignes nocturni, et lumina fundunt.
Et dubitant homines serere, atque impendere curam ?
Quid majora sequar ? salices, humilesque genistæ,
Aut illæ pecori frondem, aut pastoribus umbras
Sufficiunt ; sæpemque satis, et pabula melli.
Et juvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum,
Naryciæque picis lucos ; juvat arva videre,
Non rastris, hominum non ulli obnoxia curæ.
Ipsæ Caucaseo steriles in vertice sylvæ,
Quas animosi Euri assidue franguntque feruntque,
Dant alios aliæ fœtus ; dant utile lignum
Navigiis pinos, domibus cedrumque cupressosque.
Hinc radios trivêre rotis, hinc tympana plaustris,
Agricolæ, et pandas ratibus posuêre carinas.
Viminibus salices fœcundæ, frondibus ulmi ;
At myrtus validis hastilibus, et bona bello
Cornus ; Ituræos taxi torquentur in arcus.
Nec tiliæ leves, aut torno rasile buxum
Non formam accipiunt, ferroque cavantur acuto.
Necnon et torrentem undam levis innatat alnus
Missa Pado ; necnon et apes examina condunt
Corticibusque cavis, vitiosæque ilicis alveo.
Quid memorandum æque Baccheïa dona tulerunt ?
Bacchus et ad culpam causas dedit : ille furentes
Centauros leto domuit, Rhœtumque, Pholumque,
Et magno Hylæum Lapithis cratere minantem.
O forunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint,
Agricolas ! quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis,
Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus.
Si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis
Mane salutantûm totis vomit ædibus undam ;
Nec varios inhiant pulchrâ testudine postes,
Illusasque auro vestes, Ephyreïaque æra ;
Alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana veneno,
Nec casiâ liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi ;
At secura quies, et nescia fallere vita,
Dives opum variarum ; at latis otia fundis,
Speluncæ, vivique lacus ; at frigida Tempe,
Mugitusque boum, mollesque sub arbore somni

Non absunt. Illic saltus, ac lustra ferarum,
Et patiens operum parvoque assueta juventus,
Sacra Deûm, sanctique patres. Extrema per illos
Justitia excedens terris vestigia fecit.
Me vero primum dulces ante omnia Musæ,
Quarum sacra fero, ingenti perculsus amore,
Accipiant ; cœlique vias et sidera monstrent,
Defectus solis varios, lunæque labores ;
Unde tremor terris ; quâ vi maria alta tumescant
Objicibus ruptis, rursusque in seipsa residant ;
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
Hyberni ; vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet,
Sin, has ne possim naturæ accedere partes
Frigidus obstiterit circum præcordia sanguis ;
Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes :
Flumina amem sylvasque inglorius. O ubi campi,
Spercheusque, et virginibus bacchata Lacænis
Taygeta ! o qui me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbrâ !
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari !
Fortunatus et ille, Deos qui novit agrestes,
Panaque, Silvanumque senem, Nymphasque sorores !
Illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum
Flexit, et infidos agitans discordia fratres ;
Aut conjurato descendens Dacus ab Istro ;
Non res Romanæ, perituraque regna ; neque ille
Aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti.
Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura
Sponte tulêre suâ, carpsit : nec ferrea jura,
Insanumque forum, aut populi tabularia vidit.
Sollicitant alii remis freta cæca, ruuntque
In ferrum, penetrant aulas et limina regum ;
Hic petit excidiis urbem miserosque Penates,
Ut gemmâ bibat, et Sarrano indormiat ostro ;
Condit opes alius, defossoque incubat auro ;
Hic stupet attonitus rostris ; hunc plausus hiantem
Per cuneos (geminatus enim plebisque patrumque)
Corripuit : gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum,
Exilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant,
Atque alio patriam quærunt sub sole jacentem.

Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro .
Hinc anni labor ; hinc patriam, parvosque nepotes
Sustinet : hinc armenta boum, meritosque juvencos.
Nec requies, quin aut pomis exuberet annus,
Aut fœtu pecorum, aut Cerealis mergite culmi ;
Proventuque oneret sulcos, atque horrea vincat.
Venit hiems ; teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis ;
Glande sues læti redeunt ; dant arbuta sylvæ ;
Et varios ponit fœtus autumnus ; et alte
Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.
Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati ;
Casta pudicitiam servat domus ; ubera vaccæ
Lactea demittunt : pinguesque in gramine læto
Inter se adversis luctantur cornibus hœdi.
Ipse dies agitat festos ; fususque per herbam,
Ignis ubi in medio, et socii cratera coronant,
Te libans, Lenæe, vocat ; pecorisque magistris
Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo,
Corporaque agresti nudant prædura palæstrâ.
Hanc olim veteres vitam coluêre Sabini,
Hanc Remus et frater : sic fortis Etruria crevit ;
Scilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces.
Ante etiam sceptrum Dictæi regis, et ante
Impia quam cæsis gens est epulata juvencis,
Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat.
Necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum
Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses.
Sed nos immensum spatiis confecimus æquor,
Et jam tempus equûm fumantia solvere colla.

LIBER TERTIUS.

Te quoque, magna Pales, et te, memorande, canemus,
Pastor ab Amphryso ; vos, sylvæ, amnesque Lycæi.
Cetera, quæ vacuas tenuissent carmina mentes,
Omnia jam vulgata. Quis aut Eurysthea durum,
Aut illaudati nescit Busiridis aras ?
Cui non dictus Hylas puer, et Latonia Delos ?

Hippodameque, humeroque Pelops insignis eburno,
Acer equis? Tentanda via est, quâ me quoque possim
Tollere humo, victorque virûm volitare per ora.
Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita supersit,
Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas;
Primus Idumæas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas;
Et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam,
Propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius, et tenerâ prætexit arundine ripas.
In medio mihi Cæsar erit, templumque tenebit.
Illi victor ego, et Tyrio conspectus in ostro,
Centum quadrijugos agitabo ad flumina currus.
Cuncta mihi, Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi,
Cursibus et crudo decernet Græcia cæstu.
Ipse, caput tonsæ foliis ornatus olivæ,
Dona feram. Jam nunc solemnes ducere pompas
Ad delubra juvat, cæsosque videre juvencos;
Vel scena ut versis discedat frontibus, utque
Purpurea intexti tollant aulæa Britanni.
In foribus pugnam ex auro solidoque elephanto
Gangaridum faciam, victorisque arma Quirini;
Atque hic undantem bello, magnumque fluentem
Nilum, ac navali surgentes ære columnas.
Addam urbes Asiæ domitas, pulsumque Niphaten,
Fidentemque fugâ Parthum versisque sagittis,
Et duo rapta manu diverso ex hoste tropæa,
Bisque triumphatas utroque ab littore gentes.
Stabunt et Parii lapides, spirantia signa,
Assaraci proles, demissæque ab Jove gentis
Nomina, Trosque parens, et Trojæ Cynthius auctor.
Invidia infelix Furias amnemque severum
Cocyti metuet, tortosque Ixionis angues,
Immanemque rotam, et non exsuperabile saxum.
Interea Dryadum sylvas saltusque sequamur
Intactos, tua, Mæcenas, haud mollia jussa.
Te sine nil altum mens inchoat: en age, segnes
Rumpe moras: vocat ingenti clamore Cithæron,
Taygetique canes, domitrixque Epidaurus equorum;
Et vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit.
Mox tamen ardentes accingar dicere pugnas
Cæsaris, et nomen famâ tot ferre per annos,
Tithoni primâ quot abest ob origine Cæsar.

Seu quis, Olympiacæ miratus præmia palmæ,
Pascit equos; seu quis fortes ad aratra juvencos;
Corpora præcipue matrum legat. Optima torvæ
Forma bovis, cui turpe caput, cui plurima cervix,
Et crurum tenus a mento palearia pendent.
Tum longo nullus lateri modus: omnia magna;
Pes etiam, et camuris hirtæ sub cornibus aures.
Nec mihi displiceat maculis insignis et albo,
Aut juga detrectans, interdumque aspera cornu,
Et faciem tauro propior; quæque ardua tota,
Et gradiens imâ verrit vestigia caudâ.
Ætas Lucinam justosque pati Hymenæos
Desinit ante decem, post quatuor incipit annos:
Cetera nec fœturæ habilis, nec fortis aratris.
Interea, superat gregibus dum læta juventus,
Solve mares; mitte in Venerem pecuaria primus,
Atque aliam ex aliâ generando suffice prolem.
Optima quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi
Prima fugit; subeunt morbi, tristisque senectus;
Et labor, et duræ rapit inclementia mortis.
Semper erunt, quarum mutari corpora malis;
Semper enim refice; ac, ne post amissa requiras,
Anteveni; et sobolem armento sortire quotannis.
Necnon et pecori est idem delectus equino.
Tu modo, quos in spem statues submittere gentis,
Præcipuum jam inde a teneris impende laborem.
Continuo pecoris generosi pullus in arvis
Altius ingreditur, et mollia crura reponit:
Primus et ire viam, et fluvios tentare minaces
Audet, et ignoto sese committere ponti;
Nec vanos horret strepitus. Illi ardua cervix,
Argutumque caput, brevis alvus, obesaque terga;
Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus; honesti
Spadices, glaucique; color deterrimus albis,
Et gilvo: tum, si qua sonum procul arma dedêre,
Stare loco nescit, micat auribus, et tremit artus,
Collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem:
Densa juba, et dextro jactata recumbit in armo.
At duplex agitur per lumbos spina; cavatque
Tellurem, et solido graviter sonat ungula cornu.
Talis Amyclæi domitus Pollucis habenis
Cyllarus, et, quorum Graii meminêre poëtæ,

Martis equi bijuges, et magni currus Achillis.
Talis et ipse jubam cervice effudit equinâ
Conjugis adventu pernix Saturnus, et altum
Pelion hinnitu fugiens implevit acuto.
Hunc quoque, ubi aut morbo gravis aut jam segnior annis
Deficit, abde domo, nec turpi ignosce senectæ.
Frigidus in Venerem senior, frustraque laborem
Ingratum trahit ; et, si quando ad prælia ventum est,
Ut quondam in stipulis magnus sine viribus ignis,
Incassum furit. Ergo animos ævumque notabis
Præcipue : hinc alias artes, prolemque parentum,
Et quis cuique dolor victo, quæ gloria palmæ.
Nonne vides, quum præcipiti certamine campum
Corripuêre, ruuntque effusi carcere currus ;
Quum spes arrectæ juvenum, exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans ; illi instant verbere torto,
Et proni dant lora : volat vi fervidus axis :
Jamque humiles, jamque elati sublime videntur
Aëra per vacuum ferri, atque assurgere in auras.
Nec mora, nec requies : at fulvæ nimbus arenæ
Tollitur ; humescunt spumis flatuque sequentûm :
Tantus amor laudum, tantæ est victoria curæ !
Primus Erichthonius currus et quatuor ausus
Jungere equos, rapidusque rotis insistere victor.
Fræna Pelethronii Lapithæ, gyrosque dedêre,
Impositi dorso, atque equitem docuêre sub armis
Insultare solo, et gressus glomerare superbos.
Æquus uterque labor ; æque juvenemque magistri
Exquirunt, calidumque animis, et cursibus acrem :
Quamvis sæpe fugâ versos ille egerit hostes,
Et patriam Epirum referat, fortesque Mycenas ;
Neptunique ipsâ deducat origine gentem.
His animadversis, instant sub tempus ; et omnes
Impendunt curas, denso distendere pingui,
Quem legêre ducem et pecori dixêre maritum :
Pubentesque secant herbas, fluviosque ministrant,
Farraque ; ne blando nequeat superesse labori,
Invalidique patrum referant jejunia nati.
Ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes :
Atque ubi concubitus primos jam nota voluptas
Sollicitat, frondesque negant, et fontibus arcent ;
Sæpe etiam cursu quatiunt, et sole fatigant ;

Quum graviter tunsis gemit area frugibus, et quum
Surgentem ad Zephyrum paleæ jactantur inanes.
Hoc faciunt, nimio ne luxu obtusior usus
Sit genitali arvo, et sulcos oblimet inertes;
Sed rapiat sitiens Venerem, interiusque recondat.
  Rursus cura patrum cadere, et succedere matrum
Incipit. Exactis gravidæ quum mensibus errant,
Non illas gravibus quisquam juga ducere plaustris,
Non saltu superare viam sit passus, et acri
Carpere prata fugâ fluviosque innare rapaces.
Saltibus in vacuis pascant, et plena secundum
Flumina: muscus ubi, et viridissima gramine ripa;
Speluncæque tegant, et saxea procubet umbra.
  Est lucos Silari circa, ilicibusque virentem
Plurimus Alburnum volitans, cui nomen *asilo*
Romanum est, *œstrum* Graii vertêre vocantes;
Asper, acerba sonans: quo tota exterrita sylvis
Diffugiunt armenta; furit mugitibus æther
Concussus, sylvæque, et sicci ripa Tanagri.
Hoc quondam monstro horribiles exercuit iras
Inachiæ Juno pestem meditata juvencæ.
Hunc quoque (nam mediis fervoribus acrior instat)
Arcebis gravido pecori; armentaque pasces
Sole recens orto, aut noctem ducentibus astris.
  Post partum, cura in vitulos traducitur omnis:
Continuoque notas et nomina gentis inurunt;
Et quos aut pecori malint submittere habendo,
Aut aris servare sacros, aut scindere terram,
Et campum horrentem fractis invertere glebis:
Cetera pascuntur virides armenta per herbas.
Tu quos ad studium atque usum formabis agrestem,
Jam vitulos hortare, viamque insiste domandi,
Dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas.
Ac primum laxos tenui de vimine circlos
Cervici subnecte: dehinc, ubi libera colla
Servitio assuêrint, ipsis e torquibus aptos
Junge pares, et coge gradum conferre juvencos.
Atque illis jam sæpe rotæ ducantur inanes
Per terram, et summo vestigia pulvere signent.
Post valido nitens sub pondere faginus axis
Instrepat, et junctos temo trahat æreus orbes.
Interea pubi indomitæ non gramina tantum,

Nec vescas salicum frondes, ulvamque palustrem ;
Sed frumenta manu carpes sata : nec tibi fœtæ,
More patrum, nivea implebunt mulctralia vaccæ ;
Sed tota in dulces consument ubera natos.
Sin ad bella magis studium, turmasque feroces,
Aut Alphea rotis prælabi flumina Pisæ,
Et Jovis in luco currus agitare volantes ;
Primus equi labor est, animos atque arma videre
Bellantûm, lituosque pati, tractuque gementem
Ferre rotam, et stabulo frænos audire sonantes :
Tum magis atque magis blandis gaudere magistri
Laudibus, et plausæ sonitum cervicis amare.
Atque hæc jam primo depulsus ab ubere matris
Audiat, inque vicem det mollibus ora capistris
Invalidus, etiamque tremens, etiam inscius ævi.
At, tribus exactis, ubi quarta accesserit æstas,
Carpere mox gyrum incipiat, gradibusque sonare
Compositis ; sinuetque alterna volumina crurum ;
Sitque laboranti similis : tum cursibus auras
Provocet, ac per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis,
Æquora, vix summâ vestigia ponat arenâ.
Qualis hyperboreis Aquilo, cum densus ab oris
Incubuit, Scythiæque hiemes atque arida differt
Nubila ; tum segetes altæ campique natantes
Lenibus horrescunt flabris, summæque sonorem
Dant sylvæ, longique urgent ad littora fluctus ;
Ille volat, simul arva fugâ, simul æquora verrens.
Hic vel ad Elei metas et maxima campi
Sudabit spatia, et spumas aget ore cruentas ;
Belgica vel molli melius feret esseda collo.
Tum demum crassâ magnum farragine corpus
Crescere jam domitis sinito : namque ante domandum
Ingentes tollent animos ; prensique negabunt
Verbera lenta pati, et duris parere lupatis.
Sed non ulla magis vires industria firmat,
Quam Venerem et cæci stimulos avertere amoris ;
Sive boum, sive est cui gratior usus equorum.
Atque ideo tauros procul atque in sola relegant
Pascua, post montem oppositum, et trans flumina lata ;
Aut intus clausos satura ad præsepia servant.
Carpit enim vires paulatim, uritque videndo
Fœmina ; nec nemorum patitur meminisse, nec herbæ.

Dulcibus illa quidem illecebris, et sæpe superbos
Cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantes.
Pascitur in magnâ sylvâ formosa juvenca :
Illi alternantes multâ vi prælia miscent
Vulneribus crebris ; lavit ater corpora sanguis ;
Versaque in obnixos urgentur cornua vasto
Cum gemitu ; reboant sylvæque et longus Olympus.
Nec mos bellantes una stabulare : sed alter
Victus abit, longeque ignotis exsulat oris,
Multa gemens ignominiam, plagasque superbi
Victoris, tum quos amisit inultus amores ;
Et stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis.
Ergo omni curâ vires exercet, et inter
Dura jacet pernox instrato saxa cubili,
Frondibus hirsutis et carice pastus acutâ ;
Et tentat sese, atque irasci in cornua discit
Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit
Ictibus, et sparsâ ad pugnam proludit arenâ.
Post, ubi collectum robur viresque receptæ,
Signa movet, præcepsque oblitum fertur in hostem :
Fluctus ut in medio cœpit quum albescere ponto,
Longius ex altoque sinum trahit ; utque volutus
Ad terras, immane sonat per saxa, nec ipso
Monte minor procumbit ; at ima exæstuat unda
Vorticibus, nigramque alte subjectat arenam.
Omne adeo genus in terris hominumque ferarumque,
Et genus æquoreum, pecudes, pictæque volucres,
In furias ignemque ruunt : amor omnibus idem.
Tempore non alio catulorum oblita leæna
Sævior erravit campis : nec funera vulgo
Tam multa informes ursi stragemque dedêre
Per sylvas : tum sævus aper, tum pessima tigris :
Heu ! male tum Libyæ solis erratur in agris.
Nonne vides, ut tota tremor pertentet equorum
Corpora, si tantum notas odor attulit auras ?
Ac neque eos jam fræna virûm, neque verbera sæva,
Non scopuli, rupesque cavæ, atque objecta retardant
Flumina, correptos undâ torquentia montes.
Ipse ruit, dentesque Sabellicus exacuit sus,
Et pede prosubigit terram, fricat arbore costas,
Atque hinc atque illinc humeros ad vulnera durat.
Quid juvenis, magnum cui versat in ossibus ignem

Durus amor? nempe abruptis turbata procellis
Nocte natat cæcâ serus freta: quem super ingens
Porta tonat cœli, et scopulis illisa reclamant
Æquora; nec miseri possunt revocare parentes,
Nec moritura super crudeli funere virgo.
Quid lynces Bacchi variæ, et genus acre luporum,
Atque canum? quid, quæ imbelles dant prælia cervi?
Scilicet ante omnes furor est insignis equarum:
Et mentem Venus ipsa dedit, quo tempore Glauci
Potniades malis membra absumpsêre quadrigæ.
Illas ducit amor trans Gargara, transque sonantem
Ascanium; superant montes, et flumina tranant.
Continuoque avidis ubi subdita flamma medullis,
(Vere magis, quia vere calor redit ossibus), illæ
Ore omnes versæ in Zephyrum stant rupibus altis,
Exceptantque leves auras: et sæpe sine ullis
Conjugiis, vento gravidæ (mirabile dictu)
Saxa per et scopulos et depressas convalles
Diffugiunt; non, Eure, tuos, neque Solis ad ortus,
In Boream, Caurumque, aut unde nigerrimus Auster
Nascitur, et pluvio contristat frigore cœlum.
Hic demum, hippomanes vero quod nomine dicunt
Pastores, lentum destillat ab inguine virus:
Hippomanes, quod sæpe malæ legêre novercæ,
Miscueruntque herbas, et non innoxia verba.
  Sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus,
Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore.
Hoc satis armentis: superat pars altera curæ,
Lanigeros agitare greges, hirtasque capellas:
Hic labor; hinc laudem fortes sperate coloni.
Nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum
Quam sit, et angustis hunc addere rebus honorem.
Sed me Parnassi deserta per ardua dulcis
Raptat amor: juvat ire jugis, qua nulla priorum
Castaliam molli devertitur orbita clivo.
Nunc, veneranda Pales, magno nunc ore sonandum.
Incipiens, stabulis edico in mollibus herbam
Carpere oves, dum mox frondosa reducitur æstas:
Et multâ duram stipulâ filicumque maniplis
Sternere subter humum, glacies ne frigida lædat
Molle pecus, scabiemque ferat, turpesque podagras.
Post, hinc digressus, jubeo frondentia capris

Arbuta sufficere, et fluvios præbere recentes ;
Et stabula a ventis hiberno opponere soli
Ad medium conversa diem : quum frigidus olim
Jam cadit, extremoque irrorat Aquarius anno.
Hæ quoque non curâ nobis leviore tuendæ,
Nec minor usus erit : quamvis Milesia magno
Vellera mutentur, Tyrios incocta rubores.
Densior hinc soboles, hinc largi copia lactis.
Quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra ;
Læta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis.
Nec minus interea barbas incanaque menta
Cinyphii tondent hirci, setasque comantes ;
Usum in castrorum, et miseris velamina nautis.
Pascuntur vero sylvas, et summa Lycæi,
Horrentesque rubos, et amantes ardua dumos.
Atque ipsæ memores redeunt in tecta, suosque
Ducunt, et gravido superant vix ubere limen.
Ergo omni studio glaciem ventosque nivales,
Quo minus est illis curæ mortalis egestas,
Avertes ; victumque feres et virgea lætus
Pabula ; nec totâ claudes fœnilia brumâ.
At vero, Zephyris quum læta vocantibus æstas
In saltus utrumque gregem atque in pascua mittet,
Luciferi primo cum sidere frigida rura
Carpamus, dum mane novum, dum gramina canent,
Et ros in tenerâ pecori gratissimus herbâ.
Inde, ubi quarta sitim cœli collegerit hora,
Et cantu querulæ rumpent arbusta cicadæ,
Ad puteos, aut alta greges ad stagna jubeto
Currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam :
Æstibus at mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem,
Sicubi magna Jovis antiquo robore quercus
Ingentes tendat ramos, aut sicubi nigrum
Ilicibus crebris sacrâ nemus accubet umbrâ :
Tum tenues dare rursus aquas, et pascere rursus
Solis ad occasum : quum frigidus aëra Vesper
Temperat, et saltus reficit jam roscida Luna,
Littoraque alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dumi.
  Quid tibi pastores Libyæ, quid pascua versu
Prosequar, et raris habitata mapalia tectis ?
Sæpe diem noctemque, et totum ex ordine mensem
Pascitur, tque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis

Hospitiis: tantum campi jacet. Omnia secum
Armentarius Afer agit, tectumque, laremque,
Armaque, Amyclæumque canem, Cressamque pharetram:
Non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis
Injusto sub fasce viam quum carpit, et hosti
Ante expectatum positis stat in agmine castris.
At non, qua Scythiæ gentes, Mæoticaque unda,
Turbidus et torquens flaventes Ister arenas;
Quaque redit medium Rhodope porrecta sub axem.
Illic clausa tenent stabulis armenta; neque ullæ
Aut herbæ campo apparent, aut arbore frondes;
Sed jacet aggeribus niveis informis, et alto
Terra gelu late, septemque assurgit in ulnas:
Semper hiems, semper spirantes frigora Cauri.
Tum Sol pallentes haud unquam discutit umbras;
Nec quum invectus equis altum petit æthera, nec quum
Præcipitem Oceani rubro lavit æquore currum.
Concrescunt subitæ currenti in flumine crustæ;
Undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes,
Puppibus illa prius patulis, nunc hospita plaustris:
Æraque dissiliunt vulgo, vestesque rigescunt
Indutæ, cæduntque securibus humida vina,
Et totæ solidam in glaciem vertêre lacunæ,
Stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis.
Interea toto non secius aëre ningit:
Intereunt pecudes; stant circumfusa pruinis
Corpora magna boum; confertoque agmine cervi
Torpent mole novâ, et summis vix cornibus extant.
Hos non immissis canibus, non cassibus ullis,
Puniceæve agitant pavidos formidine pennæ:
Sed frustra oppositum trudentes pectore montem
Cominus obtruncant ferro, graviterque rudentes
Cædunt, et magno læti clamore reportant.
Ipsi in defossis specubus secura sub altâ
Otia agunt terrâ; congestaque robora, totasque
Advolvêre focis ulmos, ignique dedêre.
Hic noctem ludo ducunt, et pocula læti
Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea sorbis.
Talis Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni
Gens effræna virûm Rhipæo tunditur Euro;
Et pecudum fulvis velantur corpora setis.
Si tibi lanicium curæ, primum aspera sylva,

Lappæque tribulique absint ; fuge pabula læta :
Continuoque greges villis lege mollibus albos.
Illum autem, quamvis aries sit candidus ipse,
Nigra subest udo tantum cui lingua palato,
Rejice, ne maculis infuscet vellera pullis
Nascentûm ; plenoque alium circumspice campo.
Munere sic niveo lanæ, si credere dignum est,
Pan Deus Arcadiæ captam te, Luna, fefellit,
In nemora alta vocans : nec tu aspernata vocantem.
At cui lactis amor, cytisum, lotosque frequentes
Ipse manu, salsasque ferat præsepibus herbas.
Hinc et amant fluvios magis, ac magis ubera tendunt,
Et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem.
Multi jam excretos prohibent a matribus hædos,
Primaque ferratis præfigunt ora capistris.
Quod surgente die mulsêre horisque diurnis,
Nocte premunt : quod jam tenebris et sole cadente,
Sub lucem exportans calathis adit oppida pastor ;
Aut parco sale contingunt, hiemique reponunt.
Nec tibi cura canum fuerit postrema : sed una
Veloces Spartæ catulos, acremque Molossum
Pasce sero pingui : nunquam custodibus illis
Nocturnum stabulis furem, incursusque luporum,
Aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos.
Sæpe etiam cursu timidos agitabis onagros ;
Et canibus leporem, canibus venabere damas :
Sæpe volutabris pulsos sylvestribus apros
Latratu turbabis agens ; montesque per altos
Ingentem clamore premes ad retia cervum.
Disce et odoratam stabulis accendere cedrum,
Galbaneoque agitare graves nidore chelydros.
Sæpe sub immotis præsepibus aut mala tactu
Vipera delituit, cœlumque exterrita fugit ;
Aut tecto assuetus coluber succedere et umbræ,
Pestis acerba boum ; pecorique aspergere virus,
Fovit humum : cape saxa manu, cape robora, pastor,
Tollentemque minas et sibila colla tumentem
Dejice : jamque fugâ timidum caput abdidit alte.
Quum medii nexus extremæque agmina caudæ
Solvuntur, tardosque trahit sinus ultimus orbes.
Est etiam ille malus Calabris in saltibus anguis,
Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga,

Atque notis longam maculosus grandibus alvum :
Qui, dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, et dum
Vere madent udo terræ ac pluvialibus Austris,
Stagna colit ; ripisque habitans hic piscibus atram
Improbus ingluviem ranisque loquacibus explet.
Postquam exhausta palus, terræque ardore dehiscunt,
Exsilit in siccum, et flammantia lumina torquens
Sævit agris, asperque siti, atque exterritus æstu.
Ne mihi tum molles sub dio carpere somnos,
Neu dorso nemoris libeat jacuisse per herbas,
Quum positis novus exuviis, nitidusque juventâ,
Volvitur, aut catulos tectis aut ova relinquens,
Arduus ad solem et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
  Morborum quoque te causas et signa docebo.
Turpis oves tentat scabies, ubi frigidus imber
Altius ad vivum persedit, et horrida cano
Bruma gelu ; vel quum tonsis illotus adhæsit
Sudor, et hirsuti secuerunt corpora vepres.
Dulcibus idcirco fluviis pecus omne magistri
Perfundunt ; udisque aries in gurgite villis
Mersatur, missusque secundo defluit amni :
Aut tonsum tristi contingunt corpus amurcâ,
Et spumas miscent argenti, vivaque sulphura,
Idæasque pices, et pingues unguine ceras,
Scillamque, helleborosque graves, nigrumque bitumen.
Non tamen ulla magis præsens fortuna laborum est,
Quam si quis ferro potuit rescindere summum
Ulceris os : alitur vitium, vivitque tegendo ;
Dum medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor
Abnegat, et meliora Deos sedet omina poscens.
Quin etiam ima dolor balantûm lapsus ad ossa
Quum furit, atque artus depascitur arida febris,
Profuit incensos æstus avertere, et inter
Ima ferire pedis salientem sanguine venam :
Bisaltæ quo more solent, acerque Gelonus,
Quum fugit in Rhodopen, atque in deserta Getarum,
Et lac concretum cum sanguine potat equino.
  Quam procul aut molli succedere sæpius umbræ
Videris, aut summas carpentem ignavius herbas
Extremamque sequi, aut medio procumbere campo
Pascentem, et seræ solam decedere nocti ;
Continuo ferro culpam compesce, priusquam

Dira per incautum serpant contagia vulgus.
Non tam creber, agens hiemem, ruit æquore turbo,
Quam multæ pecudum pestes : nec singula morbi
Corpora corripiunt ; sed tota æstiva repente,
Spemque, gregemque simul, cunctamque ab origine gentem.
Tum sciat, aërias Alpes et Norica si quis
Castella in tumulis, et Iapydis arva Timavi,
Nunc quoque post tanto videat, desertaque regna
Pastorum, et longe saltus lateque vacantes.
Hic quondam morbo cœli miseranda coorta est
Tempestas, totoque autumni incanduit æstu,
Et genus omne neci pecudum dedit, omne ferarum,
Corrupitque lacus, infecit pabula tabo.
Nec via mortis erat simplex, sed ubi ignea venis
Omnibus acta sitis miseros adduxerat artus ;
Rursus abundabat fluidus liquor, omniaque in se
Ossa minutatim morbo collapsa trahebat.
Sæpe in honore Deûm medio stans hostia ad aram,
Lanea dum niveâ circumdatur infula vittâ,
Inter cunctantes cecidit moribunda ministros.
Aut si quam ferro mactaverat ante sacerdos,
Inde neque impositis ardent altaria fibris,
Nec responsa potest consultus reddere vates ;
Ac vix suppositi tinguntur sanguine cultri,
Summaque jejunâ sanie infuscatur arena.
Hinc lætis vituli vulgo moriuntur in herbis,
Et dulces animas plena ad præsepia reddunt.
Hinc canibus blandis rabies venit, et quatit ægros
Tussis anhela sues, ac faucibus angit obesis.
Labitur infelix, studiorum atque immemor herbæ,
Victor equus, fontesque avertitur, et pede terram
Crebra ferit : demissæ aures ; incertus ibidem
Sudor, et ille quidem morituris frigidus ; aret
Pellis, et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit.
Hæc ante exitium primis dant signa diebus :
Sin in processu cœpit crudescere morbus,
Tum vero ardentes oculi, atque attractus ab alto
Spiritus interdum gemitu gravis ; imaque longo
Ilia singultu tendunt ; it naribus ater
Sanguis, et obsessas fauces premit aspera lingua.
Profuit inserto latices infundere cornu
Lenæos ; ea visa salus morientibus una.

Mox erat hoc ipsum exitio, furiisque refecti
Ardebant; ipsique suos, jam morte sub ægrâ,
(Dî meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum!)
Discissos nudis laniabant dentibus artus.
Ecce autem duro fumans sub vomere taurus
Concidit, et mixtum spumis vomit ore cruorem,
Extremosque ciet gemitus: it tristis arator,
Mœrentem abjungens fraternâ morte juvencum,
Atque opere in medio defixa reliquit aratra.
Non umbræ altorum nemorum, non mollia possunt
Prata movere animum, non qui per saxa volutus
Purior electro campum petit amnis: at ima
Solvuntur latera, atque oculos stupor urget inertes,
Ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix.
Quid labor, aut benefacta juvant? quid vomere terras
Invertisse graves? atqui non Massica Bacchi
Munera, non illis epulæ nocuêre repôstæ;
Frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbæ:
Pocula sunt fontes liquidi, atque exercita cursu
Flumina; nec somnos abrumpit cura salubres.
Tempore non alio dicunt regionibus illis
Quæsitas ad sacra boves Junonis, et uris
Imparibus ductos alta ad donaria currus.
Ergo ægre rastris terram rimantur, et ipsis
Unguibus infodiunt fruges, montesque per altos
Contentâ cervice trahunt stridentia plaustra.
Non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum,
Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat; acrior illum
Cura domat: timidi damæ cervique fugaces
Nunc interque canes et circum tecta vagantur.
Jam maris immensi prolem, et genus omne natantûm,
Littore in extremo, ceu naufraga corpora, fluctus
Proluit: insolitæ fugiunt in flumina phocæ.
Interit et curvis frustra defensa latebris
Vipera, et attoniti squamis astantibus hydri.
Ipsis est aër avibus non æquus, et illæ
Præcipites altâ vitam sub nube relinquunt.
Præterea nec jam mutari pabula refert,
Quæsitæque nocent artes: cessêre magistri,
Phillyrides Chiron, Amythaoniusque Melampus.
Sævit et in lucem Stygiis emissa tenebris
Pallida Tisiphone, morbos agit ante metumque,

Inque dies avidum surgens caput altius effert.
Balatu pecorum, et crebris mugitibus, amnes
Arentesque sonant ripæ, collesque supini.
Jamque catervatim dat stragem, atque aggerat ipsis
In stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo :
Donec humo tegere, ac foveis abscondere discunt.
Nam neque erat coriis usus ; nec viscera quisquam
Aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flammâ :
Nec tondere quidem morbo illuvieque peresa
Vellera, nec telas possunt attingere putres.
Verum etiam invisos si quis tentârat amictus ;
Ardentes papulæ, atque immundus olentia sudor
Membra sequebatur ; nec longo deinde moranti
Tempore contactos artus sacer ignis edebat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

Protenus aërii mellis cœlestia dona
Exsequar : hanc etiam, Mæcenas, aspice partem.
Admiranda tibi levium spectacula rerum,
Magnanimosque duces, totiusque ordine gentis
Mores, et studia, et populos, et prælia dicam.
In tenui labor ; at tenuis non gloria, si quem
Numina læva sinunt auditque vocatus Apollo.
  Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda,
Quo neque sit ventis aditus, (nam pabula venti
Ferre domum prohibent), neque oves hædique petulci
Floribus insultent, aut errans bucula campo
Decutiat rorem, et surgentes atterat herbas.
Absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti
Pinguibus a stabulis, meropesque, aliæque volucres,
Et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis.
Omnia nam late vastant, ipsasque volantes
Ore ferunt dulcem nidis immitibus escam.
At liquidi fontes, et stagna virentia musco
Adsint, et tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus ;
Palmaque vestibulum, aut ingens oleaster inumbret :
Ut, quum prima novi ducent examina reges
Vere suo, ludetque favis emissa juventus,
Vicina invitet decedere ripa calori,

Obviaque hospitiis teneat frondentibus arbos.
In medium, seu stabit iners, seu profluet humor,
Transversas salices et grandia conjice saxa ;
Pontibus ut crebris possint consistere, et alas
Pandere ad æstivum solem ; si forte morantes
Sparserit, aut præceps Neptuno immerserit Eurus.
Hæc circum casiæ virides, et olentia late
Serpylla, et graviter spirantis copia thymbræ
Floreat, irriguumque bibant violaria fontem.
 Ipsa autem, seu corticibus tibi suta cavatis,
Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta,
Angustos habeant aditus ; nam frigore mella
Cogit hiems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit :
Utraque vis apibus pariter metuenda ; neque illæ
Nequicquam in tectis certatim tenuia cerâ
Spiramenta linunt, fucoque et floribus oras
Explent, collectumque hæc ipsa ad munera gluten
Et visco et Phrygiæ servant pice lentius Idæ.
Sæpe etiam effossis (si vera est fama) latebris
Sub terrâ fovêre larem, penitusque repertæ
Pumicibusque cavis, exesæque arboris antro.
Tu tamen et levi rimosâ cubilia limo
Unge fovens circum, et raras superinjice frondes.
Neu propius tectis taxum sine, neve rubentes
Ure foco cancros ; altæ neu crede paludi ;
Aut ubi odor cœni gravis, aut ubi concava pulsu
Saxa sonant, vocisque offensa resultat imago.
 Quod superest, ubi pulsam hiemem Sol aureus egit
Sub terras, cœlumque æstivâ luce reclusit,
Illæ continuo saltus silvasque peragrant,
Purpureosque metunt flores, et flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc nescio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidosque fovent ; hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, et mella tenacia fingunt.
Hinc ubi jam emissum caveis ad sidera cœli
Nare per æstatem liquidam suspexeris agmen,
Obscuramque trahi vento mirabere nubem,
Contemplator ; aquas dulces et frondea semper
Tecta petunt : huc tu jussos asperge sapores,
Trita melisphylla, et cerinthæ ignobile gramen ;
Tinnitusque cie, et Matris quate cymbala circum.
Ipsæ consident medicatis sedibus ; ipsæ

Intima more suo sese in cunabula condent.
Sin autem ad pugnam exierint, (nam sæpe duobus
Regibus incessit magno discordia motu,
Continuoque animos vulgi, et trepidantia bello
Corda licet longe præsciscere ; namque morantes
Martius ille æris rauci canor increpat, et vox
Auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum) ;
Tum trepidæ inter se coëunt, pennisque coruscant,
Spiculaque exacuunt rostris, aptantque lacertos,
Et circa regem atque ipsa ad prætoria densæ
Miscentur, magnisque vocant clamoribus hostem.
Ergo, ubi ver nactæ sudum, camposque patentes,
Erumpunt portis ; concurritur ; æthere in alto
Fit sonitus ; magnum mixtæ glomerantur in orbem,
Præcipitesque cadunt : non densior aëre grando,
Nec de concussâ tantum pluit ilice glandis.
Ipsi per medias acies, insignibus alis,
Ingentes animos angusto in pectore versant ;
Usque adeo obnixi non cedere, dum gravis aut hos,
Aut hos, versa fugâ victor dare terga subegit.
Hi motus animorum, atque hæc certamina tanta,
Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescent.
Verum ubi ductores acie revocaveris ambos,
Deterior qui visus, eum, ne prodigus obsit,
Dede neci ; melior vacuâ sine regnet in aulâ.
Alter erit maculis auro squalentibus ardens ;
Nam duo sunt genera ; hic melior, insignis et ore,
Et rutilis clarus squamis ; ille horridus alter
Desidiâ, latamque trahens inglorius alvum.
Ut binæ regum facies, ita corpora plebis :
Namque aliæ turpes horrent, ceu pulvere ab alto
Quum venit, et terram sicco spuit ore viator
Aridus ; elucent aliæ, et fulgore coruscant,
Ardentes auro, et paribus lita corpora guttis.
Hæc potior soboles : hinc cœli tempore certo
Dulcia mella premes ; nec tantum dulcia, quantum
Et liquida, et durum Bacchi domitura saporem.
At quum incerta volant cœloque examina ludunt,
Contemnuntque favos, et frigida tecta relinquunt,
Instabiles animos ludo prohibebis inani.
Nec magnus prohibere labor ; tu regibus alas
Eripe : non illis quisquam cunctantibus altum

Ire iter, aut castris audebit vellere signa.
Invitent croceis halantes floribus horti ;
Et custos furum atque avium, cum falce salignâ,
Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.
Ipse, thymum pinosque ferens de montibus altis,
Tecta serat late circum, cui talia curæ ;
Ipse labore manum duro terat ; ipse feraces
Figat humo plantas, et amicos irriget imbres.
   Atque equidem, extremo ni jam sub fine laborum
Vela traham, et terris festinem advertere proram,
Forsitan et pingues hortos quæ cura colendi
Ornaret, canerem, biferique rosaria Pæsti ;
Quoque modo potis gauderent intyba rivis,
Et virides apio ripæ, tortusque per herbam
Cresceret in ventrem cucumis : nec sera comantem
Narcissum, aut flexi tacuissem vimen acanthi,
Pallentesque hederas, et amantes littora myrtos.
Namque sub Œbaliæ memini me turribus altis,
Qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galæsus,
Corycium vidisse senem : cui pauca relicti
Jugera ruris erant ; nec fertilis illa juvencis,
Nec pecori opportuna seges, nec commoda Baccho.
Hic rarum tamen in dumis olus, albaque circum
Lilia verbenasque premens, vescumque papaver,
Regum æquabat opes animis ; serâque revertens
Nocte domum, dapibus mensas onerabat inemtis.
Primus vere rosam, atque auctumno carpere poma ;
Et quum tristis hiems etiam nunc frigore saxa
Rumperet, et glacie cursus frænaret aquarum,
Ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacinthi,
Æstatem increpitans seram, Zephyrosque morantes.
Ergo apibus fœtis idem atque examine multo
Primus abundare, et spumantia cogere pressis
Mella favis : illi tiliæ, atque uberrima pinus :
Quotque in flore novo pomis se fertilis arbos
Induerat, totidem auctumno matura tenebat.
Ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos,
Eduramque pirum, et spinos jam pruna ferentes,
Jamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras.
Verum hæc ipse equidem, spatiis exclusus iniquis,
Prætereo, atque aliis post commemoranda relinquo.
   Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse

Addidit, expediam; pro quâ mercede, canoros
Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque æra secutæ,
Dictæo cœli Regem pavêre sub antro.
Solæ communes natos, consortia tecta
Urbis habent, magnisque agitant sub legibus ævum;
Et patriam solæ, et certos novêre penates:
Venturæque hiemis memores, æstate laborem
Experiuntur, et in medium quæsita reponunt.
Namque aliæ victu invigilant, et fœdere pacto
Exercentur agris: pars intra septa domorum
Narcissi lacrymam, et lentum de cortice gluten,
Prima favis ponunt fundamina: deinde tenaces
Suspendunt ceras: aliæ, spem gentis, adultos
Educunt fœtus: aliæ purissima mella
Stipant, et liquido distendunt nectare cellas.
Sunt, quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti;
Inque vicem speculantur aquas et nubila cœli,
Aut onera accipiunt venientûm, aut agmine facto
Ignavum, fucos, pecus a præsepibus arcent.
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
Ac veluti, lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis
Quum properant, alii taurinis follibus auras
Accipiunt, redduntque; alii stridentia tingunt
Æra lacu; gemit impositis incudibus Ætna;
Illi inter sese magnâ vi brachia tollunt
In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe ferrum:
Non aliter, (si parva licet componere magnis),
Cecropias innatus apes amor urget habendi,
Munere quamque suo. Grandævis oppida curæ,
Et munire favos, et dædala fingere tecta:
At fessæ multâ referunt se nocte minores,
Crura thymo plenæ; pascuntur et arbuta passim,
Et glaucas salices, casiamque, crocumque rubentem
Et pinguem tiliam, et ferrugineos hyacinthos.
Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus.
Mane ruunt portis; nusquam mora: rursus easdem
Vesper ubi e pastu tandem decedere campis
Admonuit, tum tecta petunt, tum corpora curant.
Fit sonitus, mussantque oras et limina circum.
Post, ubi jam thalamis se composuêre, siletur
In noctem, fessosque sopor suus occupat artus.
Nec vero a stabulis pluviâ impendente recedunt

Longius, aut credunt cœlo, adventantibus Euris ;
Sed circum tutæ sub mœnibus urbis aquantur,
Excursusque breves tentant ; et sæpe lapillos,
Ut cymbæ instabiles fluctu jactante saburram,
Tollunt : his sese per inania nubila librant.
  Illum adeo placuisse apibus mirabere morem,
Quod nec concubitu indulgent, nec corpora segnes
In Venerem solvunt, aut fœtus nixibus edunt ;
Verum ipsæ e foliis natos et suavibus herbis
Ore legunt : ipsæ regem parvosque Quirites
Sufficiunt, aulasque et cerea regna refingunt.
Sæpe etiam duris errando in cotibus alas
Attrivêre, ultroque animam sub fasce dedêre ;
Tantus amor florum, et generandi gloria mellis.
Ergo ipsas quamvis angusti terminus ævi
Excipiat, neque enim plus septima ducitur æstas ;
At genus immortale manet, multosque per annos
Stat fortuna domûs, et avi numerantur avorum.
  Præterea regem non sic Ægyptus, et ingens
Lydia, nec populi Parthorum, aut Medus Hydaspes,
Observant. Rege incolumi, mens omnibus una est ;
Amisso, rupêre fidem, constructaque mella
Diripuêre ipsæ, et crates solvêre favorum.
Ille operum custos ; illum admirantur, et omnes
Circumstant fremitu denso, stipantque frequentes,
Et sæpe attollunt humeris, et corpora bello
Objectant, pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem.
His quidam signis, atque hæc exempla secuti,
Esse apibus partem divinæ mentis, et haustus
Æthereos, dixere : Deum namque ire per omnes
Terrasque, tractusque maris, cœlumque profundum.
Hinc pecudes, armenta, viros, genus omne ferarum,
Quemque sibi tenues nascentem arcessere vitas.
Scilicet huc reddi deinde, ac resoluta referri,
Omnia ; nec morti esse locum ; sed viva volare
Sideris in numerum, atque alto succedere cœlo.
  Si quando sedem augustam, servataque mella
Thesauris relines, prius haustu sparsus aquarum
Ora fove, fumosque manu prætende sequaces.
Bis gravidos cogunt fœtus ; duo tempora messis :
Taygete simul os terris ostendit honestum
Pleias, et Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes ;

Aut eadem sidus fugiens ubi Piscis aquosi,
Tristior hibernas cœlo descendit in undas.
Illis ira modum supra est, læsæque venenum
Morsibus inspirant, et spicula cæca relinquunt
Affixæ venis, animasque in vulnere ponunt.
Sin duram metues hiemem, parcesque futuro,
Contusosque animos et res miserabere fractas;
At suffire thymo, cerasque recidere inanes
Quis dubitet? nam sæpe favos ignotus adedit
Stellio; et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis;
Immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus,
Aut asper crabro imparibus se immiscuit armis;
Aut dirum tineæ genus, aut invisa Minervæ
Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea casses.
Quo magis exhaustæ fuerint, hoc acrius omnes
Incumbent generis lapsi sarcire ruinas,
Complebuntque foros, et floribus horrea texent.
Si vero, quoniam casus apibus quoque nostros
Vita tulit, tristi languebunt corpora morbo;
Quod jam non dubiis poteris cognoscere signis:
Continuo est ægris alius color; horrida vultum
Deformat macies; tum corpora luce carentûm
Exportant tectis, et tristia funera ducunt;
Aut illæ pedibus connexæ ad limina pendent,
Aut intus clausis cunctantur in ædibus omnes;
Ignavæque fame, et contracto frigore pigræ.
Tum sonus auditur gravior, tractimque susurrant:
Frigidus ut quondam sylvis immurmurat Auster;
Ut mare sollicitum stridet refluentibus undis;
Æstuat ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis.
Hic jam galbaneos suadebo incendere odores,
Mellaque arundineis inferre canalibus, ultro
Hortantem, et fessas ad pabula nota vocantem.
Proderit et tunsum gallæ admiscere saporem,
Arentesque rosas, aut igni pinguia multo
Defruta, vel psithiâ passos de vite racemos,
Cecropiumque thymum, et grave olentia centaurea.
Est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen *amello*
Fecêre agricolæ, facilis quærentibus herba:
Namque uno ingentem tollit de cespite silvam,
Aureus ipse; sed in foliis, quæ plurima circum
Funduntur, violæ sublucet purpura nigræ.

Sæpe Deûm nexis ornatæ torquibus aræ:
Asper in ore sapor: tonsis in vallibus illum
Pastores, et curva legunt prope flumina Mellæ.
Hujus odorato radices incoque Baccho,
Pabulaque in foribus plenis appone canistris.
  Sed qui quem proles subito defecerit omnis,
Nec, genus unde novæ stirpis revocetur, habebit;
Tempus et Arcadii memoranda inventa magistri
Pandere, quoque modo cæsis jam sæpe juvencis
Insincerus apes tulerit cruor. Altius omnem
Expediam, primâ repetens ab origine, famam.
Nam qua Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi
Accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum,
Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis;
Quaque pharetratæ vicinia Persidis urget,
[Et viridem Ægyptum nigrâ fœcundat arenâ,
Et diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora]
Usque coloratis amnis devexus ab Indis;
Omnis in hâc certam regio jacit arte salutem.
Exiguus primum, atque ipsos contractus ad usus,
Eligitur locus: hunc angustique imbrice tecti
Parietibusque premunt arctis, et quatuor addunt,
Quatuor a ventis, obliquâ luce fenestras.
Tum vitulus, bimâ curvans jam cornua fronte,
Quæritur: huic geminæ nares, et spiritus oris
Multa reluctanti obsuitur; plagisque perempto
Tunsa per integram solvuntur viscera pellem.
Sic positum in clauso linquunt; et ramea costis
Subjiciunt fragmenta, thymum, casiasque recentes.
Hoc geritur, Zephyris primum impellentibus undas,
Ante novis rubeant quam prata coloribus, ante
Garrula quam tignis nidum suspendat hirundo.
Interea teneris tepefactus in ossibus humor
Æstuat; et visenda modis animalia miris,
Trunca pedum primo, mox et stridentia pennis
Miscentur, tenuemque magis magis aëra carpunt:
Donec, ut æstivis effusus nubibus imber,
Erupêre; aut ut, nervo pulsante, sagittæ,
Prima leves ineunt si quando prælia Parthi.
  Quis Deus hanc, Musæ, quis nobis extudit artem?
Unde nova ingressus hominum experientia cepit?
Pastor Aristæus, fugiens Peneïa Tempe,

Amissis, ut fama, apibus morboque fameque,
Tristis ad extremi sacrum caput adstitit amnis,
Multa querens ; atque hâc affatus voce parentem :—
"Mater Cyrene, mater, quæ gurgitis hujus
Ima tenes, quid me præclarâ stirpe Deorum
(Si modo, quem perhibes, pater est Thymbræus Apollo)
Invisum fatis genuisti ? aut quo tibi nostrî
Pulsus amor ? quid me cœlum sperare jubebas ?
En etiam hunc ipsum vitæ mortalis honorem,
Quem mihi vix frugum et pecudum custodia solers
Omnia tentanti extuderat, te matre, relinquo.
Quin age, et ipsa manu felices erue sylvas ;
Fer stabulis inimicum ignem, atque interfice messes :
Ure sata, et validam in vites molire bipennem :
Tanta meæ si te ceperunt tædia laudis."
At mater sonitum thalamo sub fluminis alti
Sensit : eam circum Milesia vellera Nymphæ
Carpebant, hyali saturo fucata colore ;
Drymoque, Xanthoque, Ligeaque, Phyllodoceque,
Cæsariem effusæ nitidam per candida colla :
[Nesæe, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque,]
Cydippeque, et flava Lycorias ; altera virgo,
Altera tum primos Lucinæ experta labores :
Clioque, et Beroë soror, Oceanitides ambæ ;
Ambæ auro, pictis incinctæ pellibus ambæ :
Atque Ephyre, atque Opis, et Asia Deïopeia ;
Et tandem positis velox Arethusa sagittis :
Inter quas curam Clymene narrabat inanem
Vulcani, Martisque dolos, et dulcia furta ;
Aque Chao densos Divûm numerabat amores.
Carmine quo captæ, dum fusis mollia pensa
Devolvunt, iterum maternas impulit aures
Luctus Aristæi, vitreisque sedilibus omnes
Obstupuêre ; sed ante alias Arethusa sorores
Prospiciens, summâ flavum caput extulit undâ.
Et procul : "O gemitu non frustra exterrita tanto,
Cyrene soror ; ipse tibi, tua maxima cura,
Tristis Aristæus, Penei genitoris ad undam
Stat lacrymans, et te crudelem nomine dicit."
Huic perculsa novâ mentem formidine mater,
"Duc age, duc ad nos ; fas illi limina Divûm
Tangere," ait : simul alta jubet discedere late

Flumina, quâ juvenis gressus inferret; at illum
Curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda,
Accepitque sinu vasto, misitque sub amnem.
Jamque domum mirans genitricis et humida regna,
Speluncisque lacus clausos, lucosque sonantes,
Ibat; et, ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum,
Omnia sub magnâ labentia flumina terrâ
Spectabat diversa locis, Phasimque, Lycumque,
Et caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus,
Unde pater Tiberinus, et unde Aniena fluenta,
Saxosumque sonans Hypanis, Mysusque Caïcus,
Et gemina auratus taurino cornua vultu
Eridanus, quo non alius per pinguia culta
In mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis.
 Postquam est in thalami pendentia pumice tecta
Perventum, et nati fletus cognovit inanes
Cyrene, manibus liquidos dant ordine fontes
Germanæ, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Pars epulis onerant mensas, et plena reponunt
Pocula; Panchæis adolescunt ignibus aræ.
Et mater: "Cape Mæonii carchesia Bacchi:
Oceano libemus," ait: simul ipsa precatur
Oceanumque patrem rerum, Nymphasque sorores,
Centum quæ sylvas, centum quæ flumina servant.
Ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam;
Ter flamma ad summum tecti subjecta reluxit:
Omine quo firmans animum, sic incipit ipsa:—
"Est in Carpathio Neptuni gurgite vates,
Cœruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus æquor,
Et juncto bipedum curru metitur equorum.
Hic nunc Emathiæ portus, patriamque revisit
Pallenen; hunc et nymphæ veneramur, et ipse
Grandævus Nereus: novit namque omnia vates,
Quæ sint, quæ fuerint, quæ mox ventura trahantur.
Quippe ita Neptuno visum est; immania cujus
Armenta, et turpes pascit sub gurgite phocas.
Hic tibi, nate, prius vinclis capiendus, ut omnem
Expediat morbi causam, eventusque secundet.
Nam sine vi non ulla dabit præcepta, neque illum
Orando flectes: vim duram et vincula capto
Tende: doli circum hæc demum frangentur inanes.
Ipsa ego te, medios quum Sol accenderit æstus,

Quum sitiunt herbæ, et pecori jam gratior umbra est,
In secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis
Se recipit; facile ut somno aggrediare jacentem.
Verum ubi correptum manibus, vinclisque tenebis,
Tum variæ illudent species, atque ora ferarum.
Fiet enim subito sus horridus, atraque tigris,
Squamosusque draco, et fulvâ cervice leæna;
Aut acrem flammæ sonitum dabit, atque ita vinclis
Excidet, aut in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit.
Sed quanto ille magis formas se vertet in omnes,
Tanto, nate, magis contende tenacia vincla;
Donec talis erit, mutato corpore, qualem
Videris, incepto tegeret quum lumina somno."
Hæc ait; et liquidum ambrosiæ diffudit odorem,
Quo totum nati corpus perduxit; at illi
Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura,
Atque habilis membris venit vigor. Est specus ingens
Exesi latere in montis; quo plurima vento
Cogitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos:
Deprensis olim statio tutissima nautis.
Intus se vasti Proteus tegit objice saxi.
Hic juvenem in latebris aversum a lumine Nympha
Collocat; ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit.
Jam rapidus torrens sitientes Sirius Indos
Ardebat cœlo, et medium Sol igneus orbem
Hauserat; arebant herbæ, et cava flumina siccis
Faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant;
Quum Proteus consueta petens e fluctibus antra
Ibat: eum vasti circum gens humida ponti
Exultans, rorem late dispergit amarum.
Sternunt se somno diversæ in littore phocæ.
Ipse, (velut stabuli custos in montibus olim,
Vesper ubi e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit,
Auditique lupos acuunt balatibus agni),
Considit scopulo medius, numerumque recenset.
Cujus Aristæo quoniam est oblata facultas,
Vix defessa senem passus componere membra,
Cum clamore ruit magno, manicisque jacentem
Occupat. Ille suæ contra non immemor artis,
Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
Ignemque, horribilemque feram, fluviumque liquentem.
Verum ubi nulla fugam reperit fallacia, victus

In sese redit, atque hominis tandem ore locutus :—
"Nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras
Jussit adire domos ? quidve hinc petis ?" inquit. At ille :—
"Scis, Proteu, scis ipse ; neque est te fallere cuiquam.
Sed tu desine velle : Deûm præcepta secuti
Venimus huc, lapsis quæsitum oracula rebus."
Tantum effatus : ad hæc vates vi denique multâ
Ardentes oculos intorsit lumine glauco ;
Et graviter frendens, sic fatis ora resolvit :—
"Non te nullius exercent numinis iræ ;
Magna luis commissa : tibi has miserabilis Orpheus
Haudquaquam ob meritum pœnas, ni fata resistant,
Suscitat, et raptâ graviter pro conjuge sævit.
Illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina præceps,
Immanem ante pedes hydrum moritura puella
Servantem ripas altâ non vidit in herbâ.
At chorus æqualis Dryadum clamore supremos
Implêrunt montes : flêrunt Rhodopeïæ arces,
Altaque, Pangæa, et Rhesi Mavortia tellus,
Atque Getæ, atque Hebrus, et Actias Orithyia.
Ipse, cavâ solans ægrum testudine amorem,
Te, dulcis conjux, te, solo in littore secum,
Te, veniente die, te, decedente, canebat.
Tænarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis,
Et caligantem nigrâ formidine lucum
Ingressus, Manesque adiit, Regemque tremendum,
Nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda.
At cantu commotæ Erebi de sedibus imis
Umbræ ibant tenues, simulacraque luce carentûm ;
Quam multa in sylvis avium se millia condunt,
Vesper ubi, aut hibernus agit de montibus imber :
Matres, atque viri, defunctaque corpora vitâ
Magnanimûm heroum, pueri, innuptæque puellæ,
Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum ;
Quos circum limus niger, et deformis arundo
Cocyti, tardâque palus inamabilis undâ
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet.
Quin ipsæ stupuêre domus, atque intima leti
Tartara, cœruleosque implexæ crinibus angues
Eumenides ; tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora ;
Atque Ixionii cantu rota constitit orbis.
Jamque pedem referens, casus evaserat omnes ;

Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,
Pone sequens: namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem;
Quum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem,
Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes.
Restitit, Eurydicenque suam jam luce sub ipsâ,
Immemor, heu! victusque animi, respexit: ibi omnis
Effusus labor, atque immitis rupta tyranni
Fœdera, terque fragor stagnis auditus Avernis.
Illa, "Quis et me," inquit, "miseram, et te perdidit, Orpheu?
Quis tantus furor? en iterum crudelia retro
Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus.
Jamque vale: feror ingenti circumdata nocte,
Invalidasque tibi tendens, heu! non tua, palmas."
Dixit: et ex oculis subito, ceu fumus in auras
Commixtus tenues, fugit diversa; neque illum
Prensantem nequicquam umbras et multa volentem
Dicere, præterea vidit; nec portitor Orci
Amplius objectam passus transire paludem.
Quid faceret? quo se, raptâ bis conjuge, ferret?
Quo fletu Manes, quâ numina voce moveret?
Illa quidem Stygiâ nabat jam frigida cymbâ.
Septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses
Rupe sub aëriâ, deserti ad Strymonis undam,
Flevisse, et gelidis hæc evolvisse sub antris,
Mulcentem tigres, et agentem carmine quercus:
Qualis populeâ mœrens Philomela sub umbrâ,
Amissos queritur fœtus, quos durus arator
Observans nido implumes detraxit; at illa
Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
Integrat, et mœstis late loca questibus implet.
Nulla Venus, nullique animum flexêre hymenæi:
Solus Hyperboreas glacies, Tanaïmque nivalem,
Arvaque Rhipæis nunquam viduata pruinis,
Lustrabat; raptam Eurydicen, atque irrita Ditis
Dona querens: spretæ Ciconum quo munere matres,
Inter sacra Deûm, nocturnique orgia Bacchi,
Discerptum latos juvenem sparsêre per agros.
Tum quoque, marmoreâ caput a cervice revulsum
Gurgite quum medio portans Œagrius Hebrus
Volveret, *Eurydicen* vox ipsa et frigida lingua,
Ah miseram Eurydicen! animâ fugiente, vocabat:
Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripæ."

Hæc Proteus: et se jactu dedit æquor in altum;
Quaque dedit, spumantem undam sub vertice torsit.
At non Cyrene: namque ultro affata timentem:—
"Nate, licet tristes animo deponere curas:
Hæc omnis morbi causa; hinc miserabile Nymphæ,
Cum quibus illa choros lucis agitabat in altis,
Exitium misêre apibus. Tu munera supplex
Tende petens pacem, et faciles venerare Napæas:
Namque dabunt veniam votis, irasque remittent.
Sed, modus orandi qui sit, prius ordine dicam.
Quatuor eximios præstanti corpore tauros,
Qui tibi nunc viridis depascunt summa Lycæi,
Delige; et intactâ totidem cervice juvencas.
Quatuor his aras alta ad delubra Dearum
Constitue, et sacrum jugulis demitte cruorem,
Corporaque ipsa boum frondoso desere luco.
Post, ubi nona suos Aurora ostenderit ortus,
Inferias Orphei, Lethæa papavera, mittes,
Placatam Eurydicen vitulâ venerabere cæsâ,
Et nigram mactabis ovem, lucumque revises."
Haud mora: continuo matris præcepta facessit;
Ad delubra venit: monstratas excitat aras;
Quatuor eximios præstanti corpore tauros
Ducit; et intactâ totidem cervice juvencas.
Post, ubi nona suos Aurora induxerat ortus,
Inferias Orphei mittit, lucumque revisit.
Hic vero subitum, ac dictu mirabile monstrum
Aspiciunt; liquefacta boum per viscera toto
Stridere apes utero, et ruptis effervere costis,
Immensasque trahi nubes; jamque arbore summâ
Confluere, et lentis uvam demittere ramis.

Hæc super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam,
Et super arboribus: Cæsar dum magnus ad altum
Fulminat Euphraten bello, victorque volentes
Per populos dat jura, viamque affectat Olympo.
Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat
Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis otî;
Carmina qui lusi pastorum, audaxque juventâ,
Tityre, te patulæ cecini sub tegmine fagi.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

CULEX

AD OCTAVIUM.

Lusimus, Octavi, gracili modulante Thalia,
Atque, ut araneoli, tenuem formavimus orsum,
Lusimus: haec propter Culicis sint carmina dicta.
Omnis ut historiae per ludum consonet ordo
Notitiae: ducam voces, licet invidus adsit.
Quisquis erit culpare iocos Musamque paratus,
Pondere vel Culicis levior famaque feretur.
Posterius graviore sono tibi Musa loquetur
Nostra, dabunt cum securos mihi tempora fructus,
Ut tibi digna tuo poliantur carmina sensu.
  Latonae magnique Iovis decus, aurea proles,
Phoebus erit nostri princeps et carminis auctor,
Et recinente lyra fautor, sive educat illum
Acta Chimaereo Xanthi perfusa liquore,
Seu decus Asteriae, seu qua Parnasia rupes
Hinc atque hinc patula praepandit cornua fronte,
Castaliaeque sonans liquido pede labitur unda.
Quare, Pierii laticis decus, ite, sorores
Naiades, et celebrate deum ludente chorea.
Et tu sancta Pales, ad quam ventura recurrit
Agrestum bona sors, si qua est tibi cura tenentis
Aërios nemorum saltus silvasque virentes:
Te cultrice vagus saltus feror inter et astra.
  Et tu, cui meritis oritur fiducia chartis,
Octavi venerande, meis allabere coeptis,
Sancte puer: tibi namque canit non pagina bellum,

Phlegra Giganteo sparsa est quo sanguine tellus;
Nec Centaureos Lapithas compellit in enses;
Urit Erichthonias Oriens non ignibus arces,
Nec perfossus Athos nec magno vincula Ponto
Lecta meo quaerent iam sera volumine famam;
Non Hellespontus pedibus pulsatus equorum,
Graecia cum timuit venientes undique Persas;
Mollia sed tenui decurrens carmina versu,
Viribus apta suis, Phoebo duce, ludere gaudet.
Et tibi, sancte puer, memorabitur: et tibi certet
Gloria perpetuum lucens, mansura per aevum.
Et tibi sede pia maneat locus, et tibi sospes
Debita felices numeretur vita per annos,
Grata, bonis lucens. Sed nos ad coepta feramur.
Igneus aethereas iam Sol penetrarat in arces,
Candidaque aurato quatiebat lumina curru,
Crinibus et roseis tenebras Aurora fugarat:
Propulit e stabulis ad pascua laeta capellas
Pastor, et excelsi montis iuga summa petivit,
Lucida qua patulos velabant gramina colles.
Iam silvis dumisque vagae, iam vallibus abdunt
Corpora, iamque omni celeres e parte vagantes
Tondebant tenero viridantia gramina morsu.
Scrupea desertae haerebant ad cava rupis,
Pendula proiectis carpuntur et arbuta ramis,
Densaque virgultis avide labrusca petuntur.
Haec suspensa rapit carpente cacumina morsu
Vel salicis lentae, vel quae nova nascitur alnus;
Haec teneras fruticum sentes rimatur; at illa
Imminet in rivi praestantis imaginis undam.
O bona pastoris, si quis non pauperis usum
Mente prius docta fastidiat, et probet illa
Omnia, luxuriae spretis incognita curis,
Quae lacerant avidas inimico pectore mentes.
Si non Assyrio fuerint bis lauta colore
Attalicis opibus data vellera; si nitor auri
Sub laqueare domus animum non tangit avarum,
Picturaeque decus, lapidum nec fulgor in ulla
Cognitus utilitate manet, nec pocula gratum
Alconis referent Boetique toreuma, nec Indi
Conchea bacca maris pretio est: at pectore puro
Saepe super tenero prosternit gramine corpus,

Florida cum tellus gemmantes picta per herbas
Vere notat dulci distincta coloribus arva ;
Atque illum, calamo laetum recinente palustri,
Otiaque invidia degentem ac fraude remota,
Pollentemque sibi, viridi cum palmite lucens
Tmolia pampineo subter coma velat amictu.
Illi sunt gratae rorantes lacte capellae,
Et nemus, et fecunda Pales, et vallibus imis
Semper opaca novis manantia fontibus antra.
Quis magis optato queat esse beatior aevo,
Quam qui mente procul pura sensuque probando
Non avidas cognoscit opes, nec tristia bella
Nec funesta timet validae certamina classis,
Nec spoliis dum sancta deûm fulgentibus ornet
Templa vel evectus finem transcendat habendi,
Adversum saevis ultro caput hostibus offert ?
Illi falce deus colitur, non arte, politus ;
Ille colit lucos ; illi Panchaïa tura
Floribus agrestes herbae variantibus adsunt ;
Illi dulcis adest requies et pura voluptas,
Libera simplicibus curis : huc imminet, omnes
Dirigit huc sensus, haec cura est subdita cordi,
Quolibet ut requie victu contentus abundet,
Iucundoque liget languentia corpora somno.
O pecudes, o Panes et o gratissima Tempe
Fontis Hamadryadum, quarum non divite cultu
Aemulus Ascraeo pastor sibi quisque poëtae
Securam placido traducit pectore vitam !
Talibus in studiis baculo dum nixus apricas
Pastor agit curas, et dum non arte canorus
Compacta solitum modulatur arundine carmen ;
Tendit inevectus radios Hyperionis ardor,
Lucidaque aetherco ponit discrimina mundo,
Qua iacit Oceanum flammas in utrumque rapaces.
Et iam compellente vagae pastore capellae
Ima susurrantis repebant ad vada lymphae,
Quae subter viridem residebant caerula muscum.
Iam medias operum partes evectus erat sol.
Cum densas pastor pecudes cogebat in umbras,
Et procul adspexit luco residere virenti,
Delia diva, tuo, quo quondam victa furore
Venit, Nyctelium fugiens, Cadmeïs Agave,

Infandas scelerata manus ex caede cruenta :
Quae gelidis bacchata iugis requievit in antro,
Posterius poenam gnati de morte datura.
Hic etiam viridi ludentes Panes in herba
Et Satyri Dryadesque choros egere puellae
Naïadum coetu. Tantum non Orpheus Hebrum
Restantem tenuit ripis silvasque canendo,
Quantum te pernix remorantem, Diva, choreae,
Multa tuo laetae fundentes gaudia vultu,
Ipsa loci natura domum, resonante susurro,
Quîs dabat, et dulci fessas refovebat in umbra.
Nam primum prona surgebant valle patentes
Aëreae platanus, inter quas impia lotos,
Impia, quae socios Ithaci maerentis abegit,
Hospita dum nimia tenuit dulcedine captos.
At, quibus insigni curru proiectus equorum
Ambustus Phaëthon luctu mutaverat artus,
Heliades, teneris amplexae brachia truncis,
Candida fundebant tentis velamina ramis.
Posterius, cui Demophoon aeterna reliquit
Perfidia lamentari, male provida Phyllis ;
Quam comitabantur fatalia carmina quercus,
Quercus ante datae, Cereris quam semina, vitae :
Illas Triptolemi mutavit sulcus aristis.
Hic magnum Argoae navi decus edita pinus
Proceras decorat silvas hirsuta per artus ;
Appetit aëreis contingere montibus astra
Ilicis et nigrae species et laeta cupressus ;
Umbrosaeque monent fagus, hederaeque ligantes
Brachia, fraternos plangat ne populus ictus,
Ipsaeque excedunt ad summa cacumina lentae,
Pinguntque aureolos viridi pallore corymbos ;
Quîs aderat veteris myrtus non nescia fati.
At volucres patulis residentes dulcia ramis
Carmina per varios edunt resonantia cantus.
His suberat gelidis manans e fontibus unda,
Quae levibus placidum rivis sonat acta liquorem.
Hinc illi geminas avium vox obstrepit aures.
Hinc querulas referunt voces, quîs nantia limo
Corpora lympha fovet ; sonitus alit aëris Echo,
Argutis et cuncta fremunt ardore cicadis.
At circa passim fessae cubuere capellae,

Excelsisque super dumis, quos leniter afflans
Aura susurrantis possit confundere venti.
  Pastor, ut ad fontem densa requievit in umbra
Mitem concepit proiectus membra soporem,
Anxius insidiis nullis ; sed lentus in herbis
Securo fessos somno mandaverat artus.
Stratus humi dulcem capiebat corde quietem,
Ni fors incertos iussisset ducere casus.
Nam solitum volvens ad tempus tractibus îsdem
Immanis vario maculatus corpore serpens,
Mersus ut in limo magno subsideret aestu,
Ille viam contra earpens, gravis ore trilingui,
Squamosos late torquebat motibus orbes,
Tollebatque aurae venientis ad omnia visus.
Iam magis atque magis corpus revolubile volvens
Attollit nitidis pectus fulgoribus atque
Sublimi cervice caput, cui crista superne
Edita purpureo lucens maculatur amictu,
Adspectuque micant flammantia lumina torvo.
Metabat late circum loca, cum videt ingens
Adversum recubare ducem gregis. Acrior instat
Lumina diffundens intendere, et obvia torvo
Saepius arripiens infringere, quod sua quisquam
Ad vada venisset. Naturae comparat arma :
Ardet mente, furit stridoribus, intonat ore,
Flexibus inversis torquetur corporis orbis,
Manant sanguineae per tractus undique guttae,
Spiritibus rumpit fauces. Quo cuncta parante,
Parvulus humoris pastorem terret alumnus,
Et mortem vitare monet per acumina : namque
Qua diducta genas pandebant lumina gemmis,
Ac senioris erat naturae pupula, telo
Icta levi. Tum prosiluit furibundus, et illum
Obtritum morti misit : cui dissitus omnis
Spiritus excessit sensus. Tum torva tenentem
Lumina respexit serpentem comminus ; inde
Impiger, exanimis, vix compos mente, refugit,
Et validum dextra truncum detraxit ab orno ;
Cui casus sociarit opem numenve deorum,
Prodere sit dubium ; voluit sed vincere talis
Horrida squamosi volventia membra draconis ;
Atque reluctantis crebris foedeque petentis

Ictibus ossa ferit, cingunt qua tempora cristae ;
Et quod erat tardus, somni languore remoto,
Nec prius adspiciens timidos caecaverat artus :
Hoc minus implicuit dira formidine mentem.
Quem postquam vidit caesum languescere ; sedit.
Iam quatit et biiuges oriens Erebo cit equos Nox,
Et piger aurata procedit Vesper ab Oeta :
Cum grege compulso pastor, duplicantibus umbris,
Vadit et in fessos requiem dare comparat artus.
Cuius ut intravit levior per corpora somnus,
Languidaque effuso requierunt membra sopore ;
Effigies ad eum culicis devenit, et illi
Tristis ab eventu cecinit convicia mortis.
Inquit : " Quid meritus, ad quae delatus acerbas
Cogor adire vices ? Tua dum mihi carior ipsa
Vita fuit vita, rapior per inania ventis.
Tu lentus refoves iucunda membra quiete,
Ereptus tetris e cladibus ; at mea Manes
Viscera Lethaeas cogunt transnare per undas :
Praeda Charontis agor. Vidi ut flagrantia taedis
Limina collucent infernis omnia templis.
Obvia Tisiphone, serpentibus undique comta,
Et flammas et saeva quatit mihi verbera poenae,
Cerberus et diris flagrat latratibus ora,
Anguibus hinc atque hinc horrent cui colla reflexis,
Sanguineique micant ardorem luminis orbes.
Heu, quid ab officio digressa est gratia, cum te
Restitui superis leti iam limine ab ipso ?
Praemia sunt pietatis ubi ? Pietatis honores
In vanas abiere vices, et rure recessit
Iustitia et prior illa fides ? Instantia vidi
Alterius : sine respectu mea fata relinquens
Ad pariles agor eventus. Fit poena merenti !
Poena sit exitium : modo sit dum grata voluntas,
Exsistat par officium. Feror avia carpens,
Avia Cimmerios inter distantia lucos :
Quem circa tristes densentur in omnia poenae.
Nam vinctus sedet immanis serpentibus Otos,
Devinctum maestus procul adspiciens Ephialten,
Conati cum sint quondam rescindere mundum ;
Et Tityos, Latona, tuae memor anxius irae—
Implacabilis ira nimis,—iacet alitis esca.

Terreor ah tantis insistere, terreor, umbris!
Ad Stygias revocatus aquas, vix ultimus amni
Restat, nectareas divûm qui prodidit escas,
Gutturis arenti revolutus in omnia sensu.
Quid, saxum procul adverso qui monte revolvit,
Contemsisse dolor quem numina vincit acerbus,
Otia quaerentem frustra? Vos ite, puellae,
Ite, quibus taedas accendit tristis Erinnys,
Sicut Hymen praefata dedit connubia mortis!
Atque alias alio densat super agmine turmas,
Impietate fera vecordem Colchida matrem,
Anxia sollicitis meditantem vulnera natis;
Iam Pandionias miserandas prole puellas,
Quarum vox Ityn edit Ityn, quo Bistonius rex,
Orbus epops maeret volucres evectus in auras.
At discordantes Cadmeo semine fratres
Iam truculenta ferunt infestaque lumina corpus
Alter in alterius; iamque aversatur uterque,
Impia germani manat quod sanguine dextra.
Heu heu, mutandus numquam labor! Auferor ultra
In diversa magis; distantia limina cerno;
Eridanus tranandus; agor delatus ad undam.
Obvia Persephone comites heroïdas urget
Adversas perferre faces. Alcestis ab omni
Inviolata vacat cura, quod saeva mariti
Ipsa suis fatis Admeti fata morata est.
Ecce, Ithaci coniux semper decus Icariotis,
Femineum incorrupta decus manet, et procul illa
Turba ferox iuvenum telis confixa procorum.
Quid misera Eurydice tanto maerore recessit,
Poenaque respectus et nunc manet, Orpheus, in te?
Audax ille quidem, qui mitem Cerberon unquam
Credidit, aut ulli Ditis placabile numen,
Nec timuit Phlegethonta furentem ardentibus undis,
Nec maesta obtenta Ditis ferrugine regna,
Defossasque domos ac Tartara nocte cruenta
Obsita, nec faciles Ditis sine iudice sedes,
Iudice, qui vitae post mortem vindicat acta.
Sed fortuna valens audacem fecerat ante.
Iam rapidi steterant amnes, et turba ferarum
Blanda voce sequax regionem insederat Orphei;
Iamque imam viridis radicem moverat alte

Quercus humo : steterant omnes, silvaeque sonorae
Sponte sua cantus capiebant cortice avara.
Labentes biiuges etiam per sidera Lunae
Pressit equos : et tu currentes, menstrua Virgo,
Auditura lyram, tenuisti nocte relicta.
Haec eadem potuit Ditis te vincere coniux,
Eurydicenque ultro ducendam reddere ? Non fas :
Non erat invictae divae exorabile numen !
Illa quidem, nimium Manes experta severos,
Praeceptum signabat iter, nec retulit intus
Lumina, nec divae corrupit munera lingua ;
Sed tu crudelis, crudelis tu magis, Orpheu,
Oscula cara petens rupisti iussa deorum.
Dignus amor venia, gratum si Tartara nossent
Peccatum minus esse grave. At nos sede piorum,
Nos manet heroum contra manus. Hic et uterque
Aeacides, Peleus namque et Telamonia virtus,
Per secura patris laetantur numina, quorum
Connubiis Venus et Virtus iniunxit honorem.
Hunc rapuit serva ; ast illum Nereïs amavit.
Assidet hac iuvenis, sociat quem gloria, fortis,
Acer, inexcussus, referens a navibus ignes
Argolicis Phrygios torva feritate repulsos.
O quis non referat talis divortia belli,
Quae Troiae videre viri, videreque Graii,
Teucria cum magno manaret sanguine tellus,
Et Simoïs Xanthique liquor, Sigeaque praeter
Litora cum Troas saevi ducis Hectoris ira
Videre in classes inimica mente Pelasgas
Vulnera, tela, neces, ignes inferre paratos.
Ipsa iugis namque arma patens feritatis, et ipsas
Ida faces altrix cupidis praebebat alumnis,
Omnis ut in cineres Rhoetei litoris ora
Classibus ambustis flamma superante daretur.
Hinc erat oppositus, contra Telamonius heros,
Obiectoque dabat clipeo certamina ; et illinc
Hector erat, Troiae summum decus : acer uterque,
Fulminibus coelo veluti fragor editus alto,
Ignibus hic telisque super si classibus Argos
Eripiat reditus, ille ut Vulcania ferro
Vulnera proiectus depellere navibus instet.
Hoc erat Aeacides alter laetatus honore ;

Dardaniaeque alter fuso quod sanguine campos,
Hectoreo victor lustravit corpore Troiam.
Rursus acerba fremunt, Paris hunc quod letat, et huius
Alma dolis Ithaci virtus quod concidit icta.
Huic gerit aversos proles Laërtia vultus,
Et iam Strymonii Rhesi victorque Dolonis,
Pallade iam laetatur ovans ; rursusque tremiscit
Iam Ciconas, iam iamque horret Laestrygonas atrox.
Illum Scylla rapax, canibus succincta Molossis,
Aetnaeusque Cyclops, illum metuenda Charybdis
Pallentesque lacus et squalida Tartara terrent.
Hic et Tantalei generis decus, amplus Atrides,
Assidet, Argivum lumen, quo flamma regente
Doris Erichthonias prostravit funditus arces.
Reddidit, heu, Graius poenas tibi, Troia, ruenti,
Hellespontiacis obiturus reddidit undis.
Illa vices hominum testata est copia quondam,
Ne quisquam propriae fortunae munere dives
Iret inevectus coelum super : omne propinquo
Frangitur invidiae telo decus. Ibat in altum
Vis Argea petens patriam, ditataque praeda
Arcis Erichthoniae ; comes huic erat aura secunda ;
Per placidum cursu pelagus Nereïs ab unda
Signa dabat ; pars inflexis super acta carinis :
Cum, seu coelesti fato seu sideris ortu,
Undique mutatur coeli nitor, omnia ventis,
Omnia turbinibus sunt anxia. Iam maris unda
Sideribus certat consurgere, iamque superne
Corripere et Soles et sidera cuncta minatur,
Ac ruere in terras coeli fragor. Hic modo laeta
Copia nunc miseris circumdatur anxia fatis,
Immoriturque super fluctus et saxa Capharei,
Euboïcas aut per cautes Aegaeaque late
Litora, cum Phrygiae passim vaga praeda peremtae
Fluctuat omnis in aequoreo iam naufraga tractu.
Hic alii sidunt pariles virtutis honore
Heroës, mediisque siti sunt sedibus omnes,
Omnes Roma decus magni quos suscipit orbis.
Hic Fabii Deciique, hic est et Horatia virtus ;
Hic et fama vetus numquam moritura Camilli ;
Curtius et, mediis quem quondam sedibus Urbis
Devotum bellis consumsit gurgitis haustus ;

Mucius et, prudens ardorem corpore passus,
Legitime cessit cui fracta potentia regis ;
Hic Curius clarae socius virtutis, et ille
Flaminius, devota dedit qui corpora famae.
Iure igitur tales sedes pietatis honorat !
Illic Scipiadaeque duces, devota triumphis
Moenia quos rapidos Libycae Carthaginis horrent
Illi laude sua vigeant ; ego Ditis opacos
Cogor adire lacus, viduos a lumine Phoebi,
Et vastum Phlegethonta pati, quo maxima Minos
Conscelerata pia discernit limina sede.
Ergo iam causam mortis, iam dicere vitae
Verberibus saevae cogunt sub iudice Poenae,
Cum mihi tu sis causa mali, nec conscius adsis.
Nec tolerabilibus curis haec immemor audi !
Et tamen ut vanis dimittas omnia ventis :
Digredior numquam rediturus. Tu cole fontes
Et virides nemorum silvas et pascua laetus :
Et mea diffusas rapiantur dicta per auras ! "
Dixit, et extrema tristis cum voce recessit.
Hunc ubi sollicitum dimisit inertia vitae,
Interius graviter regementem, nec tulit ultra
Sensibus infusum culicis de morte dolorem :—
Quantumcumque sibi vires tribuere seniles ;
Quîs tamen infestum pugnans devicerat hostem :—
Rivum propter aquae viridi sub fronde latentem
Conformare locum capit impiger ; hunc et in orbem
Destinat ac fieri capuli repetivit in usum,
Gramineam viridi fodiens de cespite terram.
Iam memor inceptum peragens sibi cura laborem
Congestum cumulavit opus, atque aggere multo
Telluris tumulus formatum crevit in orbem ;
Quem circum lapidem laevi de marmore formans
Conserit, assiduae curae memorem. Hic et acanthus
Et rosa purpureo crescit rubicunda colore,
Et violae omne genus ; hic est et Spartica myrtus
Atque hyacinthus, et hic Cilici crocus editus arvo,
Laurus item Phoebi surgens decus ; hic rhododaphne
Liliaque et roris non avia cura marini,
Herbaque turis opes priscis imitata Sabina,
Chrysanthesque, hederaeque nitor pallente corymbo,
Et Bocchus Libyae regis memor ; hic amaranthus

Buphthalmusque virens et semper florida pinus.
Non illinc Narcissus abest, cui gloria formae
Igne Cupidineo proprios exarsit in artus.
Et quoscumque novant vernantia tempora flores,
Hic tumulus super inseritur ; tum fronte locatur
Elogium, tacita format quod litera voce :
Parve Culex, pecudum custos tibi tale merenti
Funeris officium vitae pro munere reddit.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

CIRIS

AD MESSALAM.

Etsi me, vario iactatum laudis amore
Irritaque expertum fallacis praemia vulgi,
Cecropius suaves exspirans hortulus auras
Florentis viridi Sophiae complectitur umbra :
Non ea quaeret eo dignum sibi quaerere carmen.
Longe aliud studium atque alios accincta labores,
Altius ad magni subtendit sidera mundi,
Et placitum paucis ausa est adscendere collem.
Non tamen absistam coeptum detexere munus :
In quo iure meas utinam requiescere Musas,
Et leviter blandum liceat deponere morem.
Quod si mirificum : modo sit tibi velle libido !
Si me iam summa Sapientia pangeret arce,
Quatuor antiquis quae heredibus est data consors,
Unde hominum errores longe lateque per orbem
Despicere atque humiles possem contemnere curas :
Non ego te talem venerarer munere tali,
Non equidem, quamvis interdum ludere nobis
Et gracilem molli liceat pede claudere versum ;
Sed magno intexens, si fas est dicere, peplo,
Qualis Erechtheis olim portatur Athenis,
Debita cum castae solvuntur vota Minervae,
Tardave confecto redeunt Quinquennia lustro,
Cum levis alterno Zephyrus concrebruit Euro,
Et prono gravidum provexit pondere currum.
Felix illa dies, felix et dicitur annus,

Felices, qui talem annum videre diemque!
Ergo Palladiae texuntur in ordine pugnae,
Magna Giganteis ornantur pepla tropaeis,
Horrida sanguineo pinguntur proelia cocco;
Additur aurata deiectus cuspide Typhon,
Qui prius, Ossaeis consternens aethera saxis,
Emathio celsum duplicabat vertice Olympum.
Tale deae velum solemni in tempore portant:
Tali te vellem, iuvenum doctissime, ritu
Purpureos inter Soles et candida Lunae
Sidera, caeruleis orbem pulsantia bigis,
Naturae rerum magnis intexere chartis;
Aeternum Sophiae coniunctum carmine nomen
Nostra tuum senibus loqueretur pagina seclis.
Sed quoniam ad tantas nunc primum nascimur artes,
Nunc primum teneros firmamus robore nervos;
Haec tamen interea, quae possumus, in quibus aevi
Prima rudimenta et primos exegimus annos,
Accipe dona meo multum vigilata labore,
Et promissa diu non magna exordia rebus:
Impia prodigiis ut quondam exterrita amoris
Scylla novos avium sublimis in aëre coetus
Viderit, et tenui conscendens aethera penna
Caeruleis sua tecta supervolitaverit alis,
Hanc pro purpureo poenam scelerata capillo
Proque patris solvens excisa funditus urbe.
Complures illam et magni, Messala, poëtae—
Nam verum fateamur: amat Polyhymnia verum—
Longe alia perhibent mutatam membra figura:
Scyllaeum saxum monstra infectata vocari;
Illam Messanam, quam saepe legamus Ulixi,
Candida succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris,
Dulichias vexasse rates et gurgite in alto
Deprensos nautas canibus lacerasse marinis.
Sed neque Maeoniae haec patiuntur credere chartae
Nec malus istorum dubiis erroribus auctor.
Namque alias alii vulgo finxere puellas,
Quae Colophoniaco Scyllae dicantur Homero.
Ipse Crataein ait matrem; sed sive Crataeis,
Sive illam monstro genuit germana biformi,
Sive est neutra parens, atque hoc in carmine toto
Inguinis est vitium et veneris descripta libido;

Sive etiam est iactis speciem mutata venenis
Infelix virgo—quid enim commiserat illa ?
Ipse Pater nudam saeva complexus arena
Coniugium carae violaverat Amphitrites.
Attamen exegit longo post tempore poenas,
Ut, cum cura sui veheretur coniugis alto,
Ipsa trucem multo misceret sanguine pontum ;—
Seu vero, ut perhibent, forma cum vinceret omnes
Et cupidos quaestu passim popularet amantes,
Piscibus et canibus rabidis vallata repente
Horribiles circum vidit se sistere formas—
Heu quoties mirata novos expalluit artus
Ipsa suos ! quoties heu pertimuit latratus !—
Ausa quod est mulier numen fraudare deorum
Et dictam Veneri voto intervertere poenam :
Quam, mala multiplici iuvenum quod saepta caterva
Dixerat atque animo meretrix iactata ferarum,
Infamem tali merito rumore fuisse,
Docta Palaephatia testatur voce papyrus.
Quidquid et ut quisque est tali de clade locutus,
Omnia sint : potius liceat notescere Cirim,
Atque, unam ex multis Scyllam non esse puellis.
Quare quae, cantus meditanti mittere certos,
Magna mihi cupido tribuistis praemia, divae
Pierides—quarum castos altaria postes
Munere saepe meo inficiunt, foribusque hyacinthi
Deponunt flores, aut suave rubens narcissus,
Aut crocus alterna coniungens lilia caltha,
Sparsaque liminibus floret rosa,—nunc age, divae,
Praecipue nostro nunc adspirate labori,
Atque novum aeterno praetexite honore volumen.
   Sunt Pandioniis vicinae sedibus urbes
Actaeos inter colles et candida Thesei
Purpureis late ridentia litora conchis,
Quarum non ulli fama concedere digna
Stat Megara, Actaei quondam munita labore
Alcathoi Phoebique : deus namque adfuit illi ;
Unde etiam, citharae voces imitatus acutas,
Saepe lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura pulsus,
Et veterem sonitu Phoebi testatur amorem.
Hanc urbem, ante alios qui tum florebat in armis,
Fecerat infestam populator remige Minos,

Hospitio quod se Nisi Polyïdos avito,
Carpathium fugiens et flumina Caeratea,
Texerat. Hunc bello repetens Gortynius heros
Attica Cretaea sternebat rura sagitta.
Sed neque tunc cives, neque tunc rex ipse veretur
Infesto ad muros volitantes agmine turmas
Vincere, et indomitas virtute retundere mentes,
Responsum quoniam satis est meminisse deorum.
Nam capite a summo regis—mirabile dictu—
Candida caesaries,—florebant tempora lauro—
At roseus medio surgebat vertice crinis :
Cuius quam servata diu natura fuisset,
Tam patriam incolumem Nisi regnumque futurum,
Concordes stabili firmarunt numine Parcae.
Ergo omnis caro residebat cura capillo :
Aurea solemni comtum quem fibula ritu
Crobylus et tereti nectebant dente cicadae.
Nec vero haec urbis custodia vana fuisset,
Nec fuerat, ni Scylla novo concepta furore,
Scylla, patris miseri patriaeque inventa sepulcrum,
O nimium cupidis si non inhiasset ocellis !
Sed malus ille puer, quem nec sua flectere mater
Iratum potuit, quem nec pater atque avus idem
Iupiter—ille etiam Poenos domitare leones
Et validas docuit vires mansuescere tigris ;
Ille etiam divos, homines . . . sed dicere magnum est,—
Idem tum tristes acuebat parvulus iras.
Iunonis magnae, cuius periuria divae,
Olim si meminere, diu periura puellae
Non ulli liceat, violaverat inscia sedem,
Dum sacris operata deae lascivit et extra
Procedit longe matrum comitumque catervam,
Suspensam gaudens in corpore ludere vestem,
Et tumidos agitante sinus Aquilone relaxans.
Necdum etiam castos gustaverat ignis honores,
Necdum solemni lympha perfusa sacerdos
Pallentis foliis caput exornarat olivae ;
Cum lapsa e manibus fugit pila, cumque relapsa
Procurrit virgo : quod uti ne prodita ludo
Auratam gracili solvisset corpore pallam !
Omnia, quae retinere gradum cursusque morari
Possent, o tecum vellem tua semper haberes :

Non umquam violata manu sacraria divae
Urendo, infelix, nequidquam thura piasses.
Et si quis nocuisse tibi periuria credat,
Causa pia est: timuit fratri te ostendere Iuno.
At levis ille deus, cui semper ad ulciscendum
Quaeritur ex omni verborum iniuria dicto,
Aurea fulgenti depromens tela pharetra,
Heu nimium mentem et nimium irritantia visu,
Virginis in tenera defixerat omnia mente.
Quae simul ac venis hausit sitientibus ignem,
Et validum penitus concepit in ossa furorem:
Saeva velut gelidis Edonum Bistonis oris,
Ictave barbarico Cybeles antistita buxo,
Infelix virgo tota bacchatur in urbe,
Non styrace Idaeo flagrantes tincta capillos,
Cognita non teneris pedibus Sicyonia servans,
Non niveo retinens baccata monilia collo.
Multum illi incerto trepidant vestigia cursu:
Saepe redit patrios adscendere perdita muros,
Aëriasque facit causam se visere turres;
Saepe etiam tristes volvens in nocte querelas,
Sedibus ex altis coeli speculatur amorem,
Castraque prospectat crebris lucentia flammis.
Nulla colum novit, carum non respicit aurum,
Non arguta sonant tenui psalteria chorda,
Non Libyco molles plauduntur pectine telae.
Nullus in ore rubor: ubi enim rubor, obstat amori.
Atque ubi nulla malis reperit solatia tantis,
Tabidulamque videt labi per viscera mortem:
Quo vocat ire dolor, subigunt quo tendere fata,
Fertur, et horribili praeceps impellitur oestro,
Ut patris, ah demens, crimen te vertice ferret
Furtimque arguto detonsum mitteret hosti—
Namque haec conditio miserae proponitur una,—
Sive illa ignorans: quis non bonus omnia malit
Credere, quam tanti sceleris damnare puellam?
Heu tamen infelix—quid enim imprudentia prodest?—
Nise pater, cui, direpta crudeliter urbe,
Vix erit una super sedes in turribus altis,
Fessus ubi exstructo possis considere nido.
Tu quoque avis moriere: dabit tibi filia poenas.
Gaudete, o celeres, subnixae nubibus altis,

Quae mare, quae virides silvas lucosque sonantes
Incolitis, gaudete, vagae blandaeque volucres;
Vosque adeo, humani mutatae corporis artus,
Vos o crudeli fatorum lege, puellae
Dauliades, gaudete: venit carissima vobis
Cognatos augens reges numerumque suorum
Ciris, et ipse pater. Vos, o pulcherrima quondam
Corpora, caeruleas praevertite in aethera nubes,
Qua novus ad superûm sedes Haliaeëtus, et qua
Candida concessos adscendat Ciris honores.
  Iamque adeo dulci devinctus lumina somno
Nisus erat, vigilumque procul custodia primis
Excubias foribus studio iactabat inani:
Cum furtim tacito descendens Scylla cubili
Auribus arrectis nocturna silentia tentat,
Et pressis tenuem singultibus aëra captat.
Tum suspensa levans digitis vestigia primis
Egreditur, ferroque manus armata bidenti
Evolat; at demtae subita in formidine vires.
Caeruleas sua furta prius testatur ad umbras.
Nam, qua se ad patrium tendebat semita limen,
Vestibulo in thalami paullum remoratur, et alti
Suspicit ad Lunae nutantia sidera mundi,
Non accepta piis promittens munera divis.
Quam simul Ogygii Phoenicis filia Carme
Surgere sensit anus—sonitum nam fecerat illi
Marmoreo aeratus stridens in limine cardo,—
Corripit extemplo fessam languore puellam,
Et simul "O nobis sacrum caput," inquit "alumna,
Non tibi nequidquam viridis per viscera pallor
Aegrotas tenui suffudit sanguine venas,
Nec levis, hoc faceres—neque enim pote,—cura subegit.
Haud fallor, quod ut o potius, Rhamnusia, fallar!
Nam qua te causa nec dulcis pocula Bacchi
Nec gravidos Cereris dicam contingere fetus;
Qua causa ad patrium solam vigilare cubile,
Tempore quo fessas mortalia pectora curas,
Quo rapidos etiam requiescunt flumina cursus?
Dic age nunc miserae saltem, quod saepe petenti
Iurabas nihil esse mihi, cum maesta parentis
Formosos circum virgo morerere capillos?
Hei mihi, ne furor ille tuos invaserit artus,

Ille, Arabae Myrrhae quondam qui cepit ocellos,
Ut scelere infando, quod nec sinit Adrastea,
Laedere utrumque uno studeas errore parentem!
Quod si alio quovis animo iactaris amore—
Nam te iactari, non est Amathusia nostri
Tam rudis, ut nullo possim cognoscere signo,—
Si concessus amor noto te macerat igne:
Per tibi Dictynnae praesentia numina iuro,
Prima deûm quae dulce mihi te donat alumnam,
Omnia me potius digna atque indigna laborum
Millia visuram, quam te tam tristibus istis
Sortibus et morbo patiar tabescere tali."
Haec loquitur, mollique ut se velavit amictu,
Frigidulam iniecta circumdat veste puellam,
Quae prius in tenui steterat succincta crocota.
Dulcia deinde genis rorantibus oscula figens,
Persequitur miserae causas exquirere tabis;
Nec tamen ante ullas patitur sibi reddere voces,
Marmoreum tremebunda pedem quam retulit intra.
Illa autem "Quid nunc me," inquit "nutricula, torques?
Quid tantum properas nostros novisse furores?
Non ego consueto mortalibus uror amore,
Nec mihi notorum deflectunt lumina vultus,
Nec genitor cordi est: ultro namque odimus omnes.
Nil amat hic animus, nutrix, quod oportet amari,
In quo falsa tamen lateat pietatis imago;
Sed media ex acie, mediisque ex hostibus. Heu, heu,
Quid dicam, quove ipsa malum hoc exordiar ore?
Dicam equidem, quoniam—quid non tibi dicere, nutrix,
Non sinis? extremum hoc munus morientis habeto.
Ille—vides,—nostris qui moenibus assidet hostis,
Quem pater ipse deûm sceptri donavit honore,
Cui Parcae tribuere nec ullo vulnere laedi—
Dicendum est, frustra circumvehor omnia verbis—
Ille mea, ille idem, oppugnat praecordia Minos.
Quod per te divûm crebros testamur amores,
Perque tuum memori sanctum mihi pectus alumnae,
Ut me, si servare potes, ne perdere malis;
Sin autem optatae spes est incisa salutis,
Ne mihi, quam merui, invideas, nutricula, mortem.
Nam nisi te nobis malus, o malus, optima Carme,
Ante hunc conspectum casusve deusve tulisset,

Aut ferro hoc"—aperit ferrum quod veste latebat—
"Purpureum patris demsissem vertice crinem,
Aut mihi praesenti peperissem vulnere letum."
Vix haec ediderat, cum clade exterrita tristi
Intonsos multo deturpat pulvere crines,
Et graviter questu Carme complorat anili:
"O mihi nunc iterum crudelis reddite Minos,
O iterum nostrae Minos inimice senectae,
Semper ut aut olim natae te propter eundem
Aut amor insanae luctum portavit alumnae:
Tene ego tam longe capta atque avecta nequivi,
Tam grave servitium, tam duros passa labores,
Effugere, ut sistam exitium crudele meorum?
Iam iam nec nobis ea, quae senioribus, ullum
Vivere uti cupiam vitae genus. Ut quid? Ego amens
Te erepta, o Britomarti, mei spes una sepulcri,
Te, Britomarti, diem potui producere vitae?
Atque utinam celeri ne tantum grata Dianae
Venatus esses virgo sectata virorum,
Cnosia heu Partho contendens spicula cornu!
Dictaeas ageres ad gramina nota capellas:
Numquam, tam obnixe fugiens Minois amores,
Praeceps aërei specula de montis obisses,
Unde alii fugisse ferunt, et numina Aphacae
Virginis assignant; alii, quo notior esses,
Dictynnam dixere tuo de nomine Lunam.
Sint haec vera velim; mihi certe, nata, peristi:
Numquam ego te summo volitantem in vertice montis
Hyrcanos inter comites agmenque ferarum
Conspiciam, nec te redeuntem amplexa tenebo.
Verum haec tum non sic gravia atque indigna fuere,
Tum, mea alumna, tui cum spes integra maneret,
Et vox ista meas nondum violaverat aures.
Tene etiam Fortuna mihi crudelis ademit?
Tene, o sola meae vivendi causa senectae?
Saepe tuo dulci nequidquam capta sopore,
Cum premeret natura, mori me velle negavi,
Ut tibi Corycio glomerarem flammea luto.
Quo nunc me, infelix, aut quae me fata reservant?
An nescis, qua lege patris de vertice summo
Edita candentes praetexat purpura canos?
Quae tenuis patrio prae sit suspensa capillo?

Si nescis, aliquam possum sperare salutem,
Inscia quandoquidem scelus es conata nefandum ;
Sin est, quod metuo, per te, mea alumna, tuumque
Expertum multis miserae mihi rebus amorem,
Per, te saeva precor, per flumina et Ilithyiae,
Ne tantum in facinus tam nulla mente sequaris.
Non ego te incepto, fieri quod non pote, conor
Flectere amore, neque est cum dîs contendere nostrum ;
Sed patris incolumi potius denubere regno,
Atque aliquos tamen esse velis tibi, alumna, penates.
Hoc unum, exitio docta atque experta, monebo.
Quod si non alia poteris ratione parentem
Flectere—sed poteris ; quid enim non unica possis ?—
Tunc potius tamen ipsa, pio cum iure licebit,
Cum facti causam tempusque doloris habebis,
Tunc potius conata tua atque incepta referto ;
Meque deosque tibi comites, mea alumna, futuros
Polliceor : nihil est, quod texas ordine, longum."
His ubi sollicitos animi relevaverat aestus
Vocibus, et blanda pectus spe vicerat aegrum ;
Paullatim tremebunda genis obducere vestem
Virginis et placidam tenebris captare quietem,
Inverso bibulum restinguens lumen olivo,
Incipit, ad crebros insani pectoris ictus
Ferre manum, assiduis mulcens praecordia palmis.
Noctem illam sic maesta super morientis alumnae
Frigidulos cubito subnixa pependit ocellos.
Postera lux ubi laeta diem mortalibus almum
Praegelida veniens miseris quatiebat ab Oeta,
Quem pavidae alternis fugitant optantque puellae—
Hesperium vitant, optant ardescere Eoum ;—
Praeceptis paret virgo nutricis, et omnes
Undique conquirit nubendi sedula causas.
Tentantur patriae submissis vocibus aures,
Laudanturque bonae pacis bona ; multus ineptae
Virginis insolito sermo novus errat in ore.
Nunc tremere instantis belli certamina dicit
Communemque timere deum, nunc regis amicis,
Nunc ipsi verita est, orbum flet maesta parentem.
[Cum Iove communes qui quondam habuere nepotes ;]
Nunc etiam conficta dolo mendacia turpi
Invenit, et divûm terret formidine cives ;

Nunc alia ex aliis, nec desunt, omina quaerit.
Quin etiam castos ausa est corrumpere vates,
Ut, cum caesa pio cecidisset victima ferro,
Esset, qui generum Minoa auctoribus extis
Iungere et ancipites suaderet tollere pugnas.
At nutrix, patula componens sulfura testa,
Narcissum casiamque herbas contundit olentes,
Terque novena ligat triplici diversa colore
Fila ; "Ter in gremium mecum" inquit "despue virgo,
"Despue ter, virgo : numero deus impare gaudet."
Inde Iovi magno geminat Stygialia sacra,
Sacra nec Aeaeis senibus nec cognita Graiis ;
Pergit, Amyclaeo spargens altaria thallo,
Regis Iolciacis animum defigere votis.
Verum ubi nulla movet stabilem fallacia Nisum,
Nec possunt homines, nec possunt flectere divi—
Tanta est in parvo fiducia crine cavendi ;—
Rursus ad inceptum facinus se cingit alumna
Purpureumque parat rursus tondere capillum,
Praelongo quod iam captat succurrere amori ;
Non minus illa tamen, revehi quod moenia Cressa
Gaudebat, cineri patria est iucunda sepulto.
Ergo iterum capiti Scylla est inimica paterno.
Tum coma Sidonio florens deciditur ostro ;
Tum capitur Megara et divûm responsa probantur ;
Tum suspensa novo ritu de navibus altis
Per mare caeruleum trahitur Niseïa virgo.
Complures illam nymphae mirantur in undis,
Miratur pater Oceanus, et candida Tethys,
Et cupidas secum rapiens Galatea sorores ;
Illam etiam, iunctis magnum quae piscibus aequor
Et glauco bipedum curru metitur equorum,
Leucothee, parvusque dea cum matre Palaemon ;
Illam etiam, alternas sortiti vivere luces,
Cara Iovis soboles, magnum Iovis incrementum,
Tyndaridae niveos mirantur virginis artus.
Has adeo voces atque haec lamenta per auras
Fluctibus in mediis questu volvebat inani,
Ad coelum infelix ardentia lumina tendens,
Lumina : nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas :
"Supprimite o paullum turbati flumina venti,
Dum queror, et divos, quamquam nil testibus iliis

Profeci, extrema moriens tamen alloquor hora.
Vos ego, vos adeo, venti, testabor, et aurae,
Vos, Pandionià si qui de gente venitis,
Cernitis : illa ego sum cognato sanguine vobis
Scylla ; quod o salva liceat te dicere Procne ;
Illa ego sum Nisi pollentis filia quondam,
Certatim ex omni petiit quam Graecia regno,
Qua curvus terras amplectitur Hellespontus ;
Illa ego sum, Minos, sacrato foedere coniux
Dicta tibi ; tamen haec, etsi non accipis, audis.
Vinctane tam magni tranabo gurgitis undas ?
Vincta tot assiduas pendebo ex ordine luces ?
Non equidem me alio possum contendere dignam
Supplicio, quod sic patriam carosque penates
Hostibus immitique addixi ignara tyranno.
Verum isthaec, Minos, illos scelerata putavi,
Si nostra ante aliquis nudasset foedera casus,
Facturos, quorum direptis moenibus urbis,
O ego crudelis, flamma delubra petivi ;
Te vero victore prius vel sidera cursus
Mutatura suos, quam te mihi talia captae
Facturum metui. Iam iam scelus omnia vincit.
Ten' ego plus patrio dilexi perdita regno ?
Ten' ego ? Nec mirum, vultu decepta puella
Ut vidi, ut perii ! ut me malus abstulit error !
Non equidem ex isto speravi corpore posse
Tale malum nasci ; forma vel sidere fallor.
Me non deliciis commovit regia dives,
Curalio fragili, atque electro lacrimoso,
Me non florentes aequali corpore nymphae,
Non metus incensam potuit retinere deorum.
Omnia vincit amor : quid enim non vinceret ille ?
Non mihi iam pingui sudabunt tempora myrrha,
Pronuba nec castos accendet pinus honores,
Nec Libys Assyrio sternetur lectulus ostro.
Magna queror ; nec me illa quidem communiter alma
Omnibus iniecta tellus tumulabit arena.
Mene inter matres ancillaresque maritas
Mene alias inter famularum munere fungi,
Coniugis atque tuae, quaecumque erit illa, beatae
Non licuit gravidos penso devolvere fusos ?
At belli saltem captivam lege necasses !

Iam fessae tandem fugiunt de corpore vires,
Et caput inflexa lentum cervice recumbit,
Marmorea adductis tabescunt brachia nodis.
Aequoreae pristes, immania corpora ponti,
Undique conveniunt et glauco in gurgite circum
Verbere caudarum atque oris minitantur hiatu.
Iam tandem casus hominum, iam respice, Minos!
Sit satis hoc, tantum solam vidisse malorum.
Vel fato fuerit nobis haec debita pestis,
Vel casu incerto, merita vel denique culpa.
Omnia nam potius, quam te laesisse, putabo."
  Labitur interea revoluta ab litore classis,
Magna repentino sinuantur lintea Coro,
Flectitur in viridi remus sale, languida fessae
Virginis in cursu moritur querimonia longo.
Deserit angustis inclusum faucibus Isthmon,
Cypselidae magni florentia regna Corinthi;
Praeterit abruptas Scironis protinus arces,
Infestumque suis dirae testudinis exit
Spelaeum multoque cruentas hospite cautes.
Iamque adeo tutum longe Piraeea cernit,
Et notas secum, heu frustra, respectat Athenas.
Iam procul e fluctu Salaminos suspicit arva,
Florentesque videt iam Cycladas; hinc Ceus illi,
Sunion hinc statio contra patet Hermionea.
Linquitur ante alias longe gratissima Delos
Nereïdum matri et Neptuno Aegaeo.
Prospicit incinctam spumanti litore Cythnon
Marmoreamque Paron, viridemque allapsa Donusam
Aeginamque simul sementiferamque Seriphum.
Fertur et incertis iactatur ad omnia ventis,
Cymba velut, magnas sequitur cum parvula classes,
Afer et hiberno bacchatur in aequore turbo;
Donec tale decus formae vexarier ultra
Non tulit, et miseros mutavit virginis artus
Caeruleo pollens coniux Neptunia regno.
Sed tamen externam squamis vestire puellam,
Infidosque inter teneram committere pisces
Non statuit—nimium est avidum pecus Amphitrites;—
Aëreis potius sublimem sustulit alis,
Esset ut in terris facti de nomine Ciris,
Ciris Amyclaeo formosior ansere Ledae.

Hic velut in niveo, tener est cum primitus, ovo
Effigies animantis et internodia membris
Imperfecta novo fluitant concreta calore ;
Sic liquido Scyllae circumfusum aequore corpus
Semiferi incertis etiamtum partibus artus
Undique mutabant, atque undique mutabantur.
Oris honos primum et multis optata labella
Et patulae frontis species concrescere in unum
Coepere, et gracili mentum producere rostro ;
Tum, qua se medium capitis discrimen agebat,
Ecce repente, velut patrios imitatus honores,
Puniceam concussit apex in vertice cristam ;
At mollis varios intexens pluma colores
Marmoreum volucri vestivit tegmine corpus,
Lentaque perpetuas fuderunt brachia pennas.
Inde alias partes minioque infecta rubenti
Crura novam macies obduxit squalida pellem,
Et pedibus teneris ungues affixit acutos.
Et tamen hoc demum miserae succurrere pacto
Vix fuerat placida Neptuni coniuge dignum.
Nunquam illam posthac oculi videre suorum
Purpureas salvo retinentem vertice vittas,
Non thalamus Tyrio fragrans accepit amomo,
Nullae illam sedes : quid enim cum sedibus illi ?
Quae simul ut sese cano de gurgite velox
Cum sonitu ad coelum stridentibus extulit alis,
Et multum late dispersit in aequora rorem ;
Infelix virgo nequidquam a morte recepta
Incultum solis in rupibus exigit aevum,
Rupibus et scopulis et litoribus desertis.
Nec tamen hoc iterum poena sine : namque deûm rex,
[Omnia qui imperio terrarum millia versat,]
Commotus talem ad superos volitare puellam,
Cum pater exstinctus caeca sub nocte lateret,
Illi pro pietate sua—nam saepe nitentum
Sanguine taurorum supplex resperserat aras,
Saepe deûm largo decorarat munere sedes—
Reddidit optatam mutato corpore vitam,
Fecitque in terris Haliaeëtus ales ut esset :
Quippe aquilis semper gaudet deus ille coruscus.
Huic vero miserae, quoniam damnata deorum
Iudicio patriaeque et coniugis ante fuisset,

Infesti apposuit odium crudele parentis.
Namque, ut in aetherio signorum munere praestans,
Unum quem duplici stellarum sidere vidi,
Scorpius alternis clarum fugat Oriona ;
Sic inter sese tristes Haliaeëtus iras
Et Ciris memori servant ad secula fato.
Quacumque illa levem fugiens secat aëra pennis,
Ecce inimicus atrox magno stridore per auras
Insequitur Nisus ; qua se fert Nisus ad auras,
Illa levem fugiens raptim secat aëra pennis.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

CATALECTA.

I.—AD TUCCAM.

Delia, Tucca, tibi venit ; sed saepe videre
Non licet : occulitur limine clausa viri.
Delia saepe tibi, non venit adhuc mihi : namque
Si occulitur, longe est, tangere quod nequeas.
Venerit illa tibi ! Sed iam iam mihi nuntius iste
Quid prodest ? illi dicito, quae rediit !

II.—IN C. ANNIUM CIMBRUM RHETOREM

Corinthiorum amator iste verborum,
Thucydides Britannus, Attice febris,
Tau Gallicum, min, al, sil ut male elisit,
Ita omnia ista verba miscuit fratri.

III.—IN NOCTUINUM.

Socer, beate nec tibi nec alteri,
Generque Noctuine, putidum caput,
Tuone nunc puella talis, heu tuo
Stupore pressa rus abibit ? Hei mihi !
Ut ille versus usquequaque pertinet :
Gener socerque, perdidistis omnia.

IV.—IN EUNDEM.

Superbe Noctuine, putidum caput,
Datur tibi puella, quam petis, datur ;
Datur, superbe Noctuine, quam petis.

Sed, o superbe Noctuine, non vides
Duas habere filias Atilium,
Duas, et hanc et alteram, tibi dari.
Adeste nunc, adeste : ducit, ut decet,
Superbus, ecce, Noctuinus herneam.
Thalassio ! Thalassio ! Thalassio !

V.—IN LUCIUM.

Iacere me, quod alta non possum, putas,
  Ut ante, vectari freta,
Nec ferre durum frigus aut aestum pati,
  Neque arma victoris sequi.
Valent, valent mihi ira et antiquus furor,
  Et lingua, qua adsiem tibi,
Et prostitutae turpe contubernium
  Sororis. O quid me incitas ?
Quid, impudice et improbande Caesari ?
  Sed furta dicantur tua,
Et heluato sera patrimonio
  In fratre parsimonia,
Vel acta puero cum viris convivia,
  Udaeque per somnum nates,
Et inscio repente clamatum super
  Thalassio, Thalassio.
Quid palluisti, femina ? an ioci dolent ?
  An facta cognoscis tua ?
Non me vocabis pulchra per Cotyttia
  Ad feriatos fascinos;
Nec dein movere lumbos in crocotula
  Prensis videbo altaribus,
Flavumque propter Thybrim olentes nauticum
  Vocare, ubi appulsae rates
Stant in vadis coeno retentae sordido
  Macraque luctantes aqua ;
Neque in culinam et uncta compitalia
  Dapesque duces sordidas,
Quibus repletus, ut salivosis aquis,
  Obesam ad uxorem redis,
Et aestuantes nocte solvis pantices,
  Olusque lambis saviis.

Nunc laede, nunc lacesse, si quidquam vales!
  Et nomen adscribo tuum.
Cinaede Luci, an te reliquerunt opes,
  Fameque genuini crepant?
Videbo habentem praeter ignavos nihil
  Fratres et iratum Iovem,
Scissumque ventrem, et herniosi patrui
  Pedes inedia turgidos.

VI.—AD VENEREM.

Si mihi susceptum fuerit decurrere munus,
  O Paphon, o sedes quae colis Idalias,
Troïus Aeneas Romana per oppida digno
  Iam tandem ut tecum carmine vectus eat:
Non ego ture modo aut picta tua templa tabella
  Ornabo, et puris serta feram manibus;
Corniger hos aries humilis et maxima taurus
  Victima sacratos tinguet honore focos,
Marmoreusque tibi, dea, versicoloribus alis
  In morem picta stabit Amor pharetra.
Adsis, o Cytherea: tuus te Caesar Olympo
  Et Surrentini litoris ora vocat.

VII.—RELICTIS ALIIS STUDIIS PHILOSOPHIAM EPICUREAM AMPLECTITUR.

Ite hinc, inanes, ite, rhetorum ampullae,
Inflata rore non Achaico verba;
Et vos, Sile Albuti, Arquitique, Varroque,
Scholasticorum natio madens pingui,
Ite hinc, inanis cymbalon iuventutis.
Tuque, o mearum cura, Sexte, curarum,
Vale, Sabine; iam valete, formosi.
Nos ad beatos vela mittimus portus,
Magni petentes docta dicta Syronis,
Vitamque ab omni vindicabimus cura.
Ite hinc, Camenae, vos quoque limite saevae,*
Dulces Camenae: nam fatebimur verum,
Dulces fuistis. Et tamen meas chartas
Revisitote, sed pudenter et raro.

VIII.—DE SABINO PARODIA CATULLIANA.

Sabinus ille, quem videtis, hospites,
Ait fuisse mulio celerrimus,
Neque ullius volantis impetum cisî
Nequisse praeterire, sive Mantuam
Opus foret volare, sive Brixiam.
Et hoc negat Tryphonis aemuli domum
Negare nobilem, insulamve Caeruli,
Ubi iste, post Sabinus, ante Quinctio
Bidente dicit attotonse forcipe
Comata colla, ne qua sordidum, iugo
Premente, dura vulnus ederet iuba.
Cremona frigida et lutosa Gallia,
Tibi haec fuisse et esse cognitissima
Ait Sabinus ; ultima ex origine
Tua stetisse dicit in voragine,
Tua in palude deposisse sarcinas,
Et inde tot per orbitosa millia
Iugum tulisse, laeva sive dextera
Strigare mula sive utrimque coeperat
*   *   *   *   *   *   *
Neque ulla vota semitalibus deis
Sibi esse facta, praeter hoc novissimum,
Paterna lora proximumque pectinem.
Sed haec prius fuere ; nunc eburnea
Sedetque sede, seque dedicat tibi,
Gemelle Castor, et Gemelle Castoris.

IX.—AD VARIUM.

Scilicet hoc sine fraude, Vari dulcissime, dicam :
  Dispeream, nisi *me perdidit iste putus.*
Sin autem praecepta vetant me dicere ; sane
  Non dicam, sed : *me perdidit iste puer.*

X.—AD VILLAM SYRONIS.

Villula, quae Syronis eras, et pauper agelle,
  Verum illi domino tu quoque divitiae,
Me tibi et hos una mecum, quos semper amavi,
  Si quid de patria tristius audiero,

Commendo, in primisque patrem. Tu nunc eris illi,
  Mantua quod fuerat quodque Cremona prius.

XI.—AD M. VALERIUM MESSALAM.

Pauca mihi, niveo sed non incognita Phoebo,
  Pauca mihi doctae dicite Pegasides.
Victor adest, magni magnum decus ecce triumphi,
  Victor, qua terrae quaque patent maria,
Horrida barbaricae portans insignia pugnae,
  Magnus ut Oenides, utque superbus Eryx;
Nec minus idcirco nostros expromere cantus
  Maximus, et sanctos dignus inire choros.
Hoc itaque insuetis iactor magis, optime, curis,
  Quid de te possim scribere, quidve tibi.
Namque—fatebor enim—quae maxima deterrendi
  Debuit, hortandi maxima causa fuit.
Pauca tua in nostras venerunt carmina chartas,
  Carmina cum lingua, tum sale Cecropio,
Carmina, quae Pylium, seclis accepta futuris,
  Carmina, quae Pylium vincere digna senem.
Molliter hic viridi patulae sub tegmine quercus
  Moeris pastores et Meliboeus erant,
Dulcia iactantes alterno carmina versu,
  Qualia Trinacriae doctus amat iuvenis.
Certatim ornabant omnes heroïda divae,
  Certatim divae munere quaeque suo.
Felicem ante alias tanto scriptore puellam!
  Altera non fama dixerit esse prior:
Non illa, Hesperidum ni munere capta fuisset,
  Quae volucrem cursu vicerat Hippomenem;
Candida cycneo non edita Tyndaris ovo;
  Non supero fulgens Cassiopea polo;
Non defensa diu volucrum certamine equorum,
  Optabant Graiae quam sibi quaeque manus,
Saepe animam generi pro qua pater impius hausit,
  Saepe rubro Eleïs sanguine fluxit humus;
Regia non Semele, non Inachis Acrisione,
  Immitti expertae fulmine et imbre Iovem;
Cuius et ob raptum pulsi liquere Penates
  Tarquinii patrios, filius atque pater,

Illo quo primum dominatus Roma superbos
  Mutavit placidis tempore consulibus.
Multa, neque immeritis, donavit praemia alumnis,
  Praemia Messalis maxima Poplicolis.
Nam quid ego immensi memorem studia ista laboris?
  Horrida quid durae tempora militiae?
Castra foro solitos, urbi praeponere castra,
  Tam procul hoc nato, tam procul hac patria?
Immoderata pati iam frigora, iamque calores?
  Stertere vel dura posse super silice?
Saepe trucem adverso perlabi sidere pontum;
  Saepe mare audendo vincere, saepe hiemem?
Saepe etiam densos immittere corpus in hostes,
  Communem belli nec timuisse deum?
Nunc celeres Afros perituraque millia gentis,
  Aurea nunc rapidi flumina adire Tagi?
Nunc aliam ex alia bellando quaerere gentem?
  Vincere et Oceani finibus ulterius?
Non nostrum est, inquam, tantas attingere laudes;
  Quin ausim hoc etiam dicere, vix hominum est.
Ipsa, haec ipsa ferent rerum monumenta per orbem,
  Ipsa sibi egregium facta decus parient;
Nos ea, quae tecum finxerunt carmina divi,
  Cynthius et Musae, Bacchus et Aglaie.
Si laudes adspirem: humili sit adire Camena;
  Si patrio Graios carmine adire sales
Possumus: optatis plus iam procedimus ipsis.
  Hoc satis est; pingui nil mihi cum populo.

XII.—IN M. ANTONIUM.

Adspice, quem viduo subnixum gloria regno
  Altius et coeli sedibus extulerat!
Terrarum hic bello magnum concusserat orbem,
  Hic reges Asiae fregerat, hic populos;
Hic grave servitium iam iam tibi, Roma, ferebat—
  Cetera namque viri cuspide conciderant:—
Cum subito in medio rerum certamine praeceps
  Corruit, e patria pulsus in exsilium.
Tale deûm numen; tali mortalia nutu
  Fallax momento temporis hora dedit.

XIII.—AD ANTONIUM MUSAM.

Quocumque ire ferunt variae nos tempora vitae,
  Tangere quas terras, quosque videre homines :
Dispeream, si te fuerit mihi carior alter.
  Alter enim quis te dulcior esse potest,
Cui Venus ante alios, divi, divûmque sorores
  Cuncta, neque indigno, Musa, dedere bona,
Cuncta, quibus gaudet Phoebi chorus ipseque Phoebus :
  Doctior o quis te, Musa, fuisse potest?
O quis te in terris loquitur iucundior uno ?
  Clio tam certe candida non loquitur.
Quare illud satis est, si te permittis amari ;
  Non, contra ut sit amor mutuus inde mihi.

XIV.—IN OCTAVII MORTEM.

Quis deus, Octavi, te nobis abstulit? an quae
  Dicuntur nimio pocula dura mero?
Vobis si culpa est bilis ; sua quemque sequuntur
  Fata : quod immeriti crimen habent cyathi?
Scripta quidem tua nos multum mirabimur, et te
  Raptum et Romanam flebimus historiam ;
Sed tu nullus eris. Perversi, dicite, Manes,
  Hunc superesse patri quae fuit invidia?

XV.—VIRGILII MARONIS

FRAGMENTA EX EPISTOLA, QUAM AD AUGUSTUM CAESAREM SUPER AENEIDE SUA SCRIPSIT.

Ego vero frequentes a te literas accipio. *Et infra :* De Aenea quidem meo, si, me Hercules, iam dignum auribus haberem tuis, libenter mitterem. Sed tantum inchoata res est, ut paene vitio mentis tantum opus ingressus mihi videar : cum praesertim, ut scis, alia quoque studia ad id opus, multoque potiora, impertiar.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

COPA.

Copa Syrisca, caput Graia redimita mitella,
  Crispum sub crotalo docta movere latus,
Ebria famosa saltat lasciva taberna,
  Ad cubitum raucos excutiens calamos.
Quid iuvat aestivo defessum pulvere abesse?
  Quam potis es bibulo decubuisse toro!
Sunt cupae et calices, cyathi, rosa, tibia, chordae,
  Et trichila umbriferis frigida arundinibus;
En et, Maenalio quae garrit dulce sub antro,
  Rustica pastoris fistula in ore sonat.
Est et vappa, cado nuper defusa picato,
  Et strepitans rauco murmure rivus aquae.
Sunt etiam croceo violae de flore corollae,
  Sertaque purpurea lutea mixta rosa,
Et quae virgineo libata Achelois ab amne
  Lilia vimineis attulit in calathis.
Sunt et caseoli, quos iuncea fiscina siccat;
  Sunt autumnali cerea pruna die,
Castaneaeque nuces et suave rubentia mala;
  Est hic munda Ceres, est Amor, est Bromius.
Sunt et mora cruenta, et lentis uva racemis,
  Et pendet iunco caeruleus cucumis.
Est tugurî custos, armatus falce saligna.
  Sed non et vasto est inguine terribilis.
Huc Calybita veni: lassus iam sudat asellus:
  Parce illi: vestrum delicium est asinus.
Nunc cantu crebro rumpunt arbusta cicadae;
  Nunc viridis gelida sepe lacerta latet.
Si sapis, aestivo recubans te prolue vitro,
  Seu vis crystallo ferre novos calices.

Eia age pampinea fessus requiesce sub umbra,
  Et gravidum roseo necte caput strophio,
Formosus tenerae decerpens ora puellae.
  Ah pereat, cui sunt prisca supercilia!
Quid cineri ingrato servas bene olentia serta?
  Anne coronato vis lapide ista tegi?
Pone merum et talos! Pereat, qui crastina curat!
  Mors aurem vellens "Vivite" ait "venio."

P. VIRGILII MARONIS

MORETUM.

Iam nox hibernas bis quinque peregerat horas,
Excubitorque diem cantu praedixerat ales :
Simulus exigui cultor cum rusticus agri,
Tristia venturae metuens ieiunia lucis,
Membra levat sensim vili demissa grabato,
Sollicitaque manu tenebras explorat inertes,
Vestigatque focum, laesus quem denique sensit.
Parvulus exusto remanebat stipite fumus,
Et cinis obductae celabat lumina prunae.
Admovet his pronam submissa fronte lucernam,
Et producit acu stupas humore carentes,
Excitat et crebris languentem flatibus ignem.
Tandem concepto tenebrae fulgore recedunt ;
Oppositaque manu lumen defendit ab aura,
Et reserat casulae, quae praevidet, ostia clavi.
Fusus erat terra frumenti pauper acervus :
Hinc sibi depromit, quantum mensura patebat,
Quae bis in octonas excurrit pondere libras.
Inde abit adsistitque molae, parvaque tabella,
Quam fixam paries illos servabat in usus,
Lumina fida locat ; geminos tum veste lacertos
Liberat, et, cinctus villosae tegmine caprae,
Praeverrit cauda silices geminumque molarem.
Advocat inde manus operi, partitus utrimque :
Laeva ministerio, dextra est intenta labori.
Haec rotat assiduis gyris et concitat orbem :
Tunsa Ceres rapido silicum decurrit ab ictu.
Interdum fessae succedit laeva sorori,
Alternatque vices. Modo rustica carmina cantat,
Agrestique suum solatur voce laborem ;

Interdum clamat Cybalen. Erat unica custos,
Afra genus, tota patriam testante figura,
Torta comam, labroque tumens et fusca colore,
Pectore lata, iacens mammis, compressior alvo,
Cruribus exilis, spatiosa prodiga planta;
[Continuis rimis calcanea scissa rigebant.]
Hanc vocat atque arsura focis imponere ligna
Imperat et flamma gelidos adolere liquores.
Postquam implevit opus iustum versatile finem;
Transfert inde manu fusas in cribra farinas
Et quatit: ac remanent summo purgamina dorso,
Subsidit sincera foraminibusque liquatur
Emundata Ceres. Laevi tum protinus illam
Componit tabula, tepidas super ingerit undas;
Contrahit admixtos tum fontes atque farinas,
Transversat durata manu, liquidoque coacto
Interdum grumos spargit sale. Iamque subactum
Laevat opus, palmisque suum dilatat in orbem,
Et notat impressis aequo discrimine quadris.
Infert inde foco—Cybale mundaverat aptum
Ante locum—testisque tegit, super aggerat ignes.
Dumque suas peragit Vulcanus testaque partes,
Simulus interea vacua non cessat in hora;
Verum aliam sibi quaerit opem, neu sola palato
Sit non grata Ceres, quas iungat, comparat escas.
Non illi suspensa focum carnaria iuxta,
Durati sale terga suis truncique, vacabant:
Traiectus medium sparto sed caseus orbem,
Et vetus adstricti fascis pendebat anethi.
Ergo alium molitur opem sibi providus heros.
Hortus erat iunctus casulae, quem vimina pauca
Et calamo recidiva levi munibat arundo,
Exiguus spatio, variis sed fertilis herbis.
Non illi deerat, quod pauperis exigit usus:
Interdum locuples a paupere multa petebat.
Nec sumtus erat illud opus, sed regula curae.
Si quando vacuum casula pluviaeve tenebant
Festave lux, si forte labor cessabat aratri;
Horti opus illud erat. Varias deponere plantas
Norat, et occultae committere semina terrae,
Vicinosque apte cura submittere rivos.
Hic olus et late fundentes brachia betae

Fecundusque rumex malvaeque inulaeque virebant,
Hic siser et capiti nomen debentia porra,
[Hic etiam nocuum capiti gelidumque papaver,]
Grataque nobilium requies lactuca ciborum,
Et gravis in latum demissa cucurbita ventrem.
Verum hic non domini—quis enim contractior illo?—
Sed populi proventus erat, Nonisque diebus
Venales humero fasces portabat in urbem :
Inde domum cervice levis, gravis aere, redibat,
Vix umquam urbani comitatus merce macelli.
Cepa rubens sectique famem domat area porri,
Quaeque trahunt acri vultus nasturtia morsu,
Intubaque et Venerem revocans eruca morantem.
Tunc quoque tale aliquid meditans intraverat hortum,
Ac primum, leviter digitis tellure refossa,
Quatuor educit cum spissis allia fibris ;
Inde comas apii graciles rutamque virentem
Vellit et exiguo coriandra trementia filo.
Haec ubi collegit, laetum consedit ad ignem,
Et clara famulam poscit mortaria voce.
Singula tum capitum nodoso cortice nudat,
Et summis spoliat coriis, contemtaque passim
Spargit humi atque abicit; servat cum gramine bulbum.
Tinguit aqua, lapidisque cavum demittit in orbem.
Hinc salis adspergit micas; sale durus adeso
Caseus adiicitur; dictas super ingerit herbas.
Et laeva vestem setosa sub inguina fulcit ;
Dextera pistillo primum fragrantia mollit
Allia, tum pariter mixto terit omnia succo.
It manus in gyrum : paullatim singula vires
Deperdunt proprias; color est e pluribus unus,
Nec totus viridis, quia lactea frusta repugnant,
Nec de lacte nitens, quia tot variatur ab herbis.
Saepe viri nares acer iaculatur apertas
Spiritus, et simo damnat sua prandia vultu ;
Saepe manu summa lacrimantia lumina tergit,
Immeritoque furens dicit convicia fumo.
Procedebat opus ; nec iam salebrosus, ut ante,
Sed gravior lentos ibat pistillus in orbes.
Ergo Palladii guttas instillat olivi,
Exiguique super vires infundit aceti,
Atque iterum commiscet opus, mixtumque retractat.

Tum demum digitis mortaria tota duobus
Circuit, inque globum distantia contrahit unum,
Constet ut effecti species nomenque moreti.
Eruit interea Cybale quoque sedula panem :
Quem laetus recipit manibus, pulsoque timore
Iam famis, inque diem securus Simulus illam
Ambit crura ocreis paribus, tectusque galero
Sub iuga parentes cogit lorata iuvencos,
Atque agit in segetes, et terrae condit aratrum.

NOTES ON THE BUCOLICS.

ECLOGUE I.—TITYRUS.

ARGUMENT.—This Eclogue is in the form of a dialogue between two rustics. Melibœus has been turned out of his farm, and appears driving his goats in search of a new home, when he sees Tityrus peacefully reposing under the shade of a tree. Tityrus relates the manner in which he obtained his prosperity: he went to Rome for the sake of procuring his liberty, and gained from his master permission to feed his flock in safety (v. 45). Melibœus laments his own bitter fate, and denounces the rapacity of those veteran soldiers who have been let loose upon the country people.

The commentators say, that in this Eclogue there is a direct allusion to the fortunes of Virgil himself. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, the veteran troops were presented with lands as a reward for their services. In many cases these lands had belonged to partisans of the defeated faction; and much misery was brought upon those who were thus dispossessed of their property. The people about Mantua and Cremona—among them Virgil himself—suffered considerably.

It would seem that, upon the advice of Asinius Pollio, governor of Gallia Transpadana, he went to Rome and recovered his lands by the favour of Octavianus Cæsar (afterwards called Augustus). If this account be correct, we may infer that Virgil wrote this Eclogue, to commemorate the circumstance, and to testify his gratitude.

1. *patulæ fagi*, "of the spreading beech tree." So σκιερὴν ὑπὸ φηγόν, Theocritus, XII. 8.—*Patulus* is derived from *patere*, "to lie flat, to lie open." [Compare the English "flat," German "platt," and Greek πλατύς.] The termination *ulus* is found in some adjectives derived from verbs, as *bibulus*, "drinking, fond of drink;" *credulus*, "trustful;" *garrulus*, "chattering;" *gerulus*, "carrying." — *Fagus* seems to be the same with the Greek φηγός; but modern critics explain the latter word to mean a kind of *oak*.

2. [*silvestrem tenui*. It is very common in Virgil to find two adjectives and two substantives in the same line: the position of these adjectives and substantives is worth notice. Sometimes, as here, the two adjectives are together; at other times the adjectives and substantives are intermingled. Compare v. 50, 51:

> Non *insueta* graves tentabunt *pabula* fœtas,
> Nec mala *vicini pecoris* contagia lædent.

In the fourth eclogue there is a great variety of instances.]—*tenui avenâ*, "on the slender reed-pipe." Cf. v. 10, "calamo agresti." *Avena* meant, originally, "oats;" then "the stem of oats;" and hence "the stem used in making shepherds' pipes." There may have been a single pipe, or a collection of reeds, as in the Pan's-pipe, or Pandean pipe. Compare the Latin *fistula*, and Greek σῦριγξ.

3. *meditaris.* Here the verb *meditari* may mean, "to think upon, as in composing a new song," or "to practise, to play over." The latter sense is not uncommon. So Cic. de Or. I. lxi. 260, (Demosthenes) "perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius eo locutus putaretur," and Demosthenes remedied his defective utterance, not by "thinking," but by "practice." According to these two meanings, we must translate, "you court the woodland muse," or "you practise the woodland song."

4. *fugimus*, "we fly from, we fly as exiles." The Greek φεύγειν is often used with reference to exiles. So ἠγγέλθη ὅτι φεύγοιεν οἴκοθεν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, Xen. Hell. I. i. 27.—*lentus*, "easy, at your ease, comfortable." The word seems originally to mean "supple, limber, flexible," and also "tough, lasting;" and hence "slow, immoveable." Cf. v. 25, "lenta viburna;" Ecl. III. 38, "lenta vitis;" Georg. II. 12, "lentæ genistæ."

5. *resonare Amaryllida*, "to ring again with Amaryllis." *Resonare* is generally accompanied with the ablative of the thing which causes sound, as *resonare strepitu, plausu*, &c. Here we have the accusative of the name re-echoed. Propertius (I. xviii. 31) even uses the nominative: "resonant mihi *Cynthia* silvæ."—*Amaryllida* is the Greek form of the accusative.

6. *hæc otia*, "this ease," *i.e.* this repose and tranquillity. The plural is used poetically for the singular. The god alluded to is Augustus Cæsar; and Virgil represents his own fortunes by the happiness of Tityrus. Note the emphatic use of "ille" in the following lines: "*ille* mihi semper deus;" "*illius* aram," &c.; "*ille* meas errare boves."

8. *imbuet*, or *inbuet*, "shall imbue," *i.e.* shall soak or bedrench. So *imbuti sanguine gladii*, "swords dripping with blood:" *sanguis novus imbuit arma*, Æn. VII. 554.

10. *quæ vellem*, "whatever I like." The subjunctive mood gives an indefinite character to the phrase. But the use of the *tense* affords matter for thought; for as *permisit* may be translated "he permitted," or "he has permitted," "permisit ludere quæ *vellem*" ought to mean "he permitted me to play what I *liked*;" whereas "he has permitted me to play what I *like*," should be "permisit ludere quæ *vĕlim*." Now *vĕlim* would not suit the metre; yet the sense requires "what I *like*," and not "what I *liked*." The student may explain this as he chooses; but that *present* time is referred to may be conclusively inferred from the words "ut cernis."

12. *usque adeo*, "even to this point."—*usque* means "all the way;" *usque a mari*, "all the way from the sea;" *usque Romam*, "all the way to Rome;" *usque ad eum finem*, "all the way to that end;" and so on in point of time, *usque a Romulo* and *usque ad Romulum*. *Adeo* is properly *ad-eo*, "to that," and means "to such a degree, to such a pitch." The original form may have been *ad-eom*, or perhaps *ad-eod;* for *eod* was the old form of *id*.

turbatur, "disturbance is going on," referring to the confusion caused by the recent civil wars. Cf. v. 71—73. Horace constantly refers to the same subject. Both Virgil and Horace regarded Augustus as the saviour of his country. Note the use of the passive impersonal *turbatur;* and cf. Juv. III. 200, *gradibus trepidatur ab imis*, "all is hurry and confusion at the bottom of the stairs."

13. *protenus*, "forward, straight on;" here used with reference to space, but more commonly applied to time in the sense of "forthwith, immediately."

14. *gemellos, spem gregis . . . reliquit*, "she left twins, the hope of the flock." Boys are often puzzled by this passage, because of the interjection *ah!* which seems to break the connexion of the sentence. The accusative *gemellos* is governed by *reliquit*, and *spem gregis* is put in apposition with *gemellos*. It is common to find a noun of multitude placed in apposition with a substantive in the plural. So v. 75, "Ite meæ, felix quondam pecus, ite capellæ;" and Georg. IV. 167, "ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent."

15. *connixa*, "having yeaned with many throes;" literally, having struggled hard.

16. *læva*, "left-handed," *i. e.* awkward, foolish. So Hor. A. P. 301, *O ego lævus, qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam*, "Oh! what a fool I am to take medicine for the bile in spring."

17. *de cœlo tactas*, "smitten from heaven," *i.e.* by lightning. The ancients thought that disasters caused by lightning were marks of the divine displeasure. Cf. Liv. XXV. 7, "Tempestates fœdæ fuere: tacta de cœlo multa." Id. XXIX. 14, "duos soles visos, et nocte interluxisse, . . . et multis locis murum de cœlo tactum." Aristophanes (Clouds, v. 400) ridicules this notion, and says that Jupiter sometimes strikes his own temples and the oak-trees: but yet the oaks could never have offended him; *they* could not have forsworn themselves:

> ἀλλὰ τὸν αὑτοῦ γε νεὼν βάλλει, καὶ Σούνιον ἄκρον Ἀθηνῶν,
> καὶ τὰς δρῦς τὰς μεγάλας· τί παθών; οὐ γὰρ δὴ δρῦς ἐπιορκεῖ.

18. *sæpe*, &c. This verse is rejected by the editors as not being found in the oldest manuscripts. Cf. Ecl. ix. 14, and Plaut. Asin. II. i. 14, *picus, cornix est ab lævâ; corvus, parra ab dexterâ*, "the woodpecker and the crow are on the left; the raven and the owl upon the right."

19. *iste deus qui sit*, "who that god of yours is." The subjunctive mood here marks an indirect question. The direct question would be, "Iste deus quis est?"—*iste* is a demonstrative pronoun pointing to a person addressed: "that of yours," "that near you." The old grammar rule is worth remembering: "*hic* qui apud *me* est, *iste* qui apud *te* est, *ille* qui apud *illum* est." Refer to Young's Latin Delectus, p. 93.

22. *quo . . . depellere*, "whither we are accustomed to drive down our tender lambs."

24. *noram*, "I knew;" contracted for *noveram*. *Novi*, originally *gno-vi*, "I know," has the force of a present tense; and consequently *noveram* is equivalent to a past-imperfect.

26. *lenta inter viburna*, "among the pliant wayfaring-trees," *i.e.* among the pliant shrubs. The dictionaries say that *viburnum* is a shrub

called the "wayfaring-tree." Compare *alb-urnum*, "sap-wood," and *lab-urnum*, "the bean trefoil."

28. *sera tamen respexit*, and v. 30, *respexit tamen*, "late (as she was) still she looked upon me . . . still she *did* look upon me." He gained his liberty at last, though by this time he was somewhat of a "greybeard."

29. *Candidior*, &c., "after that my beard fell whiter to my shaving;" literally, to me shaving. So Juv. I. 25, *quo tondente gravis juveni mihi barba sonabat*, "under whose shaving my manly beard sounded crispy." Juvenal is speaking of the speedy rise of upstarts at Rome, and means to say, that even some barbers who had shaved him in his manhood were now fine folks, and rolling in wealth.

33. *cura peculî*, "care of my savings." The *peculium* was the amount of private property which slaves were allowed to retain, independently of their masters. The explanation given by Heyne is, that Tityrus was actually a slave, and that during his love for Galatea he had not been able to hoard his *peculium*, in order to purchase freedom from his master; but that his love for Amaryllis was of a more prudent character, and induced him to save money. This seems rather prosaic to our modern notions of pastoral poetry; for example, in such writers as Shenstone, Slavery means the subjection to love, and Freedom signifies the power of shaking off that subjection. But if we give a fair interpretation to the words *libertas*, *peculium*, and *servitio* (v. 41), all which are terms of Roman law, we cannot refuse to accept Heyne's explanation.

37. *mirabar*, &c., "Oh, I was wondering, Amaryllis, why you were sorrowfully calling upon the gods, and (who it was) for whom you were allowing the fruits to hang upon their trees." In the absence of Tityrus at Rome, Amaryllis was in sorrow; and now Melibœus finds the meaning of all that grief.

38. *suâ in arbore*, "upon their tree;" singular for plural. As to the use of *sua*, compare Georg. II. 82, where the poet speaks of grafting:

> Exiit ad cœlum ramis felicibus arbos,
> Miraturque novas frondes, et *non sua* poma.

41. *quid facerem?* "what *could* I do?" Cf. Juv. III. 41, *quid Romæ faciam?* "what *can* I do at Rome?"

42. *nec tam præsentes*, &c., "nor gods so propitious." "Hercules tantus, et tam præsens habetur deus," Cic.

43. *illum juvenem*. The Romans applied the term *juvenis* to persons between twenty and forty years of age. We might translate it, "that man,"—hardly "that youth." The term *adolescentes* was applied to youths.

44. *quotannis bis senos dies*, "twelve days every year." Spohn thinks that we should not understand twelve successive days, but once a month.

46. *pueri*, "my boys." It was remarked that when the present Emperor of Austria came to the throne, though he was almost a boy himself at the time, he addressed the soldiers of his army as "Kinder" (children); using this term by way of condescension or endearment.

submittite tauros. Some explain this, "put the bulls under the yoke;" but *submittere* as frequently means "to send up" as "to put

under." *Submittit terra flores*, Lucr. I. 8, "the earth puts forth flowers." Hence, in this passage, we may understand *submittite*, "raise, breed your oxen." Cf. Georg. III. 73, "quos in spem statues submittere gentis."

47. *ergo tua rura manebunt*, "therefore *your* lands will remain yours." *Ergo* is "on this account, accordingly, consequently," *i.e.* in consequence of the favour and protection of your patron.—Wagner says that *tua* is emphatic, and that a stress must be laid upon that word rather than upon *manebunt*, implying that no veteran soldiers will have a right to come and say, "Depart! these lands are not *yours*, but mine:" and he compares Ecl. IX. 4, "ut possessor agelli diceret, *Hæc mea sunt, veteres migrate coloni.*"

48. *quamvis lapis . . . junco.* Some commentators make *quamvis* the beginning of a new sentence, putting a comma at *junco*, and carrying on the phrase, *non insueta . . . lædent.* But it seems better to take *quamvis*, &c., as qualifying the words *satis magna*, "large enough for you, although bare stones cover all the meadows, and the swamp covers them all with muddy rushes." The country mentioned is near the Mincius, which often overflows its banks, and lays the adjoining fields under water.—Note, that in translating from the poets, we are often obliged to render singular by plural, and plural by singular: so here we have turned *lapis* and *junco* into the plural number. If the reader objects to this, he may say, "Although bare stone covers all the meads, and swamp with muddy rush o'erspreads them all."

50. *insueta pabula*, "unwonted food." By the word "unwonted" we may understand "unwholesome;" so we often use the word *strange* as meaning something unpleasant or injurious. In the authorised version of the Bible, the word frequently occurs in this sense: "strange gods," "strange lips," &c.—*graves fœtas.* Wagner translates this, "the sickly ewes;" for *fœtas* may mean "pregnant, breeding, teeming," or it may mean "having just brought forth young." So also *graves* might have the sense of *gravidas*, "pregnant;" or it may mean "sickly." Now, if we take both words in the sense of "pregnant," we have a tautology; and the only possible meaning which remains is, "the sickly (females) which have just brought forth their young," and so "the sickly ewes."

51. *contagia*, from *con* and *tăg*, the root of *tangere*, "to touch;" literally, "contact;" and then "unclean contact," "contagion." Note the lengthening of the vowel *a* in the root *tag*, and compare *contamen* for "contagmen," *contamino, contaminatio.*

52. *inter flumina nota.* Some commentators say that this is, "between the well-known rivers Mincio and Po," and they try to identify the exact position of the lands between those rivers; but then they are met by "*et* fontes sacros," which they would change to "*ad* fontes sacros." There seems no reason for this. Why not say, "Amid the well-known streams and sacred fountains?"

53. *frigus captabis opacum. Captare* is a frequentative verb, and is used in the sense of "trying to get, catching at, striving for, seeking earnestly." It is applied to hunters, fishermen, and fowlers. "Tantalus captat flumina," says Horace: "Domitianus muscas captare solebat," says Suetonius. It is also applied to orators and poets seeking for public applause.—*frigus opacum* is, "the shady cool," *i.e.* the cool

shade. Virgil speaks with great delight of lounging or sleeping beneath the shade of trees, as a protection from the summer's heat. Cf. Ecl. V. 70:

Ante focum si frigus erit, si messis in umbrâ.

And in Georg. II. 470, he mentions this pleasure among the delights of a country life :—

. . . at frigida Tempe
Mugitusque boum, mollesque sub arbore somni
Non absunt.

Compare also Ecl. II. 8:

Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant.

54. *Hinc tibi . . . susurro.* These three verses have given great trouble to the commentators. They dislike *quæ semper*, which, they say, is bald and without force. Burmann proposed *quæ surgit*, or *quæ serpit*. Many other changes and conjectures have been offered; but they have not improved the lines. Wagner takes them as they are, and after arguing that we should join *hinc* with *vicino ab limite*, he gives the following version :—"Hinc a vicino limite, sepes, quæ semper Hyblæis apibus florem salicti depasta (est), sæpe tibi levi (apum) susurro suadebit somnum inire." "Here, from your neighbour's boundary, the hedge, which always by Hyblæan bees has its willow flowers fed upon, will often by the gentle hum (of those bees) induce you to go to sleep." But we may remark, that *vicino ab limite* need not mean "from," but "on" or "at." This is a common meaning of *ab*. So, often in Cæsar, as Bell. Gall. IV. 17, *ab extremâ parte*, "at the end;" V. 32, *a millibus passuum circiter duobus*, "about two miles off," *i.e.* at a distance of about two miles. So *a fronte*, "in front;" *a tergo*, "at the rear," &c. Further, it is very common in Latin to place a correlative noun (the so-called *ante*cedent) *after* the relative pronoun; as Cæs. Bell. Gall. V. 37, "Sabinus quos tribunos militum habebat, se sequi jubet;" and thus, here, *quæ sepes* is "the hedge which." If so, *quæ vicino ab limite sepes* must mean, "the hedge upon your neighbour's boundary, which," &c. It is questionable whether Wagner has any right to alter the words in translating. *Hinc* may mean, "*from* this side," or "*on* this side." Cf. Liv. I. xiii. 2.—*florem depasta* is, literally, "fed upon or devoured of its flowers," *i.e.* having its flowers fed upon. *Depascere* is, "to feed upon, to eat up." So Columella, "si hædi roscidas herbas depaverint;" and Georg. IV. 539, "qui tibi nunc viridis depascunt summa Lycæi:" and the accusative with the *passive* verb is not uncommon, particularly in the poets; as Horace, *stratus membra*, "having his limbs stretched;" and in Virgil even with an adjective, *os humerosque deo similis*, "in face and shoulders like a god."—We may translate the whole passage thus: "And here the hedge on your neighbour's boundary, which always has its willow flowers fed upon by Hyblæan bees, will with gentle hum invite you to go to sleep."—*salictum* is, properly, "a willow thicket." Compare *arundinetum, dumetum, fruticetum*, &c.

57. *frondator*, "the leafer," *i.e.* the leaf-stripper, the pruner. Compare *arbor-ator*, *fren-ator*, *lapid-ator*, and *vindemi-ator*. Hor. Sat. I. vii. 30.

58. *palumbes.* Besides the form *palumbes,* we find *palumbus* and *palumba*; and by the common interchange of *p* with *c*, we find the word appearing as *columbus* and *columba.*

62. *pererratis amborum finibus,* "having wandered over each other's lands."

63. *Ararim.* Objections have been raised that the river *Arar* or *Araris,* now the Saone, is a river of Gaul, and not of Germany, as the antithesis would lead us to expect. Others defend Virgil by saying that he purposely makes his shepherds ignorant of geography Others maintain that after wandering through Germany, these Parthians might advance to the Arar in Gaul. But, after all, are we quite sure that no other river was called *Arar?* We have the *Aar* in Switzerland, which looks rather like it.

65. *at nos alii . . . pars,* "but some of us . . . others of us." The usual construction is *alii . . . alii,* or *pars . . . pars;* but sometimes the two constructions are mixed together. So Tac. Hist. IV. 23, "ut *alii* superstantes tamquam ex aggere prœliarentur; *pars* intus occulti muros subruerunt."

67. *Britannos.* Cf. Hor. Od. I. xxxv. 29:

> Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos
> Orbis Britannos.

68. *en, unquam,* &c. Cf. v. 72, "en, quo discordia cives," and v. 73, "en. queis consevimus agros." It is sometimes difficult to translate this interjection *en* in English; the French *voici* and *voilà* would often help a Frenchman out in his translation, but in English we are deficient in interjections and particles. In Æn. IV. 534, we find, *En, quid ago?* "well now, what am I doing?" Cf. Georg. III. 42, *En age, segnes rumpe moras.* Ecl. VIII. 7, *en erit unquam ille dies . . . en erit ut liceat . . .?* The lines 68—70 present some difficulty; first of all, we want to see what governs *patrios fines* and *culmen,* and then we wish to know the use of *post.* Some commentators join *post aliquot aristas,* which they translate "after some years," but this is a violent use of the word *aristas.* We must recollect that *post* may be used absolutely for *postea,* even though a very tempting accusative follows; as Æn. II. 216,

> Post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
> Corripiunt;

where we must translate "afterwards they seize himself." Heyne's explanation is this, that *mea regna* is in apposition with *patrios fines* and *culmen,* all being governed by *videns,* and he makes *aliquot aristas* dependent upon *mirabor.* "Well, well! shall I ever, a long time hence, (when seeing) my fathers' land, and the turf-heaped roof of my poor cabin, (shall I) hereafter, when I see these my kingdoms, have a few ears of corn to admire?" The following lines seem to support this interpretation; for the soldiers who were allowed to seize the confiscated lands, were notorious for allowing them to turn to waste.

71. *culta novalia,* "cultivated fields." In general *novalia* means "fallow lands," or "meadows;" here the epithet *culta* shows that ploughed land is intended.

73. *queis consevimus agros,* "for whose benefit have we sown our fields."—*queis* for *quibus:* we find the same use of the dative in Cic.

Sen. vii. 25, "nec vero dubitet agricola quamvis senex quærenti cui serat, respondere, diis immortalibus," &c.

74. *insere* may mean either "plant," or "ingraft." The verse is ironical; "Go on, Melibœus, plant (or ingraft) your pear-trees, set your vines in rows."

75. *felix pecus capellæ.* See note on v. 14.

76. *viridi projectus in antro.* See note on v. 53.

77. *dumosâ de rupe pendere,* "clinging to the bushy rock."

78. *me pascente,* "while I am their shepherd." So Ecl. IV. 78, "Arcadia judice;" Ecl. II. 27, "te judice;" and Juv. X. 122,

O fortunatam natam *me consule* Romam,

"under my consulship."

80. *poteras requiescere.* Some read *poteris,* but the best MSS. have *poteras:* "You might have rested," (?) or, "you might as well rest;" the latter interpretation is the more probable. Cf. Ovid, Met. I. 679, "at tu . . . hoc *poteras* mecum considere saxo," where some editions read *poteris.* See also Hor. Od. I. xxxvii. 4, "nunc *est* bibendum; nunc ornare pulvinar deorum tempus *erat.*"

82. *pressi lactis,* "of pressed milk," *i.e.* cheese.

ECLOGUE II.—ALEXIS.

1. *ardebat Alexim delicias domini,* "burned (with love) for Alexis, the darling of his master." Cf. Hor. Od. II. iv. 7,

Arsit Atrides medio in triumpho
Virgine raptâ;

and with the accusative, id. Od. IV. ix. 13, "non sola comptos arsit adulteri crines," &c.—*deliciæ* are "allurements, delights;" probably from *de,* and the root *lac,* "draw," which is found in *elicio, illicio;* hence the word is applied to beloved objects, or persons: "tu urbanus scurra, deliciæ popli," Plaut. Most. I. i. 14; "Titus amor ac deliciæ generis humani," Suet. Tit. i. 1. Cf. Ecl. IX. 22.

[*nec quid speraret habebat.* Here *quid* is not used poetically for *quod,* as Heyne thinks, nor is it an old form, as Voss supposes. Wagner has a long note upon the passage. He lays down a distinction between *habeo quod* and *habeo quid.* Thus, habeo *quod* sperem, "I have something to hope for;" habeo *quid* sperem, "I may perhaps have some hope;" non habebam *quod* sperarem, "I had no hope;" non habebam *quid* sperarem, "I knew not what I could possibly hope for." Perhaps the simplest explanation is to give *non habebat* the force of "he had not in his mind," "he could not tell," and so to make *quid speraret* an indirect question, like the common form *nesciebat quid speraret.*]

3. *cacumina,* "tree-tops," a word qualifying *fagos,*—as we should say, "with their shady tree-tops." *Cacumen* is the "sharp point of anything," Greek ἀκ-μή, with which compare ἄκ-ρον, ἄκ-ρα, &c. and

the Latin *acu-men, acu-tum, ac-ies.* Pott (Etym. Forsch.) defends the root *cac*, and compares the Sanscrit *sikhâ*, "cacumen."

4. *incondita,* "ill put together, incoherent." Livy, IV. 20, uses the word with reference to rude, extemporaneous verses; "in eum milites carmina incondita canere." This is a good instance to show that the negative *in-* may have the force of ill-, evil-, &c. So *in-famis,* "ill-famed;" *in-tempestus,* "ill-timed, *un*-seasonable;" *in-fortunium,* "ill-luck, mis-fortune." The English *un-* is sometimes so used, and the German *un-* constantly so; as Un-kraut, "an evil weed;" Un-glück, "un-luck," *i.e.* ill-luck.

5. *montibus jactabat.* Instead of the dative, we have (Ecl. V. 62) *ad* with the accusative: "voces ad sidera jactant." The meaning is, that he was singing to the mountains and forests, and wearying all nature with his lamentations.

6. *nihil mea carmina curas?* "art thou utterly regardless of my songs?" *carmina* is the accusative governed by *curas,* and *nihil* is employed like many other neuter accusatives, as *id, quod, hoc, unum,* &c., without any direct government, and almost adverbially.

9. *spineta,* "the thorn-hedges." The termination *-etum* is commonly found with words which denote a collection of plants or trees; as *æscul-etum, dum-etum, frutic-etum, pin-etum, quercetum, vin-ctum.*—*lacertos,* "lizards." The usual form is feminine, *lacerta;* and *lacertus* generally means an "arm," or "shoulder." But the masculine is sometimes found in the sense of a "lizard." Cf. Georg. IV. 13,

Absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti.

10. *rapido æstu,* "with speedy haste;" literally, "with rapid glow." So Heyne explains it, "vehemente, rapido cursu."

11. *allia serpyllumque,* "garlic and thyme."

12. *tua dum vestigia lustro,* "while I mark your footsteps." Cf. Æn. XI. 763, "et tacitus vestigia lustrat."

mecum raucis . . . resonant arbusta cicadis. Here *mecum* must mean, "in unison with me." Cf. Æn. I. 675,

Sed magno Æneæ mecum teneatur amore,

"let her be held, as I am, with great love for Æneas." So Æn. IV. 115, *mecum erit iste labor,* "I will join in that work of yours." And Hor. Ep. I. vi. 67,

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

"If you know anything better than those, frankly tell me; if not, use these as I do." For the ablative with *resonare,* see note on Ecl. I. 5.—*cicada* is translated "grasshopper," "tree-cricket," or "cagal;" it is an insect common in warm climates, and begins to sing during the heat of the day, from about ten o'clock in the morning. Cf. Georg. III. 327,

Inde, ubi quarta sitim cœli collegerit hora,
Et cantu querulæ rumpent arbusta cicadæ.

15. *fastidia,* "dislike, insolence;" literally, loathing. So Hor. Sat. II. iv. 78, "magna movet stomacho fastidia."

19. *despectus tibi sum.* Sometimes with passive participles we find a

dative instead of the preposition *ab* and an ablative; but if we wish to retain the force of the dative, we may translate here, "I am an object of contempt to thee."

nec qui sim quæris. See note on Ecl. I. 19, "iste deus qui sit."

20. *dives pecoris,* "rich in cattle." Cf. Æn. IX. 26,

Dives equûm, dives pictaï vestis et auri.

Also with an ablative: Hor. Sat. I. ii. 13,

Dives agris, dives positis in fœnore nummis.

22. *mihi . . . defit,* "fails me." The passive of *facere* is *fieri;* but in the compounds we meet with passive forms made in the usual way, *deficio, deficior,* &c. Thus Cæsar (Bell. Gall. VII. 50) says, "quem vires deficiunt;" and Bell. Civ. III. 64, "quum gravis vulnere esset adfectus aquilifer, et a viribus deficeretur." But the old form of the passive is *defieri:* as Ter. Eun. II. ii. 12, "nil defit tamen." We may further remark, that the active form *deficere* is often used in an intransitive sense; as Cæsar, Bell. Gall. III. 5, "quum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent."

23. *quæ solitus* sc. *cantare,* "what (Amphion) was accustomed to sing."

24. *Amphion Dircæus.* Amphion was a king of Thebes, and the husband of Niobe: marvellous stories are told of the wonderful effects produced by the sound of his lyre; not only did the oxen follow him, but the very stones obeyed the strain. He is said to have killed himself for grief, because his children had been slain by Apollo and Diana. The sorrow of his wife Niobe formed a very tragic subject, which poets and sculptors worked out with great effect. *Dirce* was a relative of the family, who had ill-used Amphion's mother, Antiope; Amphion tied her to a bull, and allowing her to be dragged about till she died, he threw the body into a well, which took the name of "Dirce." This well was near Thebes in Bœotia; and so the term "Dircæan" is often used poetically for Bœotian. See Smith's Dict. Biog., art. Amphion; and cf. Ovid. Met. VI. 266—312.

in Actæo Aracyntho. The mountain Aracynthus which is best known was in Acarnania or Ætolia; but there is no evidence that Amphion was ever in that part of the country. Therefore the commentators maintain that the Aracynthus here referred to was upon the borders of Bœotia and Attica; and they explain *Actæo,* by saying that it alludes to an old name Ἀκταία, or the *Coast-land,* a name given to Attica, and derived from ἀκτὴ, "a shore, or promontory." Thus they say, that "Actæan Aracynthus" means Aracynthus of Attica, or near Attica.

25. *nec sum adeo informis,* "nor am I so very unshapely:" here the negative *in* has the force of "ill;" "ill-shapen, *un*-handsome, ugly." See note on v. 4, *incondita.*

nuper me in littore vidi. This must mean that he saw himself reflected in the water; and objections have been raised, that there was no need to go to the sea-shore, and stand *in littore,* when a brook or lake would have served just as well, or perhaps better. The fact is that Virgil has borrowed from Theocritus (Idyll. VI. 34), and the only question is, whether Virgil has translated fairly, or whether he has spoiled the

passage in his rendering. The original is as follows: Theocritus is speaking of Polyphemus the Cyclops, and he says:

> Καὶ γάρ θην οὐδ' εἶδος ἔχω κακὸν ὥς με λέγοντι·
> Ἦ γὰρ πρὰν ἐς πόντον ἐσέβλεπον, ἦς δὲ γαλάνα,
> Καὶ καλὰ μὲν τὰ γένεια, καλὰ δ' ἐμὶν ἁ μία κώρα,
> Ὡς παρ' ἐμὶν κέκριται, κατέφαινετο.

"For in good sooth, neither have I so villanous a countenance, as they say I have; for lately I was looking into the sea (and there was a calm), and beautiful seemed my chin, beautiful seemed my eye, as far as I could judge."

26. *placidum ventis.* This is an unusual expression. He means that the sea was calm: but there is some difficulty in the ablative *ventis.* The ablative may always be used where there is the sense of "motion from," or "freedom from" anything. And so here, the calmness was caused by freedom from wind. But Wunderlich would rather understand this as the ablative of the means "whereby," comparing Æn. V. 763, "placidi straverunt æquora venti;" in which passage the winds are represented as actually smoothing down the waters.

27. *judice te,* "if you were to be the judge." See note on Ecl. I. 78, *me pascente.*

28. *o tantum libeat tibi,* "oh, that you were only willing;" literally, "oh, that it only liked thee." The old form of *libet* was *lubet,* and we see the same root in *lubido,* and perhaps also in the German *lust,* English *list, lusty,* &c.

sordida rura, "a humble farm." *Sordidus* is, originally, "unclean, filthy," and then used for anything "low, mean, or humble." Cf. v. 44, "quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra."

29. *figere cervos,* "to shoot the stags." Cf. Georg. I. 308, "tum figere damas."

30. *gregem compellere,* "to drive the flock." So Hor., Od. I. x. 18, uses the verb *coercere:*

> . . . virgâque levem coerces
> Aureâ turbam.

hibisco, "with a marsh-mallow rod," *i. e.,* with a shepherd's crook. The plant *hibiscum* is said to be the *Althæa officinalis* of botanists.

32. *Pan primus.* Here Pan is described as the inventor of the Pan's-pipe, or Pandean pipe, the peculiar musical instrument of shepherds. It consisted of hollow stems, generally seven in number, fastened together with wax. These stems were of cane, reed, or hemlock, according to circumstances. Cf. Ecl. VIII. 24, "Panaque qui primus calamos non passus inertes." The Greek term was σῦριγξ, and the Latin *fistula.* Cf. Hor. Od. IV. xii. 10:

> Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium
> Custodes ovium carmina fistulâ.

34. *trivisse labellum,* "to have rubbed your lip," *i. e.,* with exercise, in learning to play upon the pipe.

35. *hæc eadem,* &c., "to learn this very art, what did not Amyntas do?" *i. e.,* what labour did he spare in learning to play?

36. *disparibus cicutis,* "with unequal hemlock-stalks."

compacta, from *compingere* (*compegi*, *compactum*): the root is *pag*, perhaps the same with our *peg*, and the Greek πηγ- in πήγνυμι, 2 aor. ἐπάγην. So from *tag* we have *tangere*, from *frag*, *frangere*, &c.

38. *te nunc habet ista:* for the force of *ista*, see note on Ecl. I. 19, "iste deus." In this passage we may notice a nicety of the Latin language: when a person, in the act of making a present, speaks of it, he uses *hic* while the gift is in his own hand, but *iste* when the gift has been transferred to the person addressed. Compare Ter. And. I. v. 54, where Chrysis is represented as entrusting Glycerium to the care of Pamphilus:

> Ego te per hanc dextram oro et ingenium tuum,
> Per tuam fidem, perque *hujus* solitudinem
> Te obtestor, ne abs te *hanc* segreges, neu deseras;
> Si te in germani fratris dilexi loco,
> Sive *hæc* te solum semper fecit maxumi,
> Seu tibi morigera fuit in rebus omnibus,
> Te *isti* virum do, amicum, tutorem, patrem.

The girl is *hæc* when in the hand of Chrysis, but she becomes *ista* when committed to the care of Pamphilus.

40. *Nec tutâ valle reperti.* He means that the finding of these young goats was accompanied with labour and danger: they were found "in no safe valley," but perhaps among the crags of the mountains. Heyne thinks that they may have been rescued from the wild beasts of the woods.

41. *sparsis albo*, "speckled with white."

42. *die*, "a-day, in the day." *Bina* is a distributive numeral, and means "two a-piece." He means that each of them, twice a-day, drains an ewe of her milk. For the use of *die*, cf. Ecl. III. 34, "bisque die numerant ambo pecus."

44. *et faciet*, "and she will do it," *i.e.* she will succeed in getting them from me.

46. *calathis.* This is the Greek word κάλαθος, "a basket," and used particularly to mean a flower-basket or fruit-basket. It is transferred to other things, as "a wine-cup," in Ecl. V. 71, "vina novum fundam calathis," &c.

47. *pallentes violas.* Most probably the "yellow violets." Cf. Ovid, Met. XI. 110, "saxum quoque palluit auro."

48. *bene olentis*, "sweet-smelling;" literally, "well-smelling," like the Greek εὐώδης and the German "wohl-riechend." Compare *graveolens*, *suaveolens*.—*Anethum* is the Greek ἄνηθον, "dill, anise."

49. *casiâ intexens*, &c., "interweaving them with casia and other sweet herbs."

50. *calthâ*, "marigold."

51. *lanugine.* This word is derived from *lana*, "wool," and means the wool-like down of plants or of the cheek. Cf. Æn. X. 324, "flaventem primâ lanugine malas," &c. Compare the words *ær-ugo*, *alb-ugo*, *ferr-ugo*, *sals-ugo.* The *cana mala* are supposed to be quinces.

53. *cerea pruna.* Cf. Ovid, XIII. 818:

> Prunaque non solum nigro liventia succo,
> Verum etiam generosa, novasque imitantia ceras.

54. *proxima*, "placed near" (to the laurel). This must be the meaning of *proxima*, as we see from *sic positæ* in the following line. The laurel (or bay-leaf) was often joined with the myrtle-leaf. Cf. Hor. Od. III. iv. 19:

> . . . ut premerer sacrâ
> Lauroque collatâque myrto,
> Non sine dîs animosus infans.

The two are mentioned together in Ecl. VII. 62:

> Formosæ myrtus Veneri, sua laurea Phœbo.

56. *rusticus es*, "you are a boor, Corydon." Cf. Theocr. XX. 3, βώκολος ὢν ἐθέλεις με κύσαι τάλαν;

57. *nec si certes . . . concedat*, "nor, if you were to contend . . . would Iollas give him up." We have the present subjunctive followed by the present subjunctive, as in Ecl. IV. 58, "Pan mecum si certet . . . dicat se victum." Some MSS. read *concedet;* and if that be the reading, we might expect *si certas*, "nor, if you contend . . . will Iollas give him up." *Iollas* was the master of Alexis.

58. *floribus Austrum . . . immisi*, "I have let loose the sirocco upon the flowers;" a proverbial expression for "causing damage."—*Auster* is the dry hot wind called *sirocco* by the Italians.

61. *Pallas . . . ipsa colat*, "let Pallas dwell herself in the citadels which she has founded." Pallas is often mentioned as the tutelary goddess of cities, as of Troy, Athens, &c.: hence she is called πολιάς, πολιοῦχος. The very fate of Troy depended upon the possession of her statue, called the Palladium.

63. *torva leæna*, &c. Cf. Theocr. Idyll. X. 30:

> Ἁ αἶξ τὸν κύτισον, ὁ λύκος τὰν αἶγα διώκει,
> Ἁ γέρανος τὤροτρον· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ τὶν μεμάνημαι.

64. *cytisum*. This is the Greek κύτισος. It seems to mean a kind of clover. The word occurs in Ecl. I. 78, "florentem cytisum."

65. *sua quemque*, "his own pleasure draws each man," *i.e.* every one is led by his own peculiar pleasures,—every man has his taste. The Latins are fond of joining *suus* with *quisque*. So, in the common proverb, *Suum cuique*, "let every one have his due;" and Æn. VI. 743, "quisque suos patimur Manes."

66. *aratra jugo suspensa*. When the plough was brought home from the field, the ploughshare was turned up, in order that the framework of the plough might drag along the road, like a sledge. In France, where the lands are greatly subdivided, ploughs are brought home in this manner, from a distance of two or three miles. Cf. Hor. Epod. II. 63:

> Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves
> Collo trahentes languido.

67. *duplicat umbras*. Cf. Ecl. I. 84.

70. *semiputata*, "half-cut, half-dressed." Corydon was a vine-dresser (*frondator* or *vindemiator*), and while musing upon love, he had been neglecting his work. Now the thought of time wasted comes rushing upon him.—*in ulmo*. Vines were trained, or, as the poets say, wedded

to elm-trees. Cf. Georg. I. 2, "ulmis adjungere vites." Sometimes poplars were so employed: Hor. Epod. II. 10, "vitium propagine altas maritat populos."

71. *Quin tu aliquid saltem potius . . . paras detexere.* "Why not rather set about weaving something at all events?" Three MSS. read *para;* if we read *paras*, we should put a mark of interrogation at *junco.*

quorum indiget usus, "of the things which need requires." No antecedent to *quorum* is expressed, but we may supply a partitive genitive (*eorum*) after *aliquid.*

ECLOGUE III.—PALÆMON.

1. *Cujum pecus*, &c., "whose is this cattle? Does it belong to Melibœus?" *Cujus* is an adjective derived from the relative pronoun *qui;* it is often used by Plautus and Terence: as Plaut. Curc. I. ii. 18, "cuja vox sonat procul?" "whose voice sounds afar there?" id. Rud. II. iii. 2, "quoia (*i.e.* cuja) ad auris vox mi advolavit?" "whose voice has flown to my ears?" Ter. Eun. II. iii. 29, "quid, virgo cuja 'st?" "what, whose is the maiden?" *i.e.* to whom does she belong?—*Melibœi* is the possessive genitive.

2. *non*, &c. These two lines are a translation of Theocritus, IV. 1, 2:

> B. Εἰπέ μοι, ὦ Κορύδων, τίνος αἱ βόες; ἦ ῥα Φιλώνδα;
> K. οὐκ, ἀλλ' Αἴγωνος· βόσκεν δέ μοι αὐτὰς ἔδωκεν.

3. *Neæram.* Neæra is the name of his mistress.

4. *ne me sibi*, &c. "lest she prefer me to him." The conceit of Menalcas is purposely expressed, in order to annoy Damœtas, and provoke him to reply.

5. *alienus custos*, "a strange shepherd;" literally *alienus* means, one belonging to others; it may sometimes be translated by our word neighbour's, as in the well-known quotation from Sallust, "alieni appetens, sui profusus," "covetous of his neighbour's goods, lavish of his own."

custos, "a keeper or shepherd." So Pan is called "custos ovium," and "armenti custos."

6. *pecori.* The dative of the *person* is found with verbs of taking away: Æn. III. 658, "cui lumen ademptum;" Plaut. Cas. III. v. 7, "eripite isti gladium." But in speaking of things or places we generally use *ex* or *ab* with an ablative, or the ablative alone, as Æn. IV. 579, "vagina eripit ensem."

7. *Parcius ista viris*, &c., "remember that those (remarks) of yours must not be cast so freely in the teeth of full-grown men." Here again *ista* is seen as the demonstrative pronoun used in addresses.—*viris*, There is a contrast between the manhood of Damœtas, and the youthful age of Menalcas.

8. *qui te.* The verb is omitted. Heyne supplies *corruperit.*—*transversa tuentibus hircis*, "while the bucks were looking askant." The

accusative *transversa* is used absolutely, that is, it does not depend immediately for its government upon any other word in the sentence, but is used almost as an adverb. Cf. Æn. V. 19:

> Mutati transversa fremunt, et vespere ab atro
> Consurgunt venti.

10. *tum credo quum me vidêre,* &c. Menalcas replies ironically, and with reference to some malicious conduct of his opponent. "Oh! I suppose it was at the time when they saw me cutting," &c.—*arbustum* is explained to mean "the shrub or small tree," to which the young vines were trained, and which some one had spitefully cut through.—*vidêre,* as the quantity shows, is the 3 pers. plur. of the perfect.

13. *quæ tu . . . et . . . dolebas, et,* &c., "which you both grieved for, when you saw them given to the boy, and," &c.: the accusative *quæ* depends upon *dolebas,* and denotes the object regretted.

15. *si non nocuisses . . . mortuus esses.* On this use of the subjunctive, see Key, Gr. § 1209—1213, compared with § 1153. And observe the use of the past perfect tense, as contrasted with that of the past imperfect, as in Ovid, Met. VII. 18, "si possem, sanior essem" In a passage of Phædrus (I. 3) the force of each tense may be noticed:

> Contentus nostris si fuisses sedibus,
> Et quod natura dederat voluisses pati,
> Nec illam *expertus esses* contumeliam,
> Nec hanc repulsam tua *sentiret* calamitas.

16. *fures.* Servius says that the word is here used as in the comic poets, for *servi.* Wagner takes it literally; "what can masters do, when thieves are so impudent?"

18. *excipere.* The imperfect infinitive, "catching, or trying to catch." The word is used in Phædr. I. 11, "ut feras fugientes ipse exciperet." —*Lycisca,* the name of the watch-dog.

19. *ille,* "that fellow yonder." He is addressing Tityrus, and of course *ille* refers to a third party, at some little distance from both.

20. *post carecta,* "behind the sedge-plots." *carex* is reed-grass, or sedge; *carectum,* "a place covered with sedge:" compare *filic-tum, frutec-tum, salic-tum,* and also the words in *-etum* quoted in the note on Ecl. II. 9, *spineta.*

21. *an mihi . . . non redderet ille, quem meruisset fistula caprum?* "Do you mean to say that he was not to give up to me the goat which (as I maintain) my pipe had won?" In this question we have the implied *opinions* of the two disputants, and so we may account for the subjunctive mood in each line. So Aristides, "nonne ob eam causam expulsus est patriâ, quod præter modum justus esset?"—"because (as they said) he was just beyond measure."

23. *si nescis,* "if you do not know, then I will tell you." Cf. Ovid, Epist. xx. 150, "si nescis, dominum res habet ista suum."

25. *tu illum?* The verb is omitted; we may supply *vicisti.*—*aut unquam,* &c. The question is *aut unquam tibi fistula fuit?* "had *you* ever a Pan's-pipe?" and *cerâ juncta* is merely an epithet equivalent to the Greek κηρόδετος, "wax-bound, joined with wax." The Latin language is poor in compounds, and here there is something peculiarly awkward in putting *cerâ* in one line, and *juncta* in the other. A pipe

well put together was considered as of some value, and not to be obtained by every one; and mention is particularly made of good pipes being "well-fitted," &c. In Theocr. VIII. 18, two shepherds agree to stake each "a nine-toned pipe, having white wax;" and id. I. 129, the books read,

> Ἔνθ', ὦ ἄναξ, καὶ τάνδε φέρ' εὐπάκτοιο μελίπνουν
> Ἐκ καρῶ σύριγγα καλάν.

This is what Virgil means by his *cerâ juncta*, and he makes Menalcas say, "*you* never had a Pan's-pipe at all, and could only practise, bad at best, upon a squeaking reed (*stridenti stipulâ*)."

26. *in triviis*, "on the high-roads." A word often used in token of contempt. So Hor. Art. Poet.:

> Ne velut innati triviis, ac pæne forenses;

and so Cic. Mur. vi. 13, "arripere maledictum ex trivio," "out of the street, from the mob."

28. *vis . . . experiamur?* "are you willing that we try?" *i.e.* do you wish to try with me.—*quid possit uterque*, an indirect question, and consequently the verb is in the subjunctive mood. So v. 31, "dic, quo pignore certes."

29. *ego hanc vitulam.* Cf. Theocr. VIII. 14, μόσχον ἐγὼ θησῶ, &c. The whole passage is an imitation of Theocritus.—*vitulam* must mean "a young cow," as we see from the next line.

30. *binos fœtus*, "twin calves." Cf. Theocr. I. 25, αἶγα διδυματόκον, "a twin-bearing goat." The distributive numerals are often used of but two things when they match one another; as "binos habebat scyphos" (Cic.), "he had a pair of cups." Key, Gr. § 1067.

32. *non ausim*, "I should not dare," an old form of the subjunctive, common in the Comic poets. Compare *faxim* (*i.e. fac-sim*), and the phrase *haud crediderim*.

tecum, "with you," *i.e.* as you do. See note on Ecl. II. 12, "mecum raucis," &c.

34. *alter*, "one of the two, one or other of them." Both numbered the larger cattle, one or other of them counted the kids. Theocritus merely says, τὰ δὲ μᾶλα ποθέσπερα πάντ' ἀριθμεῦντι.

38. *lenta quibus*, &c. He means to say that on the cups there is carved workmanship, representing two statues, one of Conon, the other of an astronomer (Eudoxus or Aratus); and that these statues are adorned with the vine and ivy.—*torno facili.* Servius says that Virgil originally wrote *facilis;* but as an epithet seems to be required for *torno*, the editors have agreed to read *facili*.

39. *diffusos . . . corymbos*, "clusters spread by the pale ivy:" some translate *pallente* "darkling;" probably the pale green of the ivy is contrasted with the bright green of the vine-leaves. Compare the whole passage with Theocr. I. 29, &c.

40. *et quis fuit alter*, "and who was the other:" *alter* is used for "one of two," and often means the second, particularly in the phrases, *unus et alter, unus vel alter*. Cf. v. 34. *Conon* was a celebrated mathematician and astronomer; and the *alter* referred to is probably Eudoxus or Aratus.

41. *radio;* this may be explained of the "rod," with which the

ancient mathematicians used to demonstrate their problems; or it may be understood as the "radius of a circle."

46. *Orphea*, &c. The ancients related that Orpheus was so skilled in music, as to move inanimate nature. Cf. Hor. I. xii. 8:

Unde vocalem temere insecutæ
Orphea silvæ.

50. *Audiat hæc tantum;* while he is going to propose an umpire, a new speaker appears, Palæmon, who is at once called upon to hear and decide.

52. *quin age si quid habes*, "come on then, if you have anything," *i. e.*, if you have anything worth hearing. Cf. Ecl. IX. 32, "incipe, si quid habes."

56. *et nunc omnis ager*, &c. He refers to the spring-time: so Bion, vi. 17, εἴαρι πάντα κύει, παντ' εἴαρος ἁδέα βλαστεῖ. See also the beautiful description of spring, Georg. ii. 323, &c.

59. *alternis*, "in alternate verses." This system of alternative or responsive song was called from the Greek, Amœbæic: so Theocr. VIII. 61, δι' ἀμοιβαίων οἱ παῖδες ἄεισαν; and Hom. Il. I. 604. See also Ecl. VII. 19, "alternos, Musæ, meminisse volebam."

62. *Phœbo . . . lauri.* Cf. Ecl. VII. 62, "sua laurea Phœbo."

63. *suave rubens:* this is, in effect, a compound word. Compare *suaveolens*, and the note on Ecl. II. 48, "bene olentis anethi."

64. *malo me petit*, "attacks me with apples," *i. e.*, throws apples at me. Cf. Ovid, Art. Am. II. 452, "ille ego sim teneras cui petat ungue genas."

65. *ante*, "before," *i. e.*, before she hides herself in the willow-bushes. Cf. Cic. Verr. II. v. 34, "quod si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, aliqua ad resistendum ratio fuisset."

67. *Delia.* The name of his mistress. Damœtas replies by calling his mistress by the name of *Venus.*

68. *parta . . . sunt munera*, "presents are already procured for my Venus:" he intends to present her with a dove, for he adds *namque*, &c. Cf. Theocr. V. 96, κἠγὼ μὲν δωσῶ τᾷ παρθένῳ αὐτίκα φάσσαν.

69. *palumbes.* See note on Ecl. I. 58.—*congessere:* this word must be taken absolutely, or we may supply *nidum;* "have built their nest."

71. *altera.* If this word be strictly interpreted, it must mean, "a second ten:" see notes on vv. 34, 40: it is very rarely, if ever, that the Latins use *alter* for *alius:* still we may remark that in the parallel passage Theocritus uses ἄλλα, "others;" δέκα μᾶλα φέρω . . . καὶ αὔριον ἄλλα τοι οἰσῶ, III. 10.

75. *si dum*, &c., "if while you chase the boars, I have to watch the nets." The *retia* are the nets used in hunting, and it was the duty of the attendants to carry them. Cf. Ovid, Art. Am. II. 189, "sæpe tulit jusso fallentia retia collo:" and Tibull. IV. iii. 11,

Sed tamen, ut tecum liceat, Cerinthe, vagari,
Ipsa ego per montes retia torta feram.

77. *Quum faciam*, &c., "when I shall sacrifice with a calf:" we find *facere*, like the Greek ῥέζειν, used in the sense of offering sacrifice: so Cic. Mur. xli. 90, "Junonis Sospitæ, cui omnes consules facere necesse est." The ablative is used to denote the victim wherewith the sacrifice

is offered.—*pro frugibus:* this refers to the offerings made for the crops Cf. Georg. I. 345.

78. *me discedere flevit,* "she wept at my departure:" *flere* is often used with an accusative of the object bewailed, and sometimes with an objective clause, as Prop. I. vii. 18, "agmina septem flebis in æterno surda jacere situ."

79. *longum vale,* "a long farewell." So we find *supremum vale,* "the last farewell." Compare Shakespeare, Hen. VIII. act iii. sc. 2, "Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness."—*vălē, vălĕ;* the last syllable is made short before the initial vowel of *inquit;* this is a rarity in Latin versification, but very common in Greek hexameters.

82. *depulsis,* "weaned;" literally "driven away," *i. e.,* from the breast. We have the full expression in Ecl. VII. 15, "depulsos a lacte agnos;" and in Georg. III. 187, "depulsus ab ubere matris."

83. *fœto pecori.* See note on Ecl. I. 50.

84. *Pollio.* The literary taste of Pollio is praised by Horace, Od. II. i. 11, "grande munus Cecropio repetes cothurno," &c.

85. *lectori vestro, i. e.,* Pollioni.

86. *nova carmina.* Here *nova* may be understood to mean "not heard before." Cf. Hor. Od. I. xxvi. 10, "hunc fidibus novis," &c., and id. Od. III. i. 2, "carmina non prius audita canto."

87. *jam cornu petat.* See note on v. 64, "malo me petit."

90. *Bavium,* &c. Bavius and Mævius were two poets detested by Virgil and Horace. "Nam Mævius et Bavius pessimi fuerunt poetæ, inimici tam Horatio quam Virgilio." Servius.

91. *jungat vulpes,* &c. The verb *jungere* here means "to yoke for draught, or for the plough." The expression *mulgeat hircos* is likewise a satire upon useless labour. So Lucian, when ridiculing two long-winded philosophers, asks, if it does not seem that the one is milking a he-goat (οὐ δοκεῖ τράγον ἀμέλγειν), and that the other is trying to catch the milk in a sieve?

92. *humi nascentia,* "which grow upon the ground;" *i. e.,* ground-growing: a Greek would have made a compound word of this, as χθονοτρεφής, Æsch. Agam. 1407. We may note the distinction between the "ground-strawberry," and the fruit of the strawberry-tree.—*fraga* is neuter plural.

93. *frigidus anguis.* Cf. Ecl. VIII. 71.

95. *non bene creditur,* "you cannot well trust;" *i. e.,* it is not well to trust. The same use of the passive impersonal is seen in Hor. Sat II. iv. 21, "aliis male creditur." Cf. Juv. Sat. III. 92, "sed illis creditur," "but they get trusted."

96. *reice.* This word must be read as a dissyllable. It is sometimes stated to be a contraction from *re-jice,* but it may be explained as *re-ice:* the verb *ĭcĕrĕ* being an old form of *jăcĕrĕ,* often used by Plautus; whence the passive participle *ictus,* the substantive *ictus.* Compare *am-ĭcio,* and *am-ictus.*

98. *si lac præceperit æstus,* "if the heat shall have got the start of the milk," *i. e.,* shall have previously dried it up.

100. *in ervo,* "among the vetches." The *ervum* was our "bitter vetch," a common food for cattle. The complaint "how meagre (*macer*) is my bull," &c., is found in Theocr. IV. 100, λεπτὸς μὰν χὡ ταῦρος ὁ πύρριχος.

103. *fascinat,* "bewitches." This looks like the Greek *βασκαίνειν,* which means, "to use ill-words, to belie," and also to "employ evil spells."

104. *dic quibus,* &c., "tell me in what lands the space of heaven extends for no more than three ells." Heyne explains this rustic riddle of Damœtas, by supposing him to allude to the bottom of a well, where the view is limited by the circumference of the well's mouth.

106. *dic quibus . . . flores;* a reference is made to the fancy that upon the petals of the hyacinth the letters AI, AI ("alas, alas") may be traced, and that these letters were a lamentation for the death of Hyacinthus. Cf. Ovid, Met. XIII. 398,

> Littera communis mediis pueroque viroque
> Inscripta est foliis: hæc nominis, illa querelæ,

where Ovid refers the legend to Ajax (Greek *Αἴας*).—*inscripti nomina:* here the accusative depends upon the passive participle *inscripti.* See note on Ecl. I. 55, "florem depasta."

109. *et vitulâ,* &c. He means that both were worthy of the prize. Cf. Theocr. VI. 46,

> *Νίκη μὰν οὐδ' ἄλλος, ἀνάσσατοι δ' ἐγένοντο.*

ECLOGUE IV.—POLLIO.

The poet commences by proposing to sing upon sublimer themes than those of ordinary pastoral poetry (v. 1—3), and then bursts out in the annunciation of a new era fraught with happiness to the world. A child shall be born, under whom the blessings of the golden age will be restored to mankind. The beginning of this new epoch will date from the consulship of Pollio (v. 11), and the depravity of the human race will gradually disappear. The boy, whose advent is promised, will eventually rule over a peaceful world (v. 17): but even at his birth all nature will rejoice, the earth will put forth her fairest flowers, while the wild animals will lose their natural ferocity, and all that is hurtful or poisonous will be destroyed (v. 18—25). As soon as this auspicious child has arrived at years of intelligence, there will be an increase of prosperity; although some few traces of former iniquity will remain (v. 26—36). But when he has attained the full age of manhood, there will be complete and unmingled happiness all over the world; every land will be adorned with the richest productions, no labour will be required on the part of man, but universal prosperity will be found (v. 37—45). The poet concludes by an earnest prayer that the blessed time may speedily draw nigh, that he may live to see it, and that he may be able to celebrate in verse the glories of the coming day.

Such is the substance of the Eclogue. The consulship of Pollio was in the year 714 U.C., or 40 B.C.; the consuls of that year being Cn. Domitius Calvinus and C. Asinius Pollio. In this year the peace of Brundusium was concluded between Cæsar Octavianus and Marcus Antonius, and Pollio had a share in bringing about that accommodation. Octavia, the sister of Octavianus, was married to Antonius, and some

critics think that her son Marcellus is referred to as the wonderful child, whose birth was to be the signal of a new era. Others suppose that Virgil alluded to Caius Asinius Gallus, the son of Pollio.

The Christian fathers and many modern divines have supposed that Virgil had a more general and a far higher reference; that he foretold the birth of one who was to regenerate the world. Lactantius maintained that Virgil had given a Sibylline prophecy of the birth of Christ (see Instit. VII. 24); and Bishop Lowth strenuously defends a similar theory. It has even been conjectured that Virgil had read the prophet Isaiah, in the Septuagint version. The reader may compare Isaiah, chapters IX., XI., XL. . . . XLV., and LII. . . . LXII.; and he will certainly find some striking resemblances.—Pope has imitated this Eclogue in his "Messiah," and has introduced the most telling passages from the Hebrew prophet.

1. *Sicelides Musæ.* The Sicilian Muses are spoken of as the friends of pastoral poetry. This kind of poetry flourished in Sicily: Theocritus, Moschus, and Bion, the most distinguished writers of Greek pastorals, either were born or resided in that island.—Virgil calls upon the Pastoral Muses to aid him while he attempts a higher strain.

2. *Arbusta humilesque myricæ,* "shrubs and lowly tamarisks." Cf. Plin. XIII. 37, "Myricen et Italia (fert) quam alii tamaricen vocant."

4. *ultima Cumæi.* See note on Ecl. I. 2, "silvestrem tenui:" the relative positions of the adjectives and substantives in this Eclogue are worth notice: we have, v. 7, "nova progenies cœlo alto;" v. 9, "toto gens aurea mundo;" v. 30, "duræ quercus roscida mella," &c. &c.—*Cumæi* refers to the famous *Sibylla* or Sibyl, a prophetess who was reported to have come from the East, and to have settled at Cumæ, in Italy: Æneas went to consult her, see Æn. VI. She is said to have offered the Sibylline books for sale to Tarquinius Superbus; see Gell. I. 19.—Virgil means to say that the latter days foretold by the Cumæan Sibylla have now arrived.—Suetonius tells us that under the early Roman Emperors there was a general curiosity about Sibylline predictions and other ancient prophecies; and that Augustus ordered two thousand books of prophetical pretensions to be burnt. Cf. Suet. Octav. 31.

5. *ab integro;* we find also *de integro, ex integro,* all used like *de novo,* meaning "anew, afresh."—The Greeks have one word to express the renewal of the "cycle," or epoch: they call it an *ἀνακύκλωσις*; sometimes also an *ἀποκατάστασις.* The idea was that the ages rolled for a certain time, and then made a fair start, and began over again. Probably the notion was borrowed from an astronomical observation of the stars returning to the same place in the heavens, which they had occupied the year before.

6. *Virgo,* "the maid." Astræa, the goddess of Justice, who lived on earth during the golden age, but was at length obliged to leave the society of men, on account of their perversity and wickedness: there was no living among such rascals. Cf. Ovid, Met. I. 150:

> Victa jacet pietas; et virgo cæde madentes
> Ultima cœlestum terras Astræa reliquit.

By the words *Saturnia regna,* he means the time when Saturn was king, before he was dethroned by his son Jupiter. That time is described as

a sort of golden age, abounding in all manner of happiness. See the description in Georg. I. 125, &c. II. 536, &c.

8. *Tu modo . . . casta Lucina*, "do but thou, O chaste Lucina." *Lucina* is a name applied to the goddess who presided over childbirth, and is given sometimes to Juno, at other times to Diana. In the present passage Diana seems to be alluded to, for her brother is immediately mentioned, "tuus jam regnat *Apollo*."—*nascenti puero fave*, "look with favour upon the boy at his birth." Note the use of the present imperfect participle *nascenti*, "when he is being born," as in v. 5, *nascitur*, "is coming into being." Cf. Hor. Od. IV. iii. 2,

> Quem tu Melpomene semel
> Nascentem placido lumine videris.

The superstition of the ancients drew omens from all the attendant circumstances of childbirth.

quo. This must mean "by whose agency;" it can hardly mean "in whose time;" and yet Heyne (ed. Wagner) asserts that there is nothing in the Eclogue to justify the notion that the boy is the founder (*auctor*) of the promised happiness.

11. *te consule*, "in thy consulship;" so below "te duce," "under thy guidance." Cf. Ecl. I. 78, "me pascente;" and Ecl. II. 27, "judice te."—*decus hoc ævi*, "this glory of the age," for "this glorious age." It might be explained as an epithet of the child, just as Horace applies the word to Mæcenas, "o et præsidium et dulce decus meum," Od. I. 1, 2.

13. *si qua manent*, "if any such remain:" after *si* the neut. plur. of *quis* is *qua*, and not *quæ*.

14. *irrita*, "of no force, powerless." So in Roman law *testamentum irritum* was "a will which, being null and void, had no effect in point of law." *Irritus* is compounded of *in* and *ratus*. So Ter. Phorm. "quod dictum, indictum est; quod modo erat ratum, irritum est."

15. *ille, i.e.* "the boy." In these verses it is foretold that he will associate with gods and heroes, and rule over a peaceful, or rather a pacified world.—The participle *pacatus* implies that wars had been going on lately. Cæsar often uses the word when speaking of his conquests in Gaul.—*patriis* may be said of the boy's "father," or of his "forefathers" in general; but compare v. 26, "et facta parentis."

18. *munuscula*, "little gifts," suitable for a child, and an earnest of the rich blessings which were to follow.—*nullo cultu*, "without any tilling." So Hesiod, when speaking of the golden age, says, καρπὸν δ' ἔφερε ζείδωρος ἄρουρα Αὐτομάτη πολλόν τε καὶ ἄφθονον.

19. *baccar*, sometimes written *bacchar*, a kind of fragrant plant, otherwise called *nardum rusticum*. The commentators cannot decide what particular plant this is. The Greek word βάκκαρις or βάκχαρις occurs, but the exact meaning of it is equally unknown. Cf. Ecl. VII. 27, where the plant is recommended as an amulet against evil spells.

20. *colocasia*. The *colocasium* (Gr. κολοκάσιον) or "Egyptian bean" was a beautiful plant, resembling a water-lily; it grew in the marshy districts of Egypt, and was esteemed a choice luxury for eating.

21. *ipsæ*, "of themselves, of their own accord." Cf. Cic. Div. I. 34, "valvæ subito se ipsæ aperuerunt;" id. de Off. I. xxii. 77, "delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt." So below, v. 23, "ipsa cunabula," unless you prefer to translate it, "the very," &c.

23. *cunabula.* This may be rendered "the cradle," or "the birth-place." Cf. Æn. I. 105, "mons Idæus ubi et gentis cunabula nostræ."

24. *herba veneni*, "the herb of poison," for "the poisonous herb." This use of the genitive for an adjective is very common in the Oriental languages, as, for example, in Hebrew "a tower of strength" means "a strong tower;" "the mountain of holiness" is "the holy mountain." Such expressions are constantly occurring in the Psalms of David.

25. *amomum;* the precise name of this plant has not been exactly ascertained: it is enough for us to know that it was an aromatic plant from which a fragrant balsam was prepared. It is described by Pliny, XII. xiii. 28: it occurs also in Ecl. III. 89, "ferat et rubus asper amomum."

26. *facta parentis.* The commentators have puzzled themselves to know who this father was; but as they are not agreed about the identity of the son, still less can they ascertain the father; there is a various reading *parentum*, which gets over the difficulty without solving it.

27. *quæ sit virtus*, "what virtue (or manliness) is." Here we have the subjunctive in an indirect question. See note upon Ecl. I. 19, "iste deus qui sit." *Virtus* is derived from *vir*, and means "*manliness*" in the highest sense, or, as Shakespeare calls it, "good manhood." Virgil intends to say that when he is first beginning to conceive manly thoughts and feelings, there will be a gradual development of prosperity upon earth.

28. *molli aristâ*, "with soft (or downy) awn." *arista* is properly the "awn" or "beard" of corn, and contains the same root as the German *aehre*, the Anglo-Saxon *aehher* or *ear*, and the English *ear* (of corn). The position of the adjective *molli* is emphatic, and implies that the awn will not be bristling as at present, but soft and downy.

30. *sudabunt*, "will sweat out, or exude." This transitive use of the verb occurs again, Ecl. VIII. 54, "pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricæ."—*roscida*, "dew-like, dropping like dew."

31. *suberunt*, "will be lurking, or lingering." The phrase "subest suspicio" sometimes occurs; "there is a lurking suspicion."

32. *quæ tentare jubeant*, "such as will bid men try," &c. The subjunctive here denotes a consequence; there will yet be such traces of old iniquity *as to* make men follow their former pursuits.—*Thetis* was a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus, and mother of Achilles. The word is here used poetically for "the sea."

34. *alter erit tum Tiphys*, "there will be then a second Tiphys." We have already seen that *alter* means "one of two," and it is often used to mean "the second." The ordinal numbers run, primus, *alter*, tertius, quartus, &c.; and *alter ego* means "a second self." *Tiphys* was the pilot of the ship Argo. For the story of the ship Argo and the Argonautic expedition, see Smith's Biog. Dict., art. "Argonautæ," and compare Ovid, Met. VII.—*et altera quæ vehat*, &c., "and a second Argo to carry the chosen heroes." The subjunctive *vehat* denotes a purpose; in such instances the relative pronoun and a subjunctive mood may best be translated by the English infinitive.

37. *hinc*, "henceforth, hereafter." When the boy has arrived at complete manhood, there will not only be no war-ships, but even mer-

chant-ships will disappear; there will be no need for commerce, because each land will produce everything.

38. *cedet et ipse mari vector,* "even the very carrier will leave the sea," *i.e.* there will be no carrying of merchandise from one country to another. *Mari* is the ablative denoting motion from. We find *cedere e patriâ*, but also *cedere patriâ, cedere Italiâ*, &c.; and in commercial language *cedere foro,* "to quit the exchange," meant "to become bankrupt."

42. *mentiri colores,* "to counterfeit colours:" the accusative with *mentiri* occurs in Martial, Epigr. III. 43, "mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis," "you dye your hair and try to play the young man." Virgil in another passage speaks of dyeing wool as a defilement of its native purity. See Geo. II. 465, "alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana veneno," "nor is white wool bedyed with Syrian drug."

43. *ipse.* See note on v. 21, "ipsæ."—*suave rubenti.* See note on Ecl. III. 63, "suave rubens hyacinthus."

44. *jam murice, jam,* &c., "will tinge his fleece now with purple, now with saffron-coloured woad;" *i.e.*, the wool as it grows upon the sheep's back will assume fanciful colours. Virgil is so anxious to do away with artificial dyeing, that he makes the gaudy colours grow naturally. Notice the use of *mutabit:* in general this verb is followed by the accusative of the thing given, and the ablative of the thing received, as *mutare porcos ære,* "to change pigs for money," *i.e.*, to sell pigs: or sometimes conversely "to take in exchange," as Hor. Od. I. xvii. 1, "sæpe Lucretilem mutat Lycæo Faunus," *i.e.*, leaves Lycæus and goes to Lucretilis. But in the passage of Virgil there is no exchange at all; the ram does not change his fleece for purple, but varies or tinges it with purple: and so Heyne explains it "permutabit, tinget, inficiet."

45. *sponte suâ,* "of its own free will:" so we find *meâ sponte, tuâ sponte,* and still more frequently *suâ sponte.* Cæs. B. G. I. 44, "transisse Rhenum sese non suâ sponte:" Georg. II. 11, "ipsæ sponte suâ veniunt." The use of *sponte* without a pronoun is to be found, but the addition of the pronoun is more common.—*sandyx* or *sandix,* Gr. σάνδυξ and σάνδιξ. The critics are not agreed about this word: in such a case, the best plan is to go back to the authority of the ancients themselves, and to take their evidence on matters of fact, putting aside all modern conjectures. Now Pliny tells us (Nat. Hist. XXXV. 22—23), that if you take *sandaraca* (red sulphuret of arsenic?), and expose it to heat, and then mix it with equal portions of red ochre, you make *sandyx.* Although, says he, I perceive that Virgil took it for a plant, in that line, "Sponte suâ sandyx pascentes vestiet agnos." Thus, according to Pliny, sandyx is a chemical substance used in colouring, and he accuses Virgil of mistaking it for a plant. But Virgil does not actually call it such; he merely says that "sandyx will clothe the lambs;" though what he meant by *sandyx*, is rather difficult to guess.

46. *talia,* &c. Heyne interprets, "Parcæ dixerunt suis fusis, O talia sæcla currite!" The Parcæ or Destinies are represented as spinning the thread of human life, or the thread of fate: hence, when they allow their spindles to run quickly round, they are supposed to hasten the course of events. Compare Catull. LXIV. 328, "currite ducentes subtemina, currite fusi." Virgil gives a turn to the expression: he

makes the Destinies address their spindles and say, "Ages like these, run on!"

48. *aggredere*, &c. He invokes the boy, bidding him "enter upon his high honours."

49. *Jovis incrementum*, like the Greek *θρέμμα Διός*.

58. *Pan etiam. . . . Pan etiam Arcadiâ*, "Pan, too, if with Arcadia for umpire, with me he should contend, Pan, even though Arcadia was umpire, would own himself conquered." It seems better to make *etiam* qualify *Pan* in the first line and *Arcadiâ* in the second. But this is a matter of taste.

60. *risu*. There are two interpretations of this word, "with a smile," or "by a smile," and the question is, whether the smile is that of the mother or the child. If "by a smile," it must be "*by her* smile," namely, the mother's: if "with a smile," it must mean the boy's. A critical friend has suggested that the latter interpretation would require *cum risu;* and v. 62, "cui non risere parentes," tells against it. It seems best to explain *risu* of the mother: "to recognise thy mother by her smile." But from the earliest times the interpreters have disputed over this passage, and written learnedly on both sides.

61. *tulerunt*. In this word the *e* is made short—tŭlĕrunt.

62. *Incipe*, &c. The poet foretells the future by alluding to what has *not* yet taken place: the parents are waiting to smile upon the boy, the gods will welcome him to their feasts, and a goddess will admit him to her couch.

63. *nec deus*, &c., "nor god hath deemed him worthy of a banquet, nor goddess of a couch." *dignari* governs an accusative of the person honoured, and an ablative of the thing wherewith he is honoured. So Æn. I. 335, "haud equidem tali me dignor honore:" ib. XI. 169, "quin ego non alio digner te funere." Cf. Ovid, Met. I. 194,

Quos quoniam cœlo nondum dignamur honore.

ECLOGUE V.—DAPHNIS.

Argument.—Two shepherds, Mopsus and Menalcas, challenge each other to a musical contest (v. 1—19): Mopsus begins and bewails the death of Daphnis (v. 20—44): Menalcas sings the heavenly life of Daphnis and his admission into the society of the gods (v. 56—80).

The death of Daphnis was a favourite subject with the pastoral poets (Cf. Theocr. Id. I.); as also was the death of Adonis. In each case the subject was the fate of a beautiful youth who came to an untimely end. The legend is supposed to be of Phœnician origin. So Milton says (Paradise Lost, Book I):

Thammuz came next behind,
Whose annual wound in Lebanon allured
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate
In amorous ditties all a summer's day;
While smooth Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea—supposed with blood
Of Thammuz yearly wounded.

The ordinary story about Daphnis is, that he was a Sicilian hero, who invented Bucolic poetry. He was beloved by a Naiad; but as he proved unfaithful to her, she struck him with blindness; and it is added, that while wandering about he fell from a steep rock and was killed. Different poets have told the tale in various ways, but the substance is always the same.

1. *cur non considimus*, "why do we not sit down," *i.e.*, let us sit down.—*boni, . . . inflare . . . dicere:* the use of the infinitive after an adjective is borrowed from the Greek *ἀγαθοὶ συρίζειν, ἐσθλοὶ ἀείδειν*. The one was skilled in playing upon the pipe, the other in singing.

2. *calamos . . . leves,* "the light reeds," which composed the *fistula* or Pan's-pipe.

4. *tu major, i. e., natu,* "thou art the older."

5. *sive sub umbras, sive antro,* &c., "whether we go under the shade or under a cave." The use of the dative occurs, also, in Georg. III. 418 "tecto succedere et umbræ."—*motantibus.* Some read *mutantibus*, others, *nutantibus;* but compare Ecl. VI. 28, "motare cacumina."

6. *adspice ut . . . racemis.* Professor Key has two remarks on this passage. He notices the use of the indicative for the subjunctive in an indirect question, comparing Terence's expression, "vide ut discidi labrum," "see how he has cut my lip open." (See Key. Gr. § 1197. And he points out the use of *spargere* for *conspergere:* "Some transitive verbs, when compounded, slightly change their meaning, and thus have a changed construction; as *spargere aquam*, to sprinkle water; *conspergere aliquem aquâ*, to besprinkle any one with water. Only poets, and their prose imitators, use *spargere* in the sense of 'besprinkle.'" Ib. § 905.

9. *quid si idem certet.* Compare Ter. Heaut. IV. iii. 41, "quid si nunc cœlum ruat."

11. *Alconis . . . aut Codri.* These seem to be fictitious names. But observe that *jurgia Codri* may mean either "abuse uttered by Codrus" or "abuse directed against Codrus;" like the "injuriæ Sabinarum" of Livy.

15. *tu deinde jubeto,* "then thou shalt order." This form of the imperative has often the force of a future. Cf. Ecl. III. 77, "ipse venito," "thou thyself shalt come."

16. *pallenti olivæ.* This must be translated "yellow" or "green," but certainly not "pale." Cf. Ecl. II. 47, "pallentes violas," and Ecl. III. 39, "hederâ pallente."

17. *saliunca,* an unknown plant—perhaps the *nardus celtica.* Heyne.

20. *Daphnin flebant,* "were bewailing Daphnis." Cf. Ecl. III. 78, and note.

23. *atque deos atque astra.* Those who deny that *atque . . . atque* can be used for *et . . . et,* take *complexa (est)* as a verb, and make the first *atque* couple the two lines.—*vocat* is explained by Heyne as *invocat;* but Wagner understands it in the usual sense, "calls the stars cruel," quoting Ter. Ad. V. vii. 13, "jam lepidus vocor."

24. *non ulli,* &c. There are five spondees in this line, to mark the heaviness and grief of mind caused by the death of Daphnis. So, when the Cyclopes are wielding their sledge-hammers, we read (Georg. IV. 174),

Illi inter sese magnâ vi brachia tollunt.

26. *libavit*, "tasted." Cf. Georg. IV. 54, "flumina libant."

27. *Daphni tuum*, &c. This is a bold expression. The poet supposes that the mountains and woods repeat the groans of the lions. But he expresses it thus: "that even Punic lions groaned for thy decease, O Daphnis, mountains wild and woods relate." The mountains speak of what the lions did at some past time.

29. *Daphnis et Armenias*, &c. This yoking of tigers was one of the exploits of Bacchus, which is here attributed to Daphnis also.

30. *thiasos Bacchi*. The Greek word *θίασος* is "a company that marches dancing and singing;" and sometimes the word is used of "the feast or dance itself." Hence, some commentators translate this passage, "Daphnis was the first *to lead on* the Bacchic companies." While others say, "Daphnis was the first to *introduce* the Bacchic dances." Wagner strongly defends the latter version, and denies that *inducere* choream may be used for *ducere* choream.—In the following line (v. 31) we have a description of the *thyrsus*, which the bacchanals carried: it was a stick wreathed with ivy and vine leaves.

35. *Pales*, the tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle, called by some a god, by others a goddess. Virgil makes her feminine (Georg. III. i.), "Te quoque, magna Pales." The festival of this deity was called *Palilia*.

36. *grandia quibus*, &c., "oft in the furrows to which we have consigned big barley, the luckless darnel and barren oats spring up." This is meant as another proof that all nature mourns for the death of Daphnis.—*grandia:* the largest corns were selected for sowing. Cf. Georg. I. 193—199.—*hordea*. Cf. Ecl. I. 317, where again the word occurs in the plural. It is said that Bavius, a contemporary poet, ridiculed Virgil for using the plural *hordea*, instead of the singular. Has Bavius said anything about Virgil's ambiguity and repeated want of clearness?

39. *paliurus*. Greek *παλίουρος*: a kind of thorny shrub, commonly called Christ's thorn, Ger. *Christsdorn*.

40. *spargite*, &c., "bestrew the ground with leaves, bring a shade over the fountains." See note on v. 7, "sparsit racemis."—*inducere* may be used with an accusative and dative, as here, "to bring one thing over another;" and so Ovid, Met. VII. 642, "humanam membris inducere formam;" or it may have an accusative and ablative, "to overlay one thing *with* another," "inducere postes pice" (Plaut.), and "scuta pellibus inducere" (Cæs.). The simplest explanation of this passage is, that the tomb of Daphnis was near a fountain, and trees were to be planted around, which would form a pleasant shade.

48. *calamis*. Cf. v. 2.—*æquiparas*, "you equal, you are a match for."

49. *alter ab illo*, "second to him," literally, "reckoning *from* him." Cf. Ecl. IV. 34.

51. *tollemus ad astra*, "we will raise to the stars," *i. e.*, either "we will praise him heaven-high," as v. 43, "usque ad sidera notus;" or "we will make a god of him and celebrate his apotheosis."

54. *puer ipse*, *i. e.*, Daphnis.—*ista carmina*, "that song of yours."

56. *Candidus*, &c. Daphnis is here represented as a god, looking down upon this lower world, and dispensing favours among the shepherds and husbandmen.—*insuetum*, "to which he was not yet accustomed."

61. *bonus*, "benignant, beneficent." So v. 65, "sis bonus;" and Æn. XII. 647, "vos, O mihi Manes, este boni."—*otia*. Cf. Ecl. I. 6.

63. *intonsi* = *incœdui*, "not cut," and so, covered with wood.

64. *carmina sonant*, "re-echo the songs." Cf. Hor. Epod. IX. 5, "sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyrâ."

66. *duas, altaria.* The old reading was *duoque altaria*, and some read *duo altaria.* The reading of the text is accepted by the critics, and they explain it thus: that *ara* is the general name for an altar, but *altare* is an altar for burnt sacrifice; then they take *altaria* as used in apposition with *duas:* "see, here are four altars—lo! two for thee, Daphnis, and two high altars for Phœbus." We see from the following lines that Daphnis was to be honoured, not by burnt sacrifice, but by libations of milk, oil, and wine.

70. *ante*, &c., "before the fire, if cold it be; if harvest, 'neath the shade."

71. *vina Ariusia.* So called from Ariusia a district in the island of Chios.—*calathis*, "from the wine-cups or wine-jars:" the word occurred in Ecl. II. 46, in the sense of "baskets;" it is also used for a "milk-pail." Cf. Georg. III. 402.

80. *damnabis.* In a legal sense *damnare* means "to bind or oblige," as, for instance, by last will and testament, to bind the heir to the performance of a certain act, and then it is used generally, "to oblige any one to perform an act;" and it may have an ablative case denoting the act. So Lucr. IV. 1179, "stultitiâque ibi se damnet,"—where, however, some read stultitiæ. The meaning of the passage is that Daphnis, being a god, will compel men to pay their vows to him.

82. *venientis sibilus Austri*, "the whistle of the coming south wind:" by "coming" he means "rising."

85. *ante*, "before," *i.e.* "before you do, first." Menalcas says, he will be the first to make a present, and will bestow upon Mopsus a slender Pan's-pipe.—*ante;* see note on Ecl. III. 65.—*cicutâ*, "hemlock:" and then used for the pipe which was made of hemlock stalks. Cf. Ecl. II. 36.

88. *pedum*, "a shepherd's crook:" this word does not appear to be found in any other classical author.

ECLOGUE VI.—SILENUS.

ARGUMENT.—Virgil begins by saying that his first efforts were in the style of Bucolic poetry. He then attempted Epic strains, but Apollo warned him not to forsake the shepherd's lays. Accordingly, he goes on (v. 13) to sing of Silenus, who was caught asleep, and obliged to obey the wishes of his captors. Silenus is required to give proof of his musical powers; and, beginning from the creation of the world, he recounts some fables borrowed from the Greek mythology, excepting a few lines (v. 64—73) where the praises of Gallus are introduced.

1. *Syracosio*: "Syracusan:" used in the sense of Bucolic or Pastoral,

because Syracuse was the chief town of Sicily, and pastoral poetry was cultivated in that island. Cf. Ecl. IV. 1. The poet had been tempted to abandon pastoral poetry, and to try the Epic style, but Apollo (*Cynthius*) admonished him to moderate his ambition.

2. *nostra Thalia*, "our Thalia," *i. e.* my Muse. A scholiast upon Apollonius says, that the Muse Thalia took agriculture under her patronage.

3. *quum canerem*, "when I was for singing," "when I wish to sing." Cf. Æn. I. 5, "dum conderet urbem."—*reges*, &c., "kings and battles," the subjects of Epic poetry.

5. *deductum*. This is explained to mean, "drawn out," and so, "thin, weak, feeble." Cf. Hor. Ep. II. i. 225, "tenui deducta poemata filo."

6. *super tibi erunt:* a tmesis for *supererunt tibi*. Cf. Æn. I. 567, "jamque adeo super unus eram."

12. *pagina*, "the page," *i.e.* the poem.

13. *Chromis*. The quantity of these words is Chrŏmĭs and Mnāsȳlŏs.

15. *inflatum venas*, "having his veins distended." Compare the accusative with a passive participle, Ecl. III. 106, *inscripti nomina;* and Ecl. I. 55, *florem depasta.*—*ut semper*, "as always," "as his custom was." Silenus is represented as a drunken old man, a constant attendant of Bacchus.

21. *videnti*, "as he (awoke and) saw her." The dative expresses the person, *for* or *to* whom anything is done.

22. *sanguineis*, &c., "she paints his forehead and temples with blood-red mulberries."

24. *satis est potuisse videri*, "it is enough to seem to have been able (to bind me)."

26. *huic aliud mercedis erit*, "she shall have another reward;" literally, "a something else of reward." Lat. Delectus, p. 78, note 8.

27. *in numerum*, "to the measure." The Fauns danced and played in time to the music. Cf. Lucr. II. 631; "ludunt in numerumque exsultant."

28. *motare*. See note on Ecl. V. 5.—*cacumina:* see note on Ecl. II. 3.

29. *gaudet Phœbo*, "rejoices or takes pleasure in Phœbus." Cf. Hor. Sat. I. x. 45; "gaudentes rure Camœnæ."

31. *namque canebat*, &c. "For he sang how, throughout the mighty void, the seeds of earth, and air, and sea, had been collected; and with them (seeds) of liquid fire: how from these first were all beginnings, and how the new-made world itself grew firm."—*inane* is the empty void which was supposed to exist before the creation of the world.—*semina*, or "seeds," may be understood as "elements," or, if you explain the passage on the Epicurean theory, as "atoms."—*exordia*, "beginnings," *i.e.*, the first results which were obtained after the collection of the "seeds." — *tener*, "tender," like a young bird or young animal, and so "newly made." Cf. Georg. II. 343, "nec res hunc teneræ possent perferre laborem."—*mundi orbis*, "the disc of the world," means "the world:" compare the expression *orbis terrarum*.

41. *Hinc*. After this he recounts the fable of Pyrrha the wife of Deucalion, and the manner in which the earth was peopled after the deluge. See note on Georg. I. 62. The Caucasian birds (v. 42) are the

vultures who tormented Prometheus when he was chained to a rock in the Caucasus, and punished for the crime of stealing fire from heaven.

43. *his*, &c. To this he adds the fable of Hylas, a companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition, who went to draw water on the coast of Mysia, and was carried off by the nymphs. The Argonauts long sought for him, and called him by name (*Hyla*), but all in vain.

45. *et fortunatam*, &c. He alludes to the ill-fated love of Pasiphaë, who was enamoured of a bull; hence he says, that it would have been well for her if herds had never existed.

46. *solatur*. When the poet says that Silenus "consoles Pasiphaë with love of the snow-white bull," he must mean that Silenus describes her affection for that animal. We can hardly translate *solatur amore*, "he consoles her for her love." The ablative with this verb always denotes the means whereby comfort is afforded.

48. *Prœtides*: the daughters of Prœtus, who were punished by Juno for their pride. They were driven mad, and imagined themselves to be cows. Hence the force of the word *falsis*, "imaginary."—These lines. . . . form part of an appeal to the unhappy girl (*virgo infelix*), Pasiphaë; and the argument is, that though the daughters of Prœtus imagined themselves to be cows, yet they never sought to unite themselves with cattle. And then, again (v. 50), Pasiphaë is apostrophised.

53. *ille*, *i.e.* the bull.—*latus niveum fultus*, "having his snow-white side supported by." Compare v. 15.

60. *stabula ad Gortynia*, "to the Gortynian stalls:" alluding to Gortyna, a city of Crete. The scene of this fable about Pasiphaë was laid in Crete.

61. *puellam*: that is, *Atalanta*. The story of Atalanta and the golden apples is related by Ovid, Met. X. 565.

62. *Tum*, &c. The sisters of Phaethon were changed into trees, and their tears were converted into amber. Virgil turns these maidens into alder trees; other poets turn them into poplars.—*circumdat*. Virgil represents Silenus as *doing* that which he *describes*. In v. 46, he cheered Pasiphaë; now he changes the Phaethontiads into trees. The fancy of the poet actually *makes* the thing of which he speaks. And this is the sense of the Greek word ποιητής, "a maker."

70. *Ascrœo seni*, "to the Ascræan old man," *i.e.* Hesiod, who lived at Ascra, a village in Bœotia.

72. *Grynei nemoris*. Grynium, or Grynia, was a town of Æolis in Asia Minor, celebrated for a temple of Apollo.

73. *Scyllam Nisi*, "Scylla the daughter of Nisus." Other poets make her the daughter of Phorcus, or Phorcys.

ECLOGUE VII.—MELIBŒUS.

The opening of this Eclogue is borrowed from Theocritus, Idyll. VIII., and bears a close resemblance to the commencement of Eclogue V.

5. *cantare pares.* Note the infinitive after the adjective: so Ecl. V. 1, "boni . . . ambo, tu inflare . . . ego dicere."

14. *quid facerem?* See note on Ecl. I. 41.—*habebam . . . quæ clauderet.* Here we have the subjunctive following the relative pronoun, and denoting a purpose. Cf. Cæs. B. G. IV. 2: "Mercatoribus est ad eos aditus magis eo, ut quæ bello ceperint quibus vendant habeant, quam quo ullam rem ad se importari desiderent."

17. *posthabui tamen*, &c., "yet I preferred their play to my earnest:" literally, "I neglected my own serious business for their play." Cf. Æn. I. 16:

> Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
> Posthabita coluisse Samo.

—*seria.* Cf. Hor. Sat. I. 1, 27, "sed tamen amoto quæramus seria ludo," "but, joke apart, let us discuss the matter in earnest."

19. *alternos.* Cf. Ecl. III. 59:

> Alternis dicetis; amant alterna Camœnæ.

ECLOGUE VIII.—PHARMACEUTRIA (OR THE SORCERESS).

Argument.—Two shepherds meet and engage in a musical contest; each sings in strophes, with a "burden," or, as the French call it, a *refrain:* that of Damon is:

> Incipe Mænalios mecum, mea tibia, versus.

That of Alphesibœus:

> Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin.

Damon laments the fate of a lover who has been deceived by his mistress; in imitation of the 3rd Idyll of Theocritus. Alphesibœus, in reply, describes the incantations employed by a forlorn maiden to recover the affections of her lover: where the poet imitates the *Φαρμακευτρία*, or 2nd Idyll of Theocritus.

The "burdens" are borrowed from the same Greek poet. Cf. Theocr. Idyll I.:

> Ἄρχετε βωκολικᾶς, Μῶσαι φίλαι, ἄρχετ' ἀοιδᾶς:

and id. Idyll II.:

> Ἴϋγξ, ἕλκε τὺ τῆνον ἐμὸν ποτὶ δῶμα τὸν ἄνδρα.

The digression (v. 6—13) refers to a military expedition of Asinius Pollio.

v. 1—3. The same effect of song is noticed Ecl. II. 27—28.

4. *mutata . . . cursus*, "having their courses changed." The accusative depends upon the passive participle *mutata:* this is sometimes called the Greek accusative; but see notes on Ecl. I. 55, *florem depasta.*

6. *Tu mihi.* This dative is not dependent upon any verb of the sentence: it is called the *dativus ethicus* by the grammarians, and is employed to express the feeling of a speaker. It is seldom translated literally in modern English, but our older writers often used the pronoun in this way with great effect. See note on Lucian's Dialogues, ed. Young, p. 102. Pollio was returning, along the Illyrian coast, from foreign service.—*Timavi.* The Timavus is a river which discharges itself into the Adriatic sea, not far from Aquileia.

7. *en unquam.* Cf. Ecl. I. 68.

10. *sola Sophocleo*, &c., "thy poems which alone are worthy of the buskin of Sophocles." Pollio had composed tragedies, no doubt in imitation of the Greeks. Cf. Hor. Od. II. i. 9, where the poet addresses Pollio:

> Paullum severæ Musa tragœdiæ
> Desit theatris; mox, ubi publicas
> Res ordinâris, grande munus
> Cecropio repetes cothurno.

11. *a te principium.* So Homer, Il. IX. 97, *ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω, σέο δ' ἄρξομαι.*

17. Damon sings of an unhappy lover, who sees the morning dawn, ushering the day upon which the lover's mistress is about to marry a rival. She had often sworn by the gods to be faithful, but had broken her vows.—*præque . . . veniens*, for *et præveniens*, "coming as harbinger of day."—*diem* is governed by *age*, "bring on the genial day."

18. *conjugis.* Here *conjux* is used in the sense of "betrothed." Cf. Æn. IX. 138.

19. *testibus illis*, "by their invocation." The betrothed Nisa had often called the gods as witnesses (*testes*).

22. *Mænalus:* a mountain in Arcadia, frequented by Pan, and the haunt of shepherds; whence "Mænalian" is used in the sense of Bucolic or Pastoral.—*argutum*, "clear-sounding." This epithet, and that of *loquentes*, allude either to the wind whistling through the trees, or to the fact that the woods resound with the musical strains of Pan and the shepherds.

24. *Panaque*, &c. To Pan was attributed the invention of the shepherd's pipe, commonly called the Pan's-pipe; it consisted of stalks or reeds (*calamis*) fastened together. Cf. Ecl. II. 32.

26. Mopsus is the successful rival, Nisa is the betrothed.

27. *jungentur*, &c., "now may griffins be yoked with horses." The *gryps* was a fabulous four-footed bird; and the poet means to say, that since Nisa is given in marriage to Mopsus, the whole course of nature may be subverted: griffins may be yoked with horses, and fawns may drink at the same fountain with the hounds.

28. *pocula.* The root *po* or *pi* means "drink:" compare *πῶ-μα, πό-μα, πί-νω*, &c.; and so po-culum is here used in the literal sense of a "drinking-place:" the usual signification is a "drinking-vessel, cup," &c.

29. The poet alludes to the ceremonies of Roman marriage, wherein the bride was conducted by torchlight to the house of her intended husband, and the bridegroom scattered nuts among the crowd of spectators. This is expressed by a poetical apostrophe to the bridegroom Mopsus.

30. *tibi*, &c., "for thee (*i.e.* for thy happiness) the evening-star (Hesperus) leaves Œta;" *i.e.* the night is coming on. *Œta* is a mountain in Thessaly, and to the people of that district the evening-star would appear to set behind mount Œta.

32. *O digno*, &c., "Oh, you are mated with a fine husband!" Of course this is ironical. He means to say, you looked with contempt upon others, and you have chosen a precious fellow after all.—*dum*, &c., "although you do despise every one."

35. *nec*, &c., "and though you think that none of the gods has a care for human things." Cf. Ecl. II. 6, "nihil mea carmina curas?"

37—40. This passage is borrowed from Theocr. XI. 25—29.

39. *alter ab undecimo*, "the next to the eleventh;" literally, "reckoning *from* the eleventh," *i.e.* the twelfth. He means, I was then just twelve years old. Cf. Ecl. V. 49, "alter ab illo."

41. *ut vidi*, &c., "I looked and was undone;" literally, "as I saw, so I perished." Cf. Theocr. II. 82, *ὣς ἴδον, ὣς ἐμάνην*. *Ut* often marks the time *when*, and so *ut . . . ut = simul . . . ac.*

43. *quid sit Amor*, "what Love is:" the subjunctive of the indirect question. Cf. note on Ecl. I. 19.

44. *Tmaros*, a mountain in Epirus; *Rhodope*, a mountain in Thrace; *Garamantes*, the inhabitants of a district in Africa, beyond Gætulia, now called Fezzan. The poet means to say that Love must have been generated in the most wild and barbarous regions.

45. *edunt*, for *ediderunt:* a poetical use of the present for the past tense.

47. *matrem*, *i. e.* Medea, who killed her own children, in order to revenge herself upon their father Jason.

49. *an puer improbus ille?* "or that rascally boy?" *i. e.* Amor or Cupido, the son of Venus, who is represented as delighting in mischief.

52—60. The concluding lines of Damon's song contain additional instances of a subverted course of nature: since the lover has been so cruelly disappointed, he fancies that the very foundations of the world are out of order.

52. *aurea mala.* This expression occurs in Ecl. III. 71. The critics say that *aurea mala* mean "quinces."

54. *pinguia*, &c. The ancients supposed that poplars and other large trees exuded amber; but for "lowly tamarisks" (*humiles myricæ*, Ecl. IV. 2.) to be playing the same game was an instance of presumption quite on a par with Mopsus pretending to the hand of Nisa.

55. *Certent*, &c., "as well may owls contend with swans." The ancients would persist in attributing musical powers to the swan.—*sit Tityrus*, &c., "as well may Tityrus be Orpheus, an Orpheus in the woods, an Arion among the dolphins;" *i.e.* as well may the rustic performer Tityrus set up as a match for Orpheus, who could move the trees by his melody, or for Arion, who charmed the dolphins by his music. For the fable of Arion, cf. Ovid. Fast. II. 79—118. Note that

in v. 55 Ōrpheūs is a dissyllable, but in v. 56 Ōrphĕŭs should be read as a dactyl.

59. *speculá.* The root spec- like the Greek σκεπ- is "to see," or Eng. "spy;" and *spec-ula* is a "spy-place," a "look-out place," as, for instance, a "beacon" on the mountain-top; and so used for a "mountain-top" generally. Cf. v. 28, *po-culum,* "a drinking-place."

61. *desine,* &c. Cf. Theocr. I. 127,

Λήγετε βωκολικᾶς, Μῶσαι, ἴτε, λήγετ' ἀοιδᾶς.

63. *non omnia possumus omnes,* "all things we can not all," *i. e.* we cannot all do every thing. The accusative of neuter adjectives and pronouns is often found with *possum*: so Cicero says, *quantum possim, quantum potes et vales;* similarly, *quod poterant id audebant; plus possum, plurimum possum,* &c.

64. The rites and ceremonies used by women in their incantations, and in the making of love-charms, are described by Theocr., Idyl. II., and by Horace, in his Epode upon Candia, Epod. 17.

65. *adole.* This is a very difficult word: it is chiefly used in sacrificial language, and means, "to offer a thing as a gift upon the altar." So Lucretius says (IV. 1233), "sanguine conspergunt aras, adolentque altaria donis." Virgil uses the phrases *adolere altaria donis,* and *cumulare altaria donis.* Probably the root *ole* of *adolere* is the same as the root of *sub-oles* and *ad-olescens;* and the original idea is to "rise," or "raise;" whence, also, to "pile," or "heap," and thus *ad-olere* would mean "to heap on, to pile up."

69. *vel cœlo,* "even from heaven." Cf. v. 58.—*carmina* must mean "charms or spells," and *cantando* (v. 71), "by incantation."

74. *terna licia.* If *terna* be taken strictly as a distributive numeral, it must mean "three a-piece"—"three threads a-piece." Though Wunderlich says "terni pro tres," quoting, in proof, Æn. V. 560. But there were three threads, *each* of a threefold colour, and it seems quite possible to give the numeral its proper distributive meaning of "three each, or three a-piece." Further, the student may consider whether the plural *altaria* must be taken as used poetically for the singular, or whether there were really more altars than one—probably three. The *licia* were the threads used in incantation, which were bound round the magic wheel. Cf. Ovid, Fast. II. 575. Ladewig thinks they were bound round the altar.

75. *effigiem.* This was an image of the unfaithful lover: the superstition was, that incantations performed over the image would affect the absent lover himself. These images were often made of wax, and allowed to melt in the magic fire. Cf. v. 80, and Theocr. II. 28, 29. —*numero deus,* &c. In English we have a common proverb, "there is luck in odd numbers." For the use of *gaudere* with an ablative, cf. Ecl. VI. 29.

80. *Limus,* &c. Heyne thinks that there were two images of Daphnis, one made of clay, and the other of wax.

82. *sparge molam,* "scatter meal." It was customary to strew meal on the head of victims at sacrifices.

91. *exuvias.* Literally *exuviæ* means anything taken off from the body, whether clothing, armour, or even hair (see Catull. LXVI. 62):

the word is here applied to some love-tokens, which Daphnis had presented to his mistress.

92. *limine in ipso.* She buries them at the very threshold of her house, in the hope that they will bring him home. This is what she means by saying, that "they owe Daphnis to her."—*debent,* &c. Cf. Hor. Od. I. 3, 5, "navis, quæ tibi creditum, debes Virgilium finibus Atticis."

99. *alio traducere,* "to convey elsewhere," *i.e.* to conjure away.

101. *fer cineres,* &c. Amaryllis, the attendant, is commanded to convey ashes (from the altar) out of doors, and throw them behind her into a running stream.

103. *nihil deos curat.* Cf. v. 35.

105. *adspice,* &c. While she is looking at the altar, and before the ashes have been taken away, a flickering flame bursts out and revives; she immediately adds, "may it be a good omen: something it certainly is."—*nescio-quid* = *aliquid.*

107. *Hylax,* Greek ὕλαξ, "a barker"—the name of the house-dog.

ECLOGUE IX.—MŒRIS.

Argument.—Mœris recounts to Lycidas the misfortunes of Menalcas, who had been ejected from his lands. Menalcas had distinguished himself in poetical composition, and the dialogue turns upon poetry in general, each reciting passages, as his memory serves him. The fragments recited are chiefly translations from Theocritus.

1. *quo te pedes?* sc. ducunt: "whither do your feet lead you?" *i. e.* whither are you going? Cf. Theocr. XIV. 42, ᾇ πόδες ἄγον.

2. *vivi pervenimus . . . ut possessor agelli diceret,* "in our lifetime we have come to this, that a stranger holding our little farm could say," &c.; *i. e.* we have lived to hear a strange proprietor say, &c.

6. *quod nec bene vertat,* "and may it not turn out well for him."

10. *Menalcan.* The commentators say that Menalcas means Virgil himself, who, by his poetical merit, obtained the privilege of being spared in the general confiscation.

13. *Chaonias,* At Dodona in Epirus, in the district called Chaonia, there was an oracle of Jupiter; and the doves were looked upon as endowed with the gift of prophecy. But their endowments could not preserve them from the eagle's claws, any more than a poet's song could ward off the brutal insolence of military aggression.

14. *quacumque,* "in some way or other."—*incidere:* here used in the sense of "cutting into, cutting short, putting an end to."

15. *ante,* &c. See Ecl. I. 18.

20. *fontes induceret umbrâ.* Cf. Ecl. V. 40, "inducite fontibus umbras;" and see note.

21. *sublegi,* "I picked up." In composition, *sub* frequently means "up:" the verb *sublegere* is used in the literal sense of "picking up:" Hor. Sat. II. 8, 12, "alter sublegit quodcunque jaceret inutile:"

and sometimes metaphorically, in the sense of "catching up, overhearing," &c.: so "clam sermonem sublegere," Plaut.

22. *delicias nostras.* Cf. Ecl. II. 2.

24. *et potum pastas age,* "and when they are fed drive them to water." The participle *pastus* is applied to cattle who have finished their feeding. So Ecl. VII. 44,

Ite domum pasti, si quis pudor, ite juvenci.

—*potum* is the supine after the verb of motion *age.* The form *potum* is found, as well as *potatum,* from the verb *potare.*

28. *Mantua.* The people of Cremona had taken part with Brutus and Cassius in the civil wars. When vengeance came down upon them, their neighbours of Mantua suffered in the same calamity.

30. *Cyrneas taxos,* "the Corsican yew-trees." The Greek name for Corsica was Cyrnus (Κύρνος), and it is said that the honey in Corsica had a bitter taste, because the bees fed upon the yew-trees.

34. *credulus,* "but *I* am not disposed to believe them." For the word *cred-ulus,* see note on Ecl. I. 1.

35. Varius and Cinna were two poets of note in Virgil's time. They are compared to swans (*olores*), contrasted with whom Lycidas owns himself a mere goose (*anser*).

45. *numeros,* &c., "I remember the music if I could only catch the words."

46—50. The common people supposed that the comet which appeared in A.U.C. 711 was a divine token that Julius Cæsar had been admitted among the gods. This was a favourite subject with the poets who wished to flatter Cæsar Octavianus (Augustus).

47. *Dionæi.* So called from *Dione,* the mother of Venus, from whom the Julian family pretended to derive their origin through *Iulus,* the son of Æneas.

48. *gauderent frugibus.* See Ecl. VIII. 75, "numero deus impare gaudet."

51. *fert:* for "aufert, eripit." Heyne.

52. *condere soles,* "to see the sun go down." Cf. Hor. Od. IV. v 29, "condit quisque diem collibus in suis."

54. *lupi,* &c. Pliny tells us that the country people of Italy believed that the sight of a wolf was hurtful; and that if a wolf saw a man before the man saw him, the man would lose the use of his voice.

56. *causando,* "by alleging various excuses, you keep putting off my desire of hearing you sing."

57. *æquor: i.e.,* the lake into which the Mincius flows, not far from Mantua.

60. *Bianor.* Servius says that Bianor was the founder of Mantua.

ECLOGUE X.—GALLUS.

Argument.—Whilst Cornelius Gallus, the famous soldier and poet, was absent from Rome—probably with the object of defending the coasts of Italy against Sextus Pompeius—his favourite Lycoris, whose praises he had so often celebrated in song, became untrue to him, and accompanied her new paramour, Marc Antony, in his expedition under Agrippa to Gaul. In his grief, Gallus had begged of Virgil to compose a pastoral poem, which might, perhaps, have the effect of calling the faithless fair one back to her first lover's arms. This circumstance suggests to Virgil the fiction that Gallus has betaken himself, in the guise of a shepherd, to the mountains and glens of Arcadia. The poem is in imitation of the first Idyll of Theocritus.

1. *Arethusa*: a nymph of whom the river god Alpheus became enamoured. He pursued her under the sea (here, v. 5, called *Doris*, after the mother of the Nereids, just as in Ecl. IV. 32 it is termed *Thetis*). Arethusa eventually reappeared at the surface of the earth as a fountain in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse, in Sicily; and, like many other nymphs, was regarded by the shepherds as an inspiring goddess.

2. *sed quæ . . . Lycoris*, "but for Lycoris herself to read," that she may blush for her faithlessness and repent her desertion of so true and constant a lover.

5. *Doris amara*, &c. The idea intended to be conveyed is, "so may you, Arethusa, preserve your waters pure, unmixed with the brine of the sea."

12. *Aonie*. Aonia was an earlier name of Bœotia, in which was the fountain Aganippe at the foot of Mount Helicon. The Muses are sometimes called Aganippides.

21. *unde amor iste* = "quam puellam amas."

24. *agresti . . . honore*. The chaplet of flowers which Sylvanus was accustomed to wear.

31. *tamen*, "at least" my love shall form a theme of song among you after my death.

> "But you, Arcadian swains, shall sing my grief;
> And on your hills my last complaints renew:
> So sad a song is only worthy you."—Dryden.

38. *furor*, "frenzy:" a poetical name for any violent love or passion.

52. *certum est*, "I am determined, my mind is made up."

NOTES ON GEORGIC I.

SUMMARY.—1—42. The Introduction: comprising, first, a general statement of the subjects severally treated of in the four Georgics; and, secondly, an invocation addressed to the deities supposed to exercise an influence upon the matters discoursed of, and also to Augustus, whom Virgil invests with the attributes of a divinity. 43—99. The preparation of the earth for the reception of seed: ploughing, harrowing, manuring, strengthening the soil by making on it bon-fires of the stubble, &c. 100—159. On irrigation, and on the measures to be adopted for the preservation of the growing corn from blight and other pernicious influences. 160—175. The implements of husbandry. 176—186. Precepts for the construction and arrangement of the threshing-floor. 187—192. Indications of the character of the approaching harvest. 193—203. On the selection and the preparation of the seed for sowing. 204—230. Seed-time. 231—256. A digression upon the zones, the zodiac, and other astronomical topics. 257—275. Occupation for rainy weather and holy days. 276—286. On special days of the month, and their appropriate employments. 287—296. Jobs to be done at night 297—310. Work for the day-time. 311—334. A description of storms. 335—350. On the means to be employed to secure exemption from their destructive effects. 351—392. Signs of an approaching storm. 393—423. Signs of fair weather. 424—437. Signs in the moon. 438—463. Signs in the sun. 464—514. An episodical description of the prodigies which appeared upon the assassination of Julius Cæsar, some reflections on the civil war, and a prayer for Cæsar Octavianus and for the safety and peace of Rome.

1—5. "What it is that makes the crops luxuriant—under what sign it is proper to turn the ground and to train the vines to the elms;* what care is needed for cattle—what attention is necessary for keeping the herd; what skill is required for scant-yielding bees;—of these subjects, Mæcenas, I will begin to sing." In these five lines, Virgil proposes the topics on which he is about to write—the subjects of his four Georgics. He says, in poetical language, "I am, first, about to treat of the tillage of the earth and the cultivation of grain-crops" [the subject of Georgic I.]; "secondly, of trees, particularly of the planting, training, and propagation of the vine" [the subject of Georgic II.]; "thirdly, of the choice, breeding, and tending of cattle and other farm animals" [the subject of the third Georgic]; "and fourthly, I'll show my readers how to manage bees, and to obtain from them the largest possible supply of honey" [the subject of the fourth Georgic].

* "Come, I will fasten thus upon thy arm:
Thou art an elm, my husband; I, a vine
Whose weakness, married to thy stronger state,
Shares in thy virtues and partakes thy strength."
SHAKSPEARE, Comedy of Errors.

1. *Quid faciat.* The subjunctive is due to the circumstance that we have here a dependent question. (See Latin Delectus, p. 86, and elsewhere.) The direct question would be, *Quid facit lætas segetes,* "what makes—*or*, what is it that makes—the crops," &c. In such a dependent clause as we have in the text, the subjunctive (*faciat*) alone is admissible. There is, therefore, nothing to necessitate the employment of "may" or "can" in rendering it into English.—*lætas.* The ordinary signification of this word is, "of joyful aspect." (See note at the foot of p. 26 of Latin Delectus.) It is here applied figuratively to the flourishing, luxuriant appearance of an abundant crop of corn. This and similar usages of the word are not uncommon. Compare Cicero, de Or. III. 38, "Lætas segetes etiam metiri dicunt;" and verse 69 of this Georgic. Compare also Psalm lxv. 14.—*segetes.* The term *seges* is applied sometimes to the growing corn itself, sometimes to the field in which it grows.—*quo sidere,* "under what sign, *or* constellation;" in other words, "at what season—when."*

2. *vertere terram,* sc. *aratro.*—*Mæcenas.* This was C. Cilnius Mæcenas, the prime minister of the Emperor Augustus, the encourager and promoter of literature and the arts, and the friend and patron of Virgil, Horace, and many other men of genius.

3. The alliteration observable in this line is anything but harmonious: "*C*onveniat, *q*uæ *c*ura boum, *q*ui *c*ultus habendo." With *cultus habendo* (dative of gerund) *sit pecori,* compare Georg. II. 178, "quæ sit rebus natura ferendis."

4. *pecori.* *Pecus* (G. *pecŏris*) generally stands for a *herd* of cattle, particularly for a flock of the smaller kinds of farm stock, as sheep, swine, &c. *Pecus* (G. *pecŭdis*) commonly means a *single head* of such cattle. Observe the hiatus in *pecori apibus.* The Virgilian hexameter readily admits hiatus in the arsis of the second, third, fourth, or fifth foot; especially (i) in the case of a proper name; or (ii) when a stop

* "I think nothing which is a phrase or saying in common talk should be admitted into a serious poem; because it takes off from the solemnity of the expression, and gives it too great a turn of familiarity; much less ought the low phrases and terms of art that are adapted to husbandry, to have any place in such a work as the Georgic, which is not to appear in the natural simplicity and nakedness of its subject, but in the pleasantest dress that poetry can bestow on it. Thus Virgil, to deviate from the common form of words, would not make use of *tempore,* but *sidere,* in his first verse; and every where else abounds with metaphors, Grecisms, and circumlocutions, to give his verse the greater pomp, and preserve it from sinking into a plebeian style. And herein consists Virgil's masterpiece, who has not only excelled all other poets, but even himself, in the language of his Georgics; where we receive more strong and lively ideas of things from his words, than we could have done from the objects themselves; and find our imaginations more affected by his descriptions than they would have been by the very sight of what he describes."—Addison. The poetry of the expression referred to is completely destroyed by Dryden, who translates simply "when." Dr. Trapp's version is more spirited:

> What makes the fields rejoice; beneath what stars
> To turn the glebe; &c.

follows; or (iii) when the final vowel of one word is the same as the initial vowel of the next.

5. *hinc* = *de his,* "of these [subjects]."

5—12. "Do ye, O brightest lights of the universe, who conduct the year as it glides onward in the sphere; thou Bacchus and benignant Ceres, if by your [*plural, referring to both Bacchus and Ceres*] boon the earth has exchanged the Chaonian acorn for the bursting ear of corn, and has blended Acheloan draughts with the discovered grapes; and, propitious deities of husbandmen, ye Fauns; hither direct your steps, ye Fauns and forest-nymphs together: I sing of your gifts." By *clarissima lumina* are meant *Sol* and *Luna.*

6. *labentem* denotes the stealthy, noiseless course of time, as it "creeps in its petty pace from day to day."—[*cœlo. Cœlum* is akin to the Greek κοῖλος, "hollow, concave."—*annum. Annus, annulus,* and *anus* are all of identical origin and of kindred signification. The first represents the *round* of the seasons, a year; the second, *annulus,* is used of a circular object of minute dimensions, most frequently of a ring, though Martial employs it, along with *comarum,* to signify a lock of hair; the last word of the three, *anus,* is said of that close approximation to a human ring, a woman bowed down by old age.]

7. *Liber.* "Bacchus," being the god of wine, received this appellation as he "qui liberat a curâ." The Greek epithet Λυαῖος (the Horatian "Lyæus") is derived from λύειν, and corresponds to the Latin "Liber." Bacchus is invoked here as being the discoverer of the vine and the teacher of its culture to man: consequently, the words in l. 9, "Poculaque . . . uvis," have an especial reference to him.—*Ceres* is invoked as the great instructress in the art of tillage and corn-growing, and to her the words "tellus . . . aristâ" are more particularly applicable. As *Bacchus* is sometimes used figuratively for "wine," so we find *Ceres* employed in the sense of "corn, *or* bread," Virg. Æn. I. 177. The two deities are here invoked together, as being joint contributors to the supply of man's physical wants.*

8. *Chaoniam.* The neighbourhood of Chaonia (in Epirus), particularly about Dodona, was celebrated for its groves of beech-mast. The berries of this tree, as well as of the various species of oak, were included by the ancients under the generic appellation of *glandes* (βάλανοι). —*mutavit,* here, means "has exchanged," that is, has given in exchange. This verb may be followed by the accusative of the thing parted with and the ablative of the thing received in exchange, as in our text, or by the ablative of the thing parted with, and the accusative of the thing received in exchange, as in Horace, Ode I. xvii. 2:

> Velox amœnum sæpe Lucretilem
> Mutat Lycæo Faunus.

The construction employed in our text is the one more commonly found.

9. *pocula Acheloia,* "cups of water." Achelous, the largest river in Greece (and, according to ancient story, the first that burst forth from

* Namque Ceres fertur fruges, Liberque liquoris
Vitigeni laticem mortalibus instituisse.—LUCRETIUS.

the earth), after forming the boundary between Acarnania and Ætolia, empties itself into the Sinus Corinthiacus. The name is frequently used by the poets to denote water generally.—*uvis* is put poetically for *vino*.

10. *præsentia*. *Præsens* is often used in the sense of "propitious, favourable, kindly." That which is present is alone available for the relief of our wants. Compare Ecl. I. 41, note; Æn. IX. 404, "Tu, dea, tu præsens nostro succurre labori;" Horace, Sat. II. iii. 68, "præsens Mercurius;" &c.—*numina*. Latin Delectus, p. 32, vocabulary.

11. *ferte pedem* (*huc*). *Pedem ferre* is a common expression for the prosaic "come, go." Compare Æneid II. 756, "si forte pedem, si forte tulisset;" Catullus, XIV. 21, "abite illuc unde malum pedem tulistis;" &c.—*Faunique Dryadesque puellæ*. Nymphs presiding over the trees and meadows. The original Faunus was the father of King Latinus, and after death received divine honours as the tutelary god of agriculture. He was eventually identified with the Grecian Pan. The name Dryades is derived from δρῦς, "an oak."

12—42. "And thou, O Neptune, in obedience to whom the earth, struck with thy mighty trident, first yielded forth the neighing steed; and thou, inhabitant of the groves, for whom thrice a hundred snow-white heifers graze the fattening thickets of Cea; and do thou, even thou, O Tegeæan Pan, leaving thy native grove and the glens of Lycæus, protector of flocks, if thou regard thy Mænalus, be present with thy favour; and thou, Minerva, discoveress of the olive, and thou boy inventor of the bended plough; and thou, Sylvanus, bearing a tender uprooted cypress; and all ye gods and goddesses whose desire it is to guard the fields, both ye who foster the new fruits springing up spontaneously, and ye who send down from the sky the copious shower upon the sown seed; and thou, besides, of whom it is uncertain which congress of divinities shall enlist thee among its members,—whether, O Cæsar, thou mayst decide to see to cities, and mayst choose the government of lands, whilst (*et*) the universal world acknowledge thee as the bestower of fruits and the ruler of the seasons, encircling thy brows with the myrtle dedicated to thy mother,—or whether thou mayst come as the god of the unmeasured sea, sailors adoring thy divinity alone, the remotest Thule submit to thy sway, and Tethys purchase thee to herself as a son-in-law with all her waters,—or whether thou mayst insert thyself as a new constellation among the tardy months, where a place is opened between Erigone [*i.e.* the Virgin] and the post-jacent claws [*sc.* of the Scorpion], already does the burning Scorpion draw in his fangs, and has conceded to thee more than a fair space of sky,—whatever thou art to be,—for let not Tartarus hope for thee as its king nor a desire of exercising sovereignty so awful implant itself in thee, albeit Greece look with admiration on the Elysian plains, and Proserpine, sought back, care not to follow her mother,—vouchsafe me a favourable course and favour my adventurous designs; and, pitying, with me, the husbandmen ignorant of the way, enter on [thy reign] and habituate thyself even now to be invoked in prayer."

12. *prima* is to be taken as an adverb, though strictly an adjective agreeing with *terra*. Neptune, by a stroke of his trident, in Thessaly, caused the first horse to spring forth from a rock. Hence his epithet of Ἵππιος.—*tridenti*. Latin Delectus, p. 47, vocab.

14. *cultor nemorum.* Aristæus, son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, was especially worshipped—as Apollo *νόμιος*—at Cea, a very fruitful island of the Ægean Sea, one of the group called the Cyclades.

15. *ter centum* is poetical in a double sense: first as being a definite for an indefinite number; and, secondly, as distinguished from the more prosaic *trecenti.*

16. *Lycæi.* This was a mountain in Arcadia. Here were wont to be celebrated the Lycæa (τὰ Λυκαῖα), festivals in honour of Pan, which corresponded to the Roman Lupercalia.

17. *ovium custos.* It was by virtue of his functions as the god of shepherds and the protector of their sheep from the ravages of wolves (λύκοι), that Pan received the appellation of Lycæus (Λυκαῖος). This must not be confounded with Lycēus (Λύκειος) an epithet of Apollo, derived, probably, from the circumstance of his being particularly worshipped at Patăra, in Lycia, whence, also, Horace styles him "Patareus Apollo" (Hor. Od. III. iv. 64).—*Mænalus* was another mountain in Arcadia. Observe the heteroclite plural *Mænala.*

18. *Tegeæ,* "Tegeæan," of Tegea (Τεγέα), a town of Arcadia, now called *Moklia.* Here both Apollo and Pan were specially worshipped.—*oleæque Minerva inventrix.* From Pan, the tutelary deity of pastoral Arcadia, the poet now passes on to Minerva, the patron goddess of refined Attica. Her contention with Neptune as to which of the two should give name to the capital of Cecropia is a circumstance often alluded to by the poets. The assembly of gods agreed to award the honour to that claimant who should confer the greatest boon upon mankind. Neptune, striking the earth with his trident, produced a horse; Minerva called into existence the olive. The unanimous verdict was in favour of Minerva, the authoress of the emblem of peace, rather than to Neptune, who had summoned up the symbol of war. The name Athenæ (Ἀθῆναι, from Minerva's name Ἀθήνη) was therefore bestowed upon the city, and Minerva was recognised as its tutelary goddess. Pliny says that the olive-tree produced on the occasion by Minerva, was to be seen (!) in his time at Athens.

19. *puer monstrator aratri.* Triptolemus, son of Celeus, king of Attica. Ceres taught him the use of the plough. See Ovid, Met. V. 642—661.

20. *ab radice,* "root and all, uprooted." Sylvanus was an ancient Italian god, the guardian of trees and all places planted with trees. He was usually represented with a garland on his head and a young cypress plant in his hand.

23. *satis.* This word (sătīs) is the dative plural of the perfect participle of the verb *serere* (*sero, sevi, sătum*). It might be mistaken for the adverb (sătĭs), were it not for the evident antithesis between it and the words of the preceding line "novas *non ullo semine* fruges."

25, 26. *velis* governs both the infinitive *invisere,* and the accusative *curam.* With *maximus orbis* we may understand *terrarum,* which has been already employed at the beginning of the same line. The entire expression reminds one of that of Shakspeare: "sole monarch of the universal earth."

28. *maternâ myrto.* The house of the Julii claimed to have descended from Venus (see the Outline of the Life of Cæsar, prefixed to Weale's edition of Cæsar's Gallic War). The myrtle was sacred to that goddess

(Eclogue VII. 62), whom Virgil, with a little licence, calls the mother, instead of merely the ancestress of Cæsar.—*tempora*. The entire human race are represented as decking the brow of Cæsar with the myrtle; that is, as wreathing the statues of him which will be erected, in the event of his electing to become a deity presiding over the earth.

30. *ultima Thule.* Strictly, the Shetland islands; but here used to denote the extremest boundary of the sea.

31. *Tethys.* The wife of Oceanus.

33. *qua locus.* This place between the Virgin and the Scorpion is now occupied by Libra.—*Erigonen.* Erigone, the daughter of Icarius, hung herself upon hearing of the death of her father, and became the constellation Virgo.—*Chelas* (χηλάς), "the claws" of the Scorpion.

36. *Tartara.* This is a neuter plural from the masculine singular, *Tartarus.* So we have *Pergama* from *Pergamus*, &c. Nouns of this class—that is, which are of one gender in the singular and of a different gender in the plural—are called heteroclite. Compare note on δεσμά, p. 32, l. 5, of the editor's "Select Dialogues of Lucian."

39. *Proserpina.* Proserpine, who had been carried down to the lower world by the enamoured Pluto.

42. *ingredere.* The verb *ingredi* frequently means "to enter upon" an office, "to assume" certain functions. "Practise the god, and learn to hear our prayers." Trapp.

43—49. "In early spring, when the cold moisture is being distilled upon the snow-capped hills, and the crumbling soil unbound by Zephyrus, even so soon as that, in my opinion, the bull ought to begin to groan under the down-pressed plough, and the share to glitter with the friction of the furrow. That field, and only that, gives an answer to the prayers of the eager farmer, which twice has felt the sun, twice the cold: its abundant crops are wont to burst the granaries."

43. *canis.* Observe that *cānis*, from the adjective *cānus*, has the *a* long; whilst the substantive *cănis*, "a dog," has the *a* short.

44. *se resolvit* is much the same as *resolvitur. Zephyro* is the ablative of cause.

47. *seges* has here the meaning of the corn-field itself, not the crop growing on it. It is to this word *seges* that *illius* at the beginning of line 49 has reference.—*demum*, literally, "at length, at last," has often the force of "alone, only." *Ille demum* means "he, at last," to the rejection of all others; that is, "he, and he alone." Compare Sallust, Cataline, II.

48. *bis . . . sensit.* The usual practice among the Romans was to plough their fallowing-land thrice a year; first, in spring, when it was ploughed deep; secondly, in summer, when it was ploughed cross-ways; and thirdly, in the autumn. But sometimes, particularly with certain kinds of soil, they gave it a preparatory ploughing in the autumn of the preceding year, so that the ground should be twice exposed to the heat of summer and twice to the frosts of winter.

50—53. "But ere we cleave the stranger plain with the iron, let it be our care to ascertain the winds, and the varying nature of the atmosphere, and the hereditary condition and pathology of the soils, and what each district produces, and what each refuses."

50. *ignotum* means, "with which we are unacquainted;" that is, which we have lately purchased or but recently come into possession of.—*æquor* means, "a plain, an expanse," and is connected with the

adjective *æquus.* Its most common application is to that greatest expanse in nature, the *watery* plain, the sea.—*ferro scindere = arare.*

52. *patrios . . . locorum.* There does not appear to be any necessity for treating *patrios cultus locorum* as an instance of hypallage for *cultus patriorum locorum.* On the contrary, such a course would seem to be forbidden by the previous occurrence of the word "ignotum." The soil of a hereditary estate could hardly be said to be strange and unknown to the heir upon whom it devolved. It appears rather that the poet, investing the subjects of which he treats with the attribute of vitality, has ascribed even to the inanimate soil the possession of a pedigree and a lineage; and therefore warns the purchaser, before rashly determining the appropriation of his land, to ascertain its prior condition and disposition, and the mode of cultivation to which *its* ancestors—that is, itself in former times—had been subjected. [Compare the note of Ladewig, who supports an opinion similar to the above, with that of Wagner, who maintains that *patrios* belongs to *locorum.* The employment of such a verb as *recuset* in line 53 may perhaps be adduced as confirmatory of the explanation given above.]

54—59. "Here crops of corn, there grapes, come with greater success; in another place tree-fruits and the spontaneous grass flourish. See you not how Tmolus sends forth his saffron odours, India its ivory, the languid Sabæans their own peculiar frankincense, whilst the stripped Chalybes produce iron, and Pontus its fœtid castoreum, and Epirus its palm-bearing Elian mares?"

56, 57. *nonne vides*—an expression common in Lucretius—lends expression and variety to the style. Tmolus, a mountain of Lydia (at the foot of which lay the capital Sardis), was celebrated for its odoriferous saffron.—*India mittit ebur,* namely, from the elephants with which it abounds.—*molles Sabæi.* The Sabæi, a people of Arabia Felix, were, like all the oriental nations, considered by the Romans to be effeminate and luxurious. From this opinion it is probable that few of us moderns would be inclined to dissent, however much we might hesitate to accord a much higher character for energy and hardihood to the Italians themselves as we now know them. These Sabæi were the same as the people of the scriptural "Sheba."

58, 59. *Chalybes.* A people dwelling on the south-east coast of the Black Sea, bordering on Armenia. Their country produced iron of the best quality. They are styled *nudi* as being smiths. *Nudus* in Latin, and γυμνός in Greek, are often employed, not in the strict sense of "naked," but merely to denote absence of some portion of the usual articles of attire or equipment. For instance, they are applied to a soldier without his helmet, or without his shield, as has been noted at p. 85 of the Greek Delectus, and at p. 171 (note on I. 25) of Cæsar's Gallic War.—*Pontus,* the most easterly of the four northern divisions of Asia Minor, produced a species of beaver (κάστωρ), from a certain gland in which was extracted a strong-smelling medicinal fluid called castoreum. *Epirus,* called by the Greeks εὔιππος, εὔπωλος, was celebrated for its breed of swift horses. In *Eliadum palmas equarum* there seems to be a decided instance of hypallage, for *equas, palmas Eliadum (certaminum) ferentes.*

60—70. "Nature imposed these laws and everlasting conditions upon fixed localities, at once, at the very time when Deucalion cast the

stones upon the unpeopled earth; whence sprung mankind, a flinty race. Therefore I pray you, immediately at the commencing months of the year, let the stout oxen turn up the *rich* soil of the earth, and let the pulverising summer heat mellow the exposed clods with ripening suns. But if the ground have not been productive it will be sufficient to lay it up in shallow furrow even under Arcturus: in the one case [*i. e.* with the *pingue solum,* the course I have prescribed must be adopted] lest weeds obstruct the thriving fruits; in the other case [that of the *tellus non fecunda*] lest the scanty moisture forsake the barren sand."

60, 61. *continuo* is in immediate connexion with *quo tempore primum.*

62, 63. *Deucalion,* &c. "Ancient fable divided the period of man's early history into four ages; the golden, the silver, the brazen, and the iron age. In the first, the golden age, we are told by the poets that the whole earth was the abode of peace and happiness, justice and integrity universally prevailed without the existence of laws to enforce them, war and disease were alike unknown, the rivers flowed with milk and nectar, the very oaks dropped honey, and a perpetual spring flourished. At the expiration of this happy period, mankind began to deteriorate, and nature gradually altered her aspect. The iron age saw the world arrived at the height of wickedness and depravity; whereupon Jupiter determined to destroy the degenerate race of men, and sent a flood, from which only two persons, Deucalion and Pyrrha, were, on account of their piety, suffered to escape. An oracle afterwards directed them to re-people the earth by throwing the bones of their mother behind them. By the bones of their mother, stones of "mother" earth were meant. They did as was enjoined. The stones thrown by Deucalion became men; those thrown by his wife, Pyrrha, became women. It is unnecessary to point out the resemblance between the former part of this *fable,* and the more truthful narrative of a passage in the early history of the world to be found elsewhere." —Latin Delectus, p. 83. Compare Greek Delectus, pp. 78, 79; note on xxiii.—*durum,* as might be expected of a race of beings formed from stone.

68. *Arcturum.* This star rose in the first half of September.

71—83. "In alternate years you, the same, shall permit the newly dug land, cleared of its crops, to lie idle, and the languid plain to recruit itself by rest. Or, in a subsequent season, you shall sow the yellow corn in that ground (*ibi*) from which you shall have previously removed the ripe pulse with its shaking pod, or the produce of the slender vetch, and the brittle stalks of the bitter lupine, and the rustling wood. For a crop of flax exhausts the plain; a crop of oats exhausts it; poppies, saturated with Lethean sleep, exhaust it: but still by [the plan of] alternate [crops], the labour [*i.e.* the tax upon the energies of the soil] will be easy—*only* be not ashamed * to drench with rich manure the dried-up soil, and to scatter the unclean ashes on the fields weary with production. Thus, by changing the fruits, too, the fields enjoy a rest; and there is not in the mean time the

* "Virgil delivers the meanest of his precepts with a kind of grandeur; he breaks the clods, and tosses the dung about with an air of gracefulness."—ADDISON

disadvantage of unploughed [*i.e.* of unemployed, and, consequently nonproductive] land."

71. *tonsas* appears to mean, in full, "cleared of crops and rubbish." Keightley translates *tonsas novales*, "the reaped fields;" adding, "reaping is called *shearing* in Scotland and the north of England."

73. *mutato sidere.* At a different season of the succeeding year, for the pod-fruits mentioned in the two next verses require a different seed-time. One MS. reads "mutato semine."

78. *Lethæo . . . somno.* Compare Georgic IV. 545. The narcotic quality of the poppy is well known. Cf. note on line 212.

81. *effœtos.* This adjective is applied to what has brought forth young, and frequently implies either present exhaustion from the pains of labour, or permanent deprival of the power of parturition.

83. The strictly literal rendering of this line appears to be this: *nec* (nor) *est* (is there) *interea* (in the mean time) *nulla-gratia* (the unprofitableness) *inaratæ terræ* (of unploughed land). Virgil wishes to impress upon the husbandman the fact that, by a proper alternation of crops and a plentiful supply of manure, the productive capabilities of the land may be continuously maintained, and the costly necessity obviated of suffering it to lie in fallow.

84—93. "Often, also, has it proved beneficial to fire the reaped fields, and to burn the light stubble with the crackling flames: whether it be that, from that process, the land acquires unobserved strength and fattening nutriment; or that every fault is sweated out of it by means of the fire, and that the superabundant moisture evaporates; or that the heat opens more passages and hidden pores for the sap to find its way into the tender plants; or that it rather consolidates it, and contracts the gaping veins, lest the drizzling showers should do injury, or the too violent power of the scorching sun should parch them up, or the piercing cold of Boreas chill them."

84. *steriles.* This adjective contains the root of the Greek στερεῖν, "to deprive." It is here applied to fields which have been deprived of their crops, the corn having been reaped and carried off.

85. This line is wholly composed of dactyls with the exception of the sixth foot: atque le|vem stipu|lam crepi|tantibus | urere | flammis. This structure is adopted probably to express the rapidity with which the flames spread over the field and consume the stubble. [The term *dactylus* is applied to a metrical foot consisting of one long syllable followed by two short syllables. The primary meaning of *dactylus* is "a finger;" and as this member is composed of one long joint and two short ones, the extension of signification is easily accounted for.]

86. *pabula.* The commentators generally suppose, that when the poet speaks of this nourishment to be derived from the fire, he alludes to the philosophy of Heraclitus; that all things are created out of fire. La Cerda, with better reason, thinks, that he means the nourishment proceeding from the ashes. (Martyn.)

88. *vitium.* Compare note on Cornelius Nepos, Themistocles, I. p. 96.

92. *tenues pluviæ.* I have virtually adopted the interpretation of La Cerda; "pluviæ, quæ tenuitate suâ penetrant" Servius renders, "inutiles pluviæ;" and Schrevelius, "tenuitas pluviarum."

93. *adurat.* Here we have an instance of zeugma, or the junction of one verb to several nominatives, to one or more of which it is not

strictly appropriate. There is a remarkable instance of this figure in the book of Exodus, where it is said that all the people SAW the lightning *and* the NOISE of the THUNDER. In the passage of Virgil under consideration *adurare* can hardly be said to be applicable to such a subject as *tenues pluviæ*. With regard to its connection with *penetrabile frigus*, we may remark that *urere* and its compounds in Latin, and *καίειν* and its compounds in Greek, are often used of the effects of cold, as well as of the action of heat. Compare Cic. Inst. II. 2, "Scythæ continuis frigoribus uruntur:" Cic. Tusc. II. xvii. 40, "pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur:" Xenophon, Anabasis, VII. iv. 3, *ῥῖνες ἀπεκαίοντο*, "their noses were frost-bitten;" and IV. v. 3, *ἀποκαίων πάντα*, "freezing everything up." Pliny repeatedly applies *adurere* to the action of cold.

94—99. "He, besides, who breaks the inert clods with the rakes, and drags the osier harrows, much assists the fields; nor does auburn Ceres look on him indifferently from lofty Olympus: and he, too, [benefits the fields] who with turned plough again breaks through transversely the ridges which he raises in cutting through the plain, thus frequently exercising the earth and disciplining the fields." In these lines a constant working of the soil by means of cross-ploughing, and by the use of the rake and harrow, is recommended. This minute breaking up, or pulverisation of the soil, is technically termed *occatio*.

94. *rastris*. The *rastrum* resembled the Greek *δίκελλα*, and our "rake." It was toothed, and used by hand. The *sarculum* (*μάκελλα*, *i.e.*, *μια-κελλα*) corresponded to our hoe.

95, 96. *crates*. Hence the English "crate."—*flava Ceres*, Homer's *ξανθὴ Δημητήρ*. Ceres was so called from the colour of ripe corn. —*nequicquam spectat* is an instance of litotes or meiosis (*λιτότης*, *μείωσις*), where less is expressed than it is the evident intention of the speaker or writer to convey. By saying that Ceres does not look down upon him with indifference, Virgil gives us to understand that she regards him favourably and blesses him with abundant harvests.

98 *in obliquum*. That is, at right angles to the first ploughing.

100—117. "Pray, ye farmers, for dripping summer-solstices [= summers] and for clear winters; with winter dust the corn is most luxuriant, the field is fertile: [in such a climate, and] not in any culture [it may receive] does Mysia boast itself so much, and Gargara wonder at its own crops. What shall I say of him who, when he has cast his seed, forthwith sets to work upon the fields and levels the heaps of barren earth; then brings down upon what is sown the brook with its chasing currents; and when the parched field with its dying vegetation pants with heat, lo, from the brow of the mountain channel, invites the water?—this, in its descent, produces a hoarse murmur among the smooth-worn stones, and cools the thirsty soil with its gushing streams. What am I to say of him, who, lest the stalk should prematurely incline with the heavy ears, depastures [*i.e.*, suffers the cattle to graze upon] the exuberance of the produce in the young plant, as soon as the issue of the seed attains the level of the furrows? and of him who drains off from the absorbent sand the collected moisture of the marsh? especially if, in the uncertain months, the

swelling river overflows, and keeps all the places far and wide covered with superincumbent mud, whence the concave furrows sweat with warm moisture."

100. *solstitia. Solstitium* is, strictly, the time when the sun (sol) appears to stand (*stare*) still; namely, either in Cancer or Capricorn. It is, however, very generally restricted to "the summer-solstice," and is so opposed to *brūma* (= *brevima* = *brevissima*), which is the common term for "the winter-solstice." By the figure called *synecdoche*,—the putting of a prominent part, merely, for the whole,—*solstitium* is sometimes put for *æstas*; just like *carina* for *navis*, *tectum* for *domus*. It may be so taken here.

102, 103. *tantum*, "so much" as it does. The extraordinary fertility of Mysia is attributed by the poet, not to superiority of culture, but to geniality of climate. Mysia was the most north-westerly division of Asia Minor; a part of it was called *Troas*, "the Troad."—*se jactat* = εὔχεται.—*Gargara* (plural) was the highest part of Mount Ida, in the Troad.

106. *satis*, here, is not the adverb, but the participle of *serere*. In the composition of these lines it is probable that Virgil had in view Homer, Iliad xxi. 257, sqq.;

ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ὀχετηγὸς ἀπὸ κρήνης μελανύδρου
ἂμ φυτὰ καὶ κήπους ὕδατος ῥόον ἡγεμονεύει,
χερσὶ μάκελλαν ἔχων, ἀμάρης δ' ἐξ ἔχματα βάλλων
τοῦ μέν τε προρέοντος, ὑπὸ ψηφῖδες ἅπασαι
ὀχλεῦνται· τὸ δὲ τ' ὦκα κατειβόμενον κελαρύζει
χώρῳ ἐνὶ προαλεῖ, φθάνει δέ τε καὶ τὸν ἄγοντα.

"So when a peasant to his garden brings
Soft rills of water from the bubbling springs,
And calls the floods from high to bless his bowers,
And feed with pregnant streams the plants and flowers;
Soon as he clears whate'er their passage stay'd,
And marks their future current with his spade,
Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills
Louder and louder purl the falling rills,
Before him scatt'ring they prevent his pains,
And shine in mazy wand'rings o'er the plains."—POPE.

115. *incertis mensibus*. That is, in autumn and spring,* when the weather is variable and uncertain.

". . . in autumn and the showery spring,
When dubious months uncertain weather bring."
DRYDEN.

118—135. "Nor, however, although these are the labours undergone by men and oxen in tilling the earth,—do vile geese and Strymonian cranes and succory with bitter root present no hindrance or the shade of trees inflict no damage. The Father [*i.e.*, Jupiter] himself willed that the path of agriculture should not be an easy one, and was the first who caused the fields to be tilled by art, sharpening human ingenuity with cares; nor did he suffer his kingdoms to grow languid

* Compare Shakspeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona:—
"Oh, how this spring of love resembleth right,
The *uncertain glory* of an April day."

with wearisome sloth. Before the reign of Jupiter, no husbandmen were wont to subdue the fields: it was not even allowable to mark out the land or to partition the plain by a fence: they [= every one] catered for the common stock, and the very earth brought forth everything more liberally, albeit without solicitation [*i.e.*, without culture, spontaneously]. 'Twas he who gave the noxious poison to the hideous serpents, and commanded the wolves to prowl and the sea to rise, and shook down the honey from the trees, and concealed fire [in veins of flint], and stopped the wine which flowed everywhere in streams,—in order that experience might by exercise gradually hit upon divers arts, and might seek the blade of corn in the furrows, and strike out the hidden fire from the veins of flint."

120. *Strymoniæ*. The cranes used, on the approach of winter, to migrate from the banks of the Thracian Strymon, and in their passage to warmer localities committed devastations in the intervening cornfields.

122. *primus*. Jupiter was the first to impose upon mankind the task of tillage; for, as we read in verse 125, before his reign, that is, in the Golden Age under Saturn, the earth yielded her fruits in spontaneous plenty. Refer to the note on verse 62.

126, 127. *ne signare . . . fas erat*. Because, as we are more directly informed in the following words, the community "had all things common." Consequently no one had any right or claim to appropriate any portion of the soil to himself.

138. The first word is here Plĕĭădas, four syllables, as in Hesiod. It is elsewhere more commonly a trisyllable. The seven Pleiades and the seven Hyades were in Taurus.—*claramque Lycaonis Arcton*, "and the bright Arctos (*i.e.*, the Bear), the daughter of Lycaon." Callisto, the daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, excited the jealousy of Juno by her familiarities with Jupiter. The goddess in anger metamorphosed Callisto into a she-bear, whereupon Jupiter translated her to the skies and placed her among the constellations.

139, 140. "Then catching [*i.e.*, the mode or art of catching] wild animals with the snare, and deceiving [*i.e.*, of deceiving birds, which are here included under the general term "feræ"] with the birdlime, were discovered." In plain prose language, hunting (*venatio*) and bird-catching (*aucupium*) were discovered. Respecting the common origin of the Greek θήρ, or, as the Æolic dialect has it, φήρ, and the Latin *fera*, see the editor's Lucian, p. 98, note 34. [To what is there said, it may be added that our own word "deer" had probably at an earlier period a much more comprehensive signification than that which attaches to it now. For example:

> "But mice, and rats, and *such* small *deer*,
> Have been Tom's food for seven long year."
>
> SHAKSPEARE, King Lear, III. 4.]

141. The art of fishing (*piscatio*) discovered. "And one lashes [*or* 'splashes,' *verberat*] the broad river with the casting-net, seeking its depths; and another skims the open sea with the dripping drag-net." One *casts* his net into the deepest part—the middle—of the river (*alta petens*); another skims the surface of the open sea with his lines or drag-nets.

146. *improbus.* Observe the emphatic position of this word at the beginning of a line: "irksome as it is."

147. *mortales* is equivalent to the prose *homines.* Sallust, who is addicted to the use of poetical forms of expression in his prose compositions, frequently uses *mortales* for *homines.*—*ferro vertere terram* has the same meaning as "terram vertere" at the beginning of this Georgic.

148, 149. The construction appears to be, as Heyne suggests, "quum jam sylvæ (quæ poetice diis) sacræ (dicuntur), deficerent (quoad) glandes et arbuta." But some commentators regard *glandes* and *arbuta* as nominatives to *deficerent* and as governing *sacræ sylvæ* in the genitive case. "Forests," says Ladewig, "are *sacred*, because every tree has its Dryad [Hamadryad?]."—*Dodona* is put by metonymy for *quercus*, on account of its far-famed sacred oak-grove, in which was situated the oracle of Jupiter.

151. *esset* is from *edere.* Compare Latin Delectus, p. 6.

160. *sint*, the subjunctive, as being in a dependent question.—*arma* = *instrumenta*, "implements;" as in Æneid I. 177, and elsewhere.

161. *Queis sine.* This is an instance of anastrophe, or the placing after the word it governs a preposition which would regularly precede it. Compare Æneid I. 348, "*Quos inter* medius venit furor;" Cornelius Nepos, Conon, 2, "*Hunc adversus* Pharnabazus;" Culex, v. 3. "*hæc propter;*" &c. This figure is seldom employed except when the governed word is a pronoun.—*sĕri* is from *sĕrere* (*sero, sevi, satum*), "to sow, to plant." Distinguish from this the verb *sĕrere* (*sero, serui, sertum*), "to sew together, to connect;" and the adjective *sērus*, "late."

163. *Eleusinæ matris* = *Cereris.* The adjective *Eleusinus* is for *Eleusinius*, which last form is more completely identical with the Greek epithet Ἐλευσίνιος. Ceres derived this title from the circumstance of her being particularly worshipped at Eleusis in Attica. The term "mater" is frequently applied to goddesses, as "pater" is to gods; when used without any qualifying adjective or apposition, they generally refer to Cybele and Jupiter respectively. The former is sometimes styled "magna mater," as being the mother of all the gods.

165. *Celei.* Ceres had instructed Celeus, the father of Triptolemus, in the art of making various agricultural implements and conveniences out of osiers.

166. *mystica vannus Iacchi.* From *vannus* is derived its English equivalent, "fan." Its form was probably that of a large basket or sieve; in this the corn was shaken about, and the grain separated from the chaff. It was called *mystica* on account of its being used in the mysteries of Bacchus, who is called Iacchus here and in Eclogue VI. 15. This name—which was seldom made use of except on solemn and sacred occasions—is derived from ἰαχεῖν, and owes its origin to the shouts which the Bacchanals indulged in at the festivals of their deity.

168. *divinus* appears to be here used in the sense of *præclarus*, "noble." So the Greek δῖος, θεῖος.

169—175. Virgil describes the process of constructing a plough; and he certainly begins at the beginning, for he introduces us to the yet tender sapling which, when more advanced in growth, is to form the beam or body (*buris*) of the instrument. The process is to seek out a young elm and at once to bend it into the shape of a *buris:* it will

then—so, at least, Virgil appears to imagine—retain this form as it grows, and be ready-fashioned to the workman's hand when, after the lapse of a certain time, he comes to cut it down. Observe that *continuo* is in close connexion with *in sylvis*, and translate thus: "at once, while yet in the woods, [*i.e.*, while yet growing], the elm, bent by great exertion, is forced* into the shape of a *buris*, and receives the form of the bended plough." The *buris* being the stock—the main piece—of the implement, Virgil correctly enough speaks of the tree bent into the form of a *buris* as receiving the shape of the plough itself. —The *buris*—the body, or beam of the plough—having been prepared, the next thing was to attach to it the *temo*, "pole." Translate, "to this [*huic* sc. *buri*] is fastened [*aptatur* understood] a pole projecting to a distance of eight feet from the origin." I do not perceive any objection to taking *ab stirpe* as referring to the point of junction of the *temo* with the *buris*, that is, to the inner end of the *temo* itself. It is, however, commonly referred to *buris* alone, and taken to mean "from its upper end." To the outer extremity of this *temo* the yoke was fastened.—*aures.* There were two of these "earth-boards, mould-boards" on each side of the *buris*. They projected from it like "ears," (whence the Latin name *aures*), or like "wings," (whence the Greeks called them πτερά).—*dentalia* is plural with singular meaning: "the tooth of the plough with its double surface." The *dentalia* seems to have been made of wood generally plated with iron, to have been fastened to the lower part of the front of the *buris*, and (probably) to have consisted of two leaves or arms or wings meeting in a point and forming an acute angle with one another on the side away from the *temo* and towards the ploughman.—*Cæditur . . . imos.* "Previously, too, is cut down the light lime-tree for the yoke, and the lofty beech, and a handle to turn the bottom of the running machine behind." If both the text adopted (which is that of all the Manuscripts), and the rendering furnished be correct, then Virgil says that the lime-tree is to be cut down and the plough-yoke to be made from it; he says that the beech is to be cut down, but does not tell us what is to be done afterwards with it; and he says that the plough is to have a handle, but does not tell us what sort of tree is to be cut down to furnish the wood for it. Now there are two ways of removing this source of difficulty: (1) by adopting the emendation *stivæ*, the dative case, for *stivaque;* we should then translate "and the lofty beech is cut down for a handle to turn," &c.: (2) Jahn suggests that the lime-tree OR beech is to be used for a yoke, and that there is to be a handle, the sort of wood composing which is not mentioned, being perhaps a matter of little importance. In objection to the first explanation, it may be observed, that, however plausible the emendation, it is purely conjectural: in support of the second interpretation, the reader may be reminded, that Virgil frequently uses a copulative conjunction where we should expect, and where the English idiom would imperatively require, a disjunctive. The literal rendering given above would, therefore, convey the poet's genuine meaning more exactly by the substitution of "*or* the lofty beech" for "*and* the lofty beech."—*explorat,* "tests, proves, tries."

* Another reading is *dometur*, "let . . . be forced," instead of the indicative *domatur*.

Before the wood is used for making a plough it is to be suspended above the fire. The manner in which it withstands the action of the smoke is a criterion of its adaptability to the purpose; for unless it be good and serviceable, the smoke will cause chinks and fissures in it.

176, 177. "I can recount to you many precepts handed down by the ancients, if you do not refuse, and if you do not dislike, making an acquaintance with minute concerns." With this apologetic introduction, Virgil proceeds to enumerate some of these "præcepta."

178. *area*, "the threshing-floor." For this was usually selected an airy, open, and somewhat elevated part of the field. A spot where the soil was clayey was considered the most eligible. This was soddened with the lees of olive-oil, and the whole was then well worked up and levelled with rollers.

179. *creta*, strictly meaning "chalk," is here used in the sense of *argilla*, "clay."

180, 181. The reason why so great compactness and solidity are recommended is, that it is desirable that no weeds may spring up, and that the floor may not crack, "for if it does (*tum*)" &c.

184. *bufo*, "the toad." This word is not to be found elsewhere in any classical author.

187. *contemplator item*, "observe also."

193—196. "I have seen many sowers steep the seed in the juice of herbs [*medicare=inficere, macerare alienis succis*], and moisten them with nitrum and with the black olive lees, before [that they sow them]; in order that there should be a more abundant produce in the deceptive pods, and that they might be speedily cooked with a fire ever so low." The object of the preparatory steeping of the seed was that the crop of pulse might be greater, and that, when required for use, it might be more easily cooked. It seems impossible to accept the explanation of some, who say that the *seeds* themselves were boiled before sowing.

200. The historical infinitives *ruere* and *referri* serve here to denote—not, as in most instances, a past action—but that which is customary and common. Cf. Georgic IV. 134; Æneid IV. 422, and VII. 15.

201—203. *non aliter quam qui*, "just like one who." The regular construction of this passage would have been this: non aliter quam is qui vix summâ virium contentione lembum remigiis subigit, simulac brachia forte remiserit, retro refertur atque ab alveo in præceps rapitur." In the text there is a transition from the form of the passive to that of the active, and so *illum* is employed to indicate the original subject. The words "retro refertur" are to be inferred from the line preceding *non aliter quam*. *Alveus* appears to refer to the current of the river; but Wunderlich's opinion that *illum* means the boat does not seem worthy of adoption.

207. *Pontus* is very frequently used alone for *Pontus Euxinus*, "the Black Sea." See Greek Delectus, p. 84, note on xxxvi.—*fauces Abydi* means the straits of the Hellespont.

208. *die* is an old form of the genitive (and dative) for *diei*. Wagner subscribes to the opinion that Virgil wrote *dies*, the accusative plural, and that the final *s* was absorbed by the initial *s* of the next word. This line and the next allude to the autumnal equinox.

212. *Cereale papaver*. Ceres soothed her grief for the loss of her abduced daughter by eating seeds of poppy.

215. *vere fabis satio,* "in spring is the seed-time for beans." *Medica* sc. *herba* = ἡ Μηδική sc. πόα, an herb so called because introduced from Media. We call it *Luzerne.*

231, 232. "'Tis for this [*i. e.* for the guidance of the husbandman] that the golden sun of the system divides into constant [*i. e.* not variable] portions the path which he steers through the twelve signs [of the zodiac]." If we would avoid a complete misrepresentation of a Latin author's meaning, we must often violate one of the first precepts of the advocates of what they call "literal *translation* (?)," namely, "to render a verb by a verb, and a participle by a participle." In the version given above we have represented the participle *dimensum* by a verb; and the reason is, that *idcirco* is more intimately connected with that participle than with *regit.* It is not that the sun makes his revolution, so much as that he measures it out into fixed parts, which directs the farmer in his labours. I have joined *mundi* with *Sol;* so we have "clarissima mundi lumina" at the beginning of this Georgic. *Mundus* and κόσμος do not differ much in their inherent signification from our word "system;" and *the* system par excellence—the solar system—was with Virgil the "universe."—*Sol aureus.* This is a poetical expression of frequent occurrence. Ennius has "simul aureus exoritur sol," which is like Benvolio's

> "Madam, an hour before the worshipt sun
> Peer'd forth the golden window of the east."
>
> Romeo and Juliet, I. i.

238. *via.* The ecliptic, or path of the sun's apparent motion round the earth.

242. *hic vertex* means the north pole, and the following *illum* (sc. *verticem*) means the south pole.

246. *metuentes æquore tingi* is a poetical phrase, meaning that they never *set.* Compare Hor. Od. II. ii. 7,

> Illum aget pennâ metuente solvi
> Fama superstes.

Similar is an occasional employment of φυλάττεσθαι in Greek.

247, 248. "There [meaning at the south pole, *illum* in verse 242, just as *hic,* the adverb in verse 244, means the north pole, answering to the pronoun *hic* in verse 242], either, as some relate, there is an eternal (*semper*), still (*silet*), unwholesome night, and the shadows are thickened by an o'erbrooding blackness; or else," &c.—*Intempesta nox* is translated by Keightley "*dark* night, in which nothing can be done." Ladewig explains by a reference to the deadly silence of the night, when all employments cease. Heyne says: "*nox intempesta* jam Ennio et Lucretio frequentata; ut V. 984, 249, antiquo nomine, quia tempestivum tunc non est ad agendas res; ἀεργής." Freund translates *intempesta nox,* "the dead of night, which is not divided into periods by the labours of men." Dr. Trapp's version of the entire passage is—

> There, as 'tis believed,
> Eternal dead of night in silence reigns;
> Or to that clime from us Aurora's car
> Brings back returning day; and when the sun
> On us breathes, orient, with his panting steeds,
> There vesper reddens late, and lights the stars.

And, finally, Dryden's rendering is—

> There, as they say, perpetual night is found
> In silence brooding on th' unhappy ground;
> Or, when Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
> She lights the downward heav'n, and rises there;
> And when on us she breathes the living light,
> Red Vesper kindles there the tapers of the night.

But *intempestus* is often used in the sense of "unwholesome, unseasonable, unhealthy;" and there seems to be a peculiar propriety in thus translating it, when employed as a poetical epithet of the dismal, gloomy night. And although there may be no etymological relationship between the roots of *nox* and *nocere*, it can hardly be denied that there is often a disposition on the part of the poets to connect night with that which is pestilent and injurious and noxious—even with death itself.

265. *Amerina.* Ameria was the name of a city of Umbria in Italy, reputed for an abundance of the best species of willow.

267. *torrete*, "parch," preparatorily to grinding it.

269. *rivos deducere.* That is, to drain the fields, or, to draw off the water which had been let in upon them in the process of irrigation.

272. *salubri.* It was forbidden to wash the sheep on holy days, if merely for the purpose of cleansing the wool; but as a measure of health, or for the cure of disease, it was allowable.

274. *pomis.* *Pomum* is used by the ancients, not only for *apples*, but for all esculent fruits. *Fruit* is used by botanists to signify the seeds of any plant with their covering; but in common acceptation it agrees exactly with what the ancients meant by *pomum.* (Martyn.)

279. Cf. Homer, Od. XI. 305—320; Ovid, Met. I. 151—160.

284. *septima post decimam*, "the seventeenth." But some translate "the seventh is lucky, next to the tenth."

299. *Nudus ara* &c. "The first Georgic was probably burlesqued in the author's life-time; for we still find in the Scholiasts a verse that ridicules part of a line translated from Hesiod, 'nudus ara, sere nudus.' And we may easily guess at the judgment of this extraordinary critic, whoever he was, from his censuring this particular precept. We may be sure Virgil would not have translated it from Hesiod, had he not discovered some beauty in it; and indeed the beauty of it is what I have before observed to be frequently met with in Virgil, the delivering the precept so indirectly, and singling out the particular circumstance of sowing and ploughing naked, to suggest to us that these employments are proper only in the hot season of the year." (Addison.) The passage from Hesiod is,

> . . . γυμνὸν σπείρειν, γυμνὸν δὲ βοωτεῖν,
> γυμνὸν δ' ἀμᾶσθαι.

Pliny relates, that when the envoys of the Senate came to Cincinnatus to offer him the dictatorship, they found him naked, ploughing: "Aranti quatuor sua jugera in Vaticano, quæ prata Quintia appellantur, Cincinnato viator attulit dictaturam, et equidem, ut traditur, *nudo*, plenoque pulveris etiamnum ore. Cui viator, Vela corpus, inquit, ut proferam Senatûs Populique Romani mandata." Respecting the meaning of *nudus* in such passages, see note on verse 58.

306. *Lauri*, "the bay-tree."—*cruenta*, "with blood-red juice."

309. *Balearis.* The Baleāres (sc. insulæ) were two islands in the Mediterranean Sea, so called from the skill of their inhabitants in the use of the sling. Their name was derived from the Greek βάλλειν. They are now known as Majorca and Minorca.

324. *ex alto*, "from the deep." This is the interpretation of Voss, and appears to be the one which best harmonises the poet's expression with the natural fact. Heyne translates *ex alto*, "from the sky" (= ex cœlo), upon which rendering Keightley remarks that it does not place the poet in the light of a very accurate observer of nature. Servius translates it, "from the north" (= a septentrione); but, as Ruæus reminds us, storms generally come from the south, and the poet a few lines afterwards says "ingeminant *Austri.*"

328. *coruscâ* I have marked as an ablative in agreement with *dextrâ;* though some regard it as an accusative agreeing with *fulmina.* Cf. Horace, Od. I. ii. 2, 3,

> . . . Pater, et rubente
> Dexterâ sacras jaculatus arces,
> Terruit urbem.

Dr. Trapp, connecting *coruscâ* with *dextrâ*, translates:

> Great Jove himself, amidst the night of clouds,
> Hurls with his *red right hand* the forky fire.

So, too, May:

> In midst of that tempestuous night, great Jove
> From a *bright* hand his winged thunder throws.

Dryden, in his version, adopts the other interpretation.

334. "Now the woods, now the shores reverberate with the mighty blast." With Heyne, we have taken *plangunt* as equivalent to *plangorem edunt, resonant.* Strictly it is the sea which *plangit*, "strikes, or lashes" the shore so as to make it resound. Here, however, the shore is said itself *plangere*, and, indeed, the words also. Ladewig compares Sophocles, Antigone, v. 593, στόνῳ βρέμουσι δ' ἀντιπλῆγες ἀκταί. From the above explanation there are, however, not a few dissentients,* as may be seen from the following note of Martyn, who, however, accepts the interpretation of Heyne:—Servius reads *plangit*, and interprets it *resonare facit;* but he acknowledges that others read *plangunt.* Pierius says it is *plangit* in the Roman and some other very

* Keightley has the following note: "The construction seems to be to this effect, 'The south winds (or, rather, the winds in general), which are attended by heavy rain, lash the woods and shores with furious gusts.' We meet *venti plangunt* in Lucretius, vi. 114. The following is the rendering of Dr. Trapp, together with his note:

> '. . . With redoubled force
> The winds condense the tempest: woods roar loud
> With struggling blasts; and rivers lash their shores.

There is an elegancy in that word *plangunt* in this place not to be expressed in our language.'"

ancient manuscripts; and seems to suppose *densissimus imber* to be the nominative case to *plangit.* If this interpretation be admitted, we must render the passage now under consideration thus: "The south winds redouble; and the exceeding thick shower now makes the woods, and now the shores resound." He adds "that in the Medicean copy *plangunt* is paraphrased *scindunt:* thus the verb must agree both with *auster* and *imber.*" But to say either that the *shower*, or the *south wind and the shower* make the woods and shores resound with a *great wind*, seems to me to be a tautology. If we were to admit *plangit*, I should rather, with Mr. B——, understand Jupiter; though I think he is mistaken in ascribing this interpretation to Pierius. Masvicius also has admitted *plangit:* but as *plangunt* seems to be full as good as the other reading, and as it is generally received, I have chosen to adhere to it. (Martyn.)

337. *ignis Cyllenius.* Mercury is called the *Cyllenian fire*, partly with reference to his dazzling white light, partly with respect to his birth-place, Mount Cyllene in Arcadia.

347—350. "Nor let any one apply the sickle under the ripe ears of corn, before that—his temples garlanded with the wreathed oak—he dances in unartistic measures and sings songs to Ceres." This is another festival observed shortly before harvest. Wreaths of *oak* were worn in honour of Ceres, because she first taught mankind the use of corn instead of *acorns*. Compare verses 7 and 8 above.

356—359. *continuo ventis,* &c. It is more easy to admire than describe the beauty of these lines of our poet. The very motion of the swelling sea is expressed in these words, which seem to rise gradually with the waves:

> . . . freta ponti
> Incipiunt agitata tumescere.

We have the crackling of the mountains in

> . . . aridus altis
> Montibus audiri fragor;

and the rustling of the woods in "nemorum increbrescere murmur." These beauties are too frequent in Virgil to escape the observation of most readers. (Martyn.)

360. Some editions insert the preposition *a* before *curvis;* but this is against the authority of the great majority of MSS. There are other examples of *temperare* followed by an ablative without a preposition; as in Livy, XXX. xx. 1, and XXXII. xxxiv. 3.—*carinis* is by synecdoche for *navibus.* Translate, "now can the wave hardly restrain itself from the rounded ships;" that is, refrain from swamping them.

> With difficulty then the billows spare
> The crooked ships; when flying nearer land
> The swift-wing'd cormorants forsake the deep,
> And send their screams before them to the beach.
>
> Trapp.

> E'en then the doubtful billows scarce abstain
> From the toss'd vessel on the troubled main:
> When crying cormorants forsake the sea,
> And stretching to the covert wing their way.
>
> Dryden.

373. *imprudentibus.* The literal meaning of this word (= improvidentibus) is "unforeseeing," whence it may be translated "unaware, unwarned," &c., to suit the context.

378. *et veterem,* &c., "or the frogs in the mud have croaked out their ancient ditty."—[*veterem querelam* ad fabulam transformationis ranarum (vid. Ovid. Met. VI. 316, sqq.) referunt: sed verbis simpliciter inest notis clamoris continui semperque ejusdem. Poetis enim *querelam* de quacunque animalium voce dici notum est.—Heyne.]—*cecinêre.* See note on Cornelius Nepos, pp. 89, 90.

388, 389. Observe the alliteration:

> Tum cornix *p*lenâ *p*luviam vocat im*p*roba voce,
> Et *s*ola in *s*iccâ *s*ecum *s*patiatur arenâ.

396. "Nor does the moon seem to rise as if beholden to her brother's [*i.e.*, the sun's] beams." The moon rises with so much brightness, that one would be tempted to imagine the light she gives to be her own, instead of its being borrowed from the sun.

397. *tenuia* is here a dactyl; generally a proceleusmaticus, that is, a foot of four short syllables.

405. *Et pro purpureo pœnas dat Scylla capillo.* The story of Nisus and Scylla is related in the eighth book of Ovid's Metamorphoses. Nisus was king of Alcathoë or Megara. He had on his head a purple lock of hair, in which the security of the kingdom lay. Scylla, his daughter, falling desperately in love with Minos, who besieged the city, stole the purple lock, and fled with it to him. But that just prince abhorring the crime, rejected her with indignation, and sailed to Crete, leaving her behind. Scylla, in despair, plunged into the sea after him, and took fast hold of the ship. Her father (who had just been changed into the *Haliaëtos,* which is thought to be the osprey, a rapacious bird of the eagle kind) hovering over her to tear her in pieces, she let go her hold, and was immediately changed into the Ciris. Some take this bird to be a lark; others think it a solitary bird with a purple crest on its head, which continually haunts the rocks and shores of the sea. This mythe is referred to in the work sometimes attributed to Virgil, entitled "Ciris." There was also another Scylla—frequently confounded by the Latin poets with the one mentioned above—who is related in Homer's Odyssey to have taken six of the crew out of the vessel of Ulysses on its passage between her rocky den and Charybdis.

415—416. "Not that I for my part by any means believe that they have an intelligence inspired by heaven, or that their foresight is greater by the destiny of things." Virgil does not suppose that they are inspired by heaven, or endowed by fate with the faculty of prescience.

428. *obscuro cornu* is for *obscuris cornibus.* Translate, "if she shall have embraced black air with her darkened horns, a heavy rain will be in store for the farmer and the sailor."

436. *votaque, &c.* It was customary among the ancient mariners, when overtaken by danger, to vow offerings to the gods, in order to propitiate their favour and protection. If preserved, they paid their vows (*vota solvere*) to the deity to whose interposition they attributed their rescue. A votive tablet was suspended in his temple, and on it

were depicted the scene of danger and the escape of the thank-offerers; whilst the clothes which they had worn on the occasion, hung up with the tablet, completed the memorial of their deliverance.

447. Aurora had fallen in love with and carried off the beautiful Tithonus, the son of Laomedon, king of Troy. With the passage in the text, compare Homer, Od. V. 1;

> Ἠὼς δ' ἐκ λεχέων παρ' ἀγαυοῦ Τιθωνοῖο
> Ὤρνυτο.

and Shakespeare's Venus and Adonis;

> And wakes the morning, from whose silver breast
> The sun ariseth in true majesty.

454. *immiscerier* is an older form of the infinitive *immisceri.* So we have *accingier* for *accingi* in Æn. IV. 493; *farier* for *fari* in Æn. XI. 242; and in Lucretius, Terence, Plautus, and other old writers, there is a constant recurrence of such forms.

456. *fervĕre* is here of the third conjugation, with present indicative *fervo.* It is the same in meaning as the more usual *fervēre,* with present indicative *ferveo.*

466—468. "He [the sun] also pitied Rome at the murder of Cæsar, when he enveloped his beamy head in dusky dinginess, and impious mortals dreaded an eternal night." Having just observed that the sun foretels wars and tumults, he takes occasion to mention the prodigious paleness of the sun after the death of Julius Cæsar. Then he digresses into a beautiful account of the other prodigies which are said to have appeared at the same time. But though he represents these extraordinary appearances as consequences of the murder of Cæsar, yet at the same time he shows that they predicted the civil war of Augustus and Antony against Brutus and Cassius. The reader cannot but observe how judiciously Virgil takes care to show that he had not forgotten the subject of his poem in this long digression. At the close of it he introduces a husbandman in future ages ploughing up the field of battle, and astonished at the magnitude of the bones of those who had been there buried. (Martyn.)

474 sqq. Compare Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar, II. ii.;

> Fierce fiery warriors fought upon the clouds,
> In ranks and squadrons and right form of war,
> Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol:
> The noise of battle hurtled in the air,
> Horses did neigh, and dying men did groan,
> And ghosts did shriek and squeal about the streets.

With the entire description of Virgil may be compared also Act I. scene iii.; and the speech of Lennox in Macbeth, II. iii.

487. Thunder in a cloudless sky was looked upon by the ancients as a prodigy. Compare Horace, Od. I. xxxiv. 5—8:

> . . . Namque Diespiter,
> Igni corusco nubila dividens
> Plerumque, per purum tonantes
> Egit equos volucremque currum:

"For Jupiter, who usually rives the *clouds* with his flashing fire, has driven his thundering steeds through a *clear sky.*"

NOTES ON GEORGIC II.

SUMMARY.—1—8. The introduction: including an enunciation of the subject of the Georgic, and an invocation of Bacchus. 9—34. On the natural origin and the artificial propagation of trees. 35—46. An appeal to husbandmen to give heed to the poet's precepts, and to Mæcenas for his favour and countenance in the exposition of them. 47—60. Of trees which grow spontaneously, and on the culture and improvement of them. 61—82. On propagating trees; on inoculation, and on grafting. 83—108. Distinction of trees into species. 109—113. On the soil adapted to each. 114—135. On the different regions, and the trees they contain. 136—176. An episodical eulogium upon Italy. 177—258. On the nature and quality of various kinds of soil. 259—419. On the preparation of a vineyard, and the planting of vines and other trees; containing also an episode (vv. 323—345) in praise of spring. 420—457. On the culture of the olive and some other trees. 458—540. An episode descriptive of the advantages and pleasures of a country life. 541—542. Conclusion.

4. *huc*, sc. *veni;* which is expressed after the repeated *huc* in verse 7.—The epithet *Lenæus* (Ληναῖος) is here applied to Bacchus with peculiar appropriateness, inasmuch as it is derived from ληνός (= torcular), "a wine-press."

7. *nudata.* The allusion is to the ancient custom of treading out the grapes with bare feet; a custom still retained in some wine-producing countries. Dr. Trapp translates these two lines thus:

> Hither, Lenæus, Father, come; and tinge
> Thy legs unbuskin'd in new must, with me.

The version of Dryden has been characterised,—and with apparent justice,—as "a most extravagant rant."

13. *pōpulus.* Distinguish *pōpulus*, "a poplar," from *pŏpulus*, "a people."

16. *atque habitæ . . . quercus*, "and the oaks, considered oracular by the Greeks;" to wit, at Dodona.

18. *cerasis.* The cherry was introduced into Europe from the neighbourhood of Cerasus (Κερασοῦς), on the coast of Colchis. Hence the Greek names κέρασος, "a cherry-tree," κεράσιον, "a cherry;" the Latin *cerasus*, "a cherry-tree," *cerasum*, "a cherry;" the German *Kirsche;* the French *cerise, cerisier;* and our own word *cherry.*

23—27. "One pulls off the suckers from the tender body of their mother, and arranges them in furrows; another plants sets in the

field,—both sets cut diagonally, and sharp-pointed sets; whilst other trees expect the down-pressed arches of a layer, and [to see] a nursery flourishing in their own soil." Here are three modes of artificial propagation mentioned: (1) by means of suckers plucked off from the parent tree and planted in furrows; (2) by means of cuttings,—sets cut from the parent plant, and then either cut across the lower end—the end to be inserted into the ground—by two diagonals intersecting one another, or else sharpened to a point at that end; and (3) by means of layers, not severed from the parent trunk, but having their upper extremities bent down into the soil, and so forming a nursery of young plants growing around the tree or plant to which they belong. The adjective *tenero,* though agreeing with *corpore,* would seem to belong more appropriately to *plantas;* and indeed one Manuscript reads "plantas teneras abscindens de corpore matrum." [But would there be anything outrageous in the suggestion that as *mater* is here figuratively applied to a tree, so the adjective *tener* may be used in a figurative sense likewise?]

33, 34. The poet here speaks of apples being grafted upon a pear-stock; in other words, of the pear-tree bearing the engrafted apples. But whether he means that the cornel was grafted on the plum, or the plum on the cornel is not quite so clear. The natural translation appears to be "and the stony cornels [*i.e.,* the fruit] to redden on the plum-trees." But others render "and the stony cornels [*i.e.,* the trees] to bloom with plums." Now *prunis* may undoubtedly come either from *prunus,* "a plum-tree," or from *prunum,* "a plum;" and it may also be conceded to those who urge the latter interpretation, that Virgil may have used *corna,* the fruit, instead of *cornos,* the trees, just as in v. 426 he has *poma* for *pomi.* But the two following objections to the second mode of translating, appear to leave no alternative but the retention of the first. These are (1) that "stony" is an epithet, not of trees, but of fruits; (2) that, the cornel being itself redder than the plum, the tree producing naturally the former, could not be said "to grow red" from the substitution by engrafting of the latter.

37, 38. *Ismarus,* a mountain of Thrace, famed for its wines.—*Taburnus,* a mountain in Samnium, distinguished for the abundance of its olives.

47. *in luminis auras,* "into the airs of light." Some editions have *in luminis oras,* "into the confines of light."

62. *multâ mercede,* "with much expenditure," to wit, in the support of labourers, &c.

64. *Paphiæ.* The myrtle was sacred to Venus, who was particularly worshipped at Paphos, in the island Cyprus. Compare Horace, Ode I. xxx. 1;

O Venus, regina Cnidi Paphique,
Sperne dilectam Cypron, &c.

66. *Herculeæque,* &c. The tree of Hercules was the white or silver poplar, called in Ecl. VII. 61, "Populus Alcidæ gratissima." He wore a chaplet of its leaves when he went down to Erebus, whose shades imparted to the under part of the foliage the dark tinge which distinguishes it from the bright upper surface.

67. *Chaonii patris.* Jupiter. See note on Georgic I. 8.

73—75. *inserere*, "grafting."—*oculos imponere*, "inoculation." The mode of performing these operations is said by Virgil not to be *simplex*, that is, "one-fold, one, single," but "twofold, different." [Non est idem *inserere* quod et *oculos imponere*. Servius.] Here the poet shows the difference between grafting and inoculating. Inoculation, or budding, is performed by making a slit in the bark of one tree, and inserting the bud of another into it. There are several ways of grafting now in use; but the only one which Virgil describes is what we call cleft-grafting, which is performed by cleaving the head of the stock and placing a scion from another tree in the cleft. (Martyn.) The place where this "cleft" is made, is where the bud (variously called *nodus*, *gemma*, or *germen*) bursts out and appears above the bark of the tree.—*ramis felicibus* (= *ramis feracibus*), "with fruitful boughs."

84. *Idæis cyparissis.* The cypress was indigenous in Crete, and especially upon Mount Ida there. Observe that *cyparissis* is from the Greek form κυπάρισσος, instead of the Latin *cupressus*.

87. *pomaque et Alcinoi sylvæ* is a hendiadys for *poma Alcinoi sylvarum.* The orchard of the Phœnician king, Alcinous, is known by the description of Homer, in the Odyssey, VII. 114—121.

88. *Crustumiis. Crustumium* or *Crustumerium* was a country in the territory of the Sabines.

90, 91. *Lesbos* (with *Methymna* as one of its principal towns) and *Thasos* were islands of the Mare Ægeum.—*Mareotides.* On the borders of the Egyptian lake Mareotis were grown several kinds of superior wines, among which the white (produced from green grapes) was most highly esteemed.

93. *Psithia . . . Lageos.* These were two Grecian wines, the one made from dried grapes (*uvæ passæ*), the other a brisk, heating wine. By *tenuis* is meant, quickly circulating through the veins. Cf. Georgic I. 92.

96—98. *Rhætica*, sc. *vitis.* Rhætia corresponded to the modern Tyrol and the most northerly part of Lombardy. The best Rhætian wine grew in the neighbourhood of Verona, and was the favourite wine of Cæsar Octavianus.—*Falernis.* The *Falernian* wine, grown in Campania, stood in the very highest estimation.

97. The strong *Aminæan* wines were of Grecian origin, and when introduced into Italy appear to have been cultivated chiefly in Campania.

98. *Phanæus*, a promontory of Chios. Here was produced the *Ariusian* wine. See note on Eclogue V. 71.

99. *Argitis.* So called either from Argos in the Peloponnesus, or from ἀργός, "white." There were two kinds, *major* and *minor*. It was a better wine for keeping than most Greek wines.

102. *Bumaste.* This is from βοῦς and μαστός. Cf. Pliny XIV. 1: "Tument mammarum modo bumasti, βουμαστοί."

105. *Libyci æquoris*, "the Libyan plain or desert." See note on Georgic I. 50.

115. *pictos Gelonos*, "the tattooed Geloni," in Scythia.

121. *Seres.* An oriental nation, probably the Chinese. It was a popular notion among the Romans of Virgil's time that silk was a sort of down stripped from off the foliage of trees.

134, 135. *ad prima* is a poetical expression for *in primis.* So the Greeks sometimes use ἐπι τὰ πρῶτα.—*animas et olentia ora.* Pliny says that the Parthians are distinguished for—or, rather, distinguishable by—their fœtid breath, a result of their intemperate habits. Their great men were accustomed to correct this by eating citron-seeds.

137, 138. *Ganges* is the principal river of Italy.—*Hermus* is a river of Lydia. It receives the Pactolus famous for its golden sands.—*Bactra* is the capital of Bactria, a country situated between Parthia on the east and India on the west.

143. *Massicus humor,* "the Massic wine," was grown on a mountain in Campania, and was held in considerable estimation.

146. *Clitumnus,* a river of Umbria in Italy. The oxen which grew in its neighbourhood were white; which circumstance the ancients considered to be the result of their proximity to that river.

159. *Larius,* the Lago di Como, near Milan.—*Benacus,* the Lago di Garda, near Venice.

161. *portus.* The celebrated *Portus Julius,* between Baiæ and Puteoli, in Campania, was formed by the junction of the *lacus Lucrinus* with the *lacus Avernus,* and was protected against the violence of the sea by means of moles or barriers (*claustra*). As the *lacus Avernus* lay more inland than the *lacus Lucrinus,* the meaning of verse 164 is readily perceived.

167. *Marsos.* The bravery of the Marsi, a people of Italy, was attested by a proverb mentioned by Appian : οὔτε κατὰ Μάρσων οὔτε ἄνευ Μάρσων γενέσθαι θρίαμβον, "there was no triumphing either over the Marsi or against the Marsi."

176. *Ascræum carmen* is said with an allusion to Hesiod who was a native of Ascra in Bœotia, and who wrote a Greek poem on agriculture. When, however, Virgil calls his work "Ascræum carmen," he does not wish to intimate that it is by any means a mere imitation of Hesiod, but rather intends to say that, as among the Greeks Hesiod, in his Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι, was the first to furnish rules and precepts upon agriculture and farming, so he himself among the Romans, in his Georgics, first treated this subject poetically :—in prose Cato and Varro had already written upon it. (Ladewig.)

181. *Palladiâ.* See Georgic I. 18.

193. *pinguis Tyrrhenus,* "the bloated Tuscan." Tuscan gluttony has been also alluded to by Catullus, XXXIX. ii.; "Aut pastus Umber aut obesus Etruscus."

197. *Tarenti.* Tarentum, now called Taranto, in Calabria, was famous for its fertility.

198. *infelix Mantua.* "This line of Mr. May's,

Such fields as hapless Mantua has lost,

has something very fine in it. The metre is extremely grave and solemn, as it is remarkably so in the original. There the verse complains and every word seems to sigh." (Martyn.) For the reason of the epithet *infelix,* see the argument to the First Eclogue.

201, 202. It has been remarked (Latin Delectus, p. 29) that the non-interrogative *quantus* may always be translated by our word "as." In the cases, however, in which the relative clause—that introduced by *quantus*—precedes the correlative clause—that introduced by *tantus*—it is generally better, especially in poetry, to take them in the

order in which they occur, employing some such form for *quantus . . . tantus* as "how much . . . so much," "whatever . . . that," &c. Here we may translate, "and what [*or*, as much as] the herds devour in the long days [*i. e.* of summer], that [*or*, so much] the cool dew will replace in the short night [of the same season]." This is an exaggeration of course. But Virgil is outdone by Varro in this art, who tells us a story about a pole being left in a field one day, and the next morning was hidden among the grass. He does not say whether the pole was stuck into the ground perpendicularly, or merely left lying. If he means to convey the former, he certainly has contrived to out-Munchausen Munchausen.

213. *rorem*, sc. *marinum*, "rosemary."

224, 225. *Vesero* is from the form *Vesevus*, common in Lucretius, instead of *Vesuvius.*—*Clanius*, a river of Campania, entered the sea at Linternum. In its course it passed by the ancient town of Acenæ, which was almost depopulated by its frequent inundations.

273, 274. "Ascertain, first, whether you had better plant your vines on the hills or on a plain." Some editions read *vitem* instead of *vites;* but, at all events, the meaning of the precept is, "first determine whether it will be more advantageous for you to form your vineyard on the hills or on a plain."

277. *indulge ordinibus*, "spare your rows;" that is, leave a good space between every two rows. *Ordinibus* is the dative case.—*in unguem*, "accurately, exactly." This expression is borrowed from sculptors who tested the smoothness and neatness of their work by passing their nail over it. Similarly Horace, Sat. I. v. 32, "Fontejus ad unguem factus homo;" and Ars Poetica, 294, "Carmen perfectum decies castigare ad unguem."

298. "Let not your vineyards look towards the setting sun;" *i.e.*, let them not have a westerly aspect. There is a similar usage of *vergere* in Cæsar, B. G. I. i.

320. *candida avis.* By the "white bird" is meant the stork, *ciconia.*—*longis invisa colubris.* So highly were storks valued in Thessaly, as destroyers of serpents, that—as we are told by Pliny—it was a capital crime to kill one of them. These birds are, at the present day, held in a kind of superstitious reverence in many parts of India.

341. *ferrea progenies*, "the iron race." Some editions read *terrea.* But Virgil probably had in his mind an expression of Hesiod: νῦν γὰρ δὴ γένος ἐστὶ σιδήρεον. And *ferrea progenies* very much resembles the *durum genus* of Georgic I.

348. *lapidem bibulum*, *i.e.*, to imbibe the water. Mr. Evelyn, after mentioning the placing of potsherds, flints, or pebbles, near the root of the stem, adds this caution: "But remember you remove them after a competent time, else the vermin, snails, and insects which they produce and shelter, will gnaw, and greatly injure their bark; and therefore to lay a coat of moist rotten litter with a little earth upon it, will preserve it moist in summer, and warm in winter, enriching the showers and dews that strain through it." (Martyn.)

374. *uri.* See Young's Cæsar VI. 27, 28, and the notes at p. 202.

384. *unctos saliêre per utres.* This was the game called ἀσκωλιασμός. A number of goat-skins were inflated, and smeared on the outside with oil. They were set in the fields, and it was the custom to dance upon

them with one leg, at the feasts of Bacchus. The skins being very slippery, the dancers often fell down, which occasioned great merriment.

412. "Praise large farms [if you like, *but*] cultivate a small one [for yourself.]"

437. *Cytorus* is a mountain of Paphlagonia, famous for its boxwood.—*Narya*, or *Narycum*, was the name of a city of the Opuntian Locri, in Greece. Hence a colony settled in that part of Italy called Magna Græcia, to which reference is made in Æneid III. 399, sqq.

448. *Ituræos*. The inhabitants of Ituræa, in Syria, were famous for their skill in archery.

458. The poet now indulges his readers with the praise of a country life. On this subject the Latin poets felt themselves at home. The student will do well to compare the second Epode of Horace, and Cicero de Senectute, XV. 51.

459. *ipsa*, Gr. αὐτή=αὐτομάτη, "of itself, of its own accord." Cf. Ecl. IV. 21.

460. *justissima*. This epithet is applied, because the earth returns, with rich interest, the labours of the husbandman.

461. *foribus domus alta superbis*. Cf. Ovid. Met. II. 1. Regia solis erat sublimibus alta columnis.

462. *mane salutantûm*, "of morning visitors," literally, "of persons who came to pay their respects, early in the morning." Juvenal frequently ridicules the baseness of the Romans, because persons were to be found among them, who would put themselves to every inconvenience, for the purpose of paying court to the great. Virgil contrasts the ease of the country with the obsequious servility of the town.

463. *nec inhiant*, "and if they do not gaze upon." *They* must mean "country people." The verb *inhiare* is used by Horace, Sat. I. i. 71, "congestis undique saccis Indormis inhians."—*testudine*. The Romans of Virgil's time used to overlay their furniture with costly tortoise-shell.

464. *Ephyreiaque æra*, "and Corinthian bronze."—*Ephyre* was an old name for Corinth, a city celebrated for its manufactures in bronze.

467. *at*. Note the use of the adversative particle *at*, which is repeated several times, just as the French repeat the particle *mais*.—*nescia fallere* "free from guile," literally "not knowing how to deceive:" the Roman *poets* sometimes employ an adjective before a verb. Cf. Ecl. V. 1, "levis inflare."

469. *frigida Tempe*, "cool valleys." The word *Tempe* (neut. plur.), a valley of Thessaly, is used for vales in general.

474. *Justitia*. See note on Ecl. IV. 6.

475. *primum ante omnia*, "most of all,—above all things." Some critics take the words *ante omnia* as qualifying *dulces Musæ*, and the position of the words seems to justify that explanation. Voss defends the latter opinion.

477. Among the gifts of the Muses, the poet mentions a knowledge of astronomy and natural philosophy.

479. *unde tremor terris*, "whence earthquakes arise."

480. *objicibus ruptis*, "by the breaking of their barriers;" *i.e.* "their rocky shores."

484. *præcordia*. Empedocles asserted that the blood around the heart was the seat of intelligence in man.

487, 488. *Spercheus.* The river Spercheus, in Thessaly, is here alluded to.—*Taygeta*, sc. ὄρη, "the Taygetan mountains." Taygetus was a mountain on the borders of Arcadia.—*Hæmus* (v. 488) was a mountain range in Thrace. It is remarkable that Virgil never says much about the scenery of the Alps or the Apennines, but allows his imagination to revel in the description of Greek scenery.

490. *Felix*, &c. In this passage Virgil alludes to the life of a philosopher, and his triumph over popular prejudices. Cf. Lucr. I. 49.

502. *insanum forum*, "the forum mad" with clamours of the lawyers, and the brawl of suitors.—*populi tabularia*, "the public record-office," where the registers were kept.

505. *petit excidiis urbem.* Cf. Ecl. III. 64, and note.

506. *Sarrano, i.e.* "Tyrian:" the Oriental name of Tyre was *Tsor.*

508. *rostris.* The rostrum was the tribunal, from which the speakers delivered their orations in the forum: it was so called, from being adorned with the "beaks" of ships taken in sea-fights.

509. *per cuneos.* The "wedges" mean the rows of seats in the theatre, which were in the form of a wedge.

512. *atque alio*, &c. Cf. Hor. Od. II. 16, 18, "quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus?"

519. *teritur Sicyonia*, &c., "the Sicyonian berry is bruised in the olive-mills;" *i.e.* "the olive-berry is bruised in the mills." Sicyon in the Peloponnesus was celebrated for its olive-trees.

521. *ponit*, "lays aside;" *i.e.* "allows to fall."

522. *coquitur vindemia*, literally, "the vintage is cooked:" either "the grapes ripen," or, "the grapes are exposed to the sun, and allowed to turn into raisins."

523. The poet now describes the household joys which delight the husbandman.

527. *ipse*, "the master himself."

529. *Lenæe*; *i.e.* Bacchus.

536. *Dictæi regis, i.e.* Jupiter; so called from the mountain *Dicte*, in Crete.

NOTES ON GEORGIC III.

SUMMARY. 1—48. Invocation and Introduction. 49—71. On the marks of a good cow, and on breeding. 72—122. The stallion. 123–208. The care of kine, calves, and foals. 209—285. On the fury of desire in animals of various species. 286—473. On the care of sheep and goats, with an episodical digression upon the pastoral life of the Libyans and the Scythians. 474—566. Description of an epidemic among cattle.

1, 2. *magna Pales.* See note on Eclogue. V. 35.—*pastor ab Amphryso* Apollo is so called because he fed the flocks of Admetus on the bank of the Thessalian river Amphrysus. *Ab Amphryso=Amphrysius.* Compare Propertius IV. vi. 36, "O longa mundi servator *ab Albâ*, Auguste." —The *sylvæ amnesque Lycæi*—the haunts of Pan—are here put for that deity himself.

4, 5. *Eurysthea* is the Greek accusative of *Eurystheus.* It was Eurystheus who imposed upon Hercules his twelve celebrated "labours."—*illaudati* is used, by a litotes or meiosis, for some much stronger word, *e. g., detestandi.*—*Busiridis.* When Hercules had fetched the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, in Libya, and was on his journey back, through Egypt, he sacrificed the King Busiris—whose wont it had been to offer up all strangers, and who was about to observe his usual custom in the case of Hercules also—upon his own altars.

6. *Hylas.* See note on Eclogue VI. 9.—It was on the island of Delos that Latona gave birth to Apollo and Diana.

7. In order to test the omniscience of the gods, Tantalus, the king of Lydia, had slain his son, and served him up before them at table. Ceres, who was then absorbed in grief for the abduction of her daughter, was the only one who did not perceive the deceit, and consumed a portion of one of the shoulders. The other gods threw the pieces of the mangled boy into a saucepan, and drew him out again restored and uninjured. The ivory shoulder was contributed by Jupiter, to supply the place of the one Ceres had eaten. When grown up, the resuscitated Pelops fell in love with Hippodame, or Hippodamia, the daughter of Œnomaus, king of Pisa, in Elis. But Œnomaus had previously been forewarned, by an oracle, that he should be slain by whoever should become his son-in-law. Accordingly, he declared his intention of bestowing his daughter's hand only upon the man who should over-

come him in a chariot-race, and who should be content to pay the penalty of death in the event of being himself overcome. Now, the horses of Œnomaus had been begotten of the Winds, and were of extraordinary fleetness. Nevertheless, Pelops ventured, and gained the victory. Some say that his success was owing to stratagem, he having bribed the charioteer of Œnomaus, who mounted his master on an unsound chariot, which broke down and caused his death. Others—whom Virgil follows, as is shown by the words *acer equis*—ascribe the victory of Pelops to his own skill, and to the assistance of Neptune, who had furnished him with winged horses.

12. *Idumea*, a part of Judæa, was famous for its palms.

19, 20. "For me all Greece shall abandon Alpheus [a river of Peloponnesus], and the groves of Molorchus, and contend in running, and with the bloody cæstus." The *cæstus* was made of raw hides, loaded with iron. To *crudus* I have assigned its primary signification; but Heyne understands it as=*e corio crudo;* Martyn translates "with the *hard* cæstus;" and Dr. Trapp renders "with the *rigid* cest."

25. "And how the Britons, interwoven thereon, raised up the purple curtains." That is, how, in our theatres, the curtain rises, and displays to the audience the grim figures of Britons interwoven on it.

28, 29. *undantem bello Nilum.* This refers to the victory of Antony and Cleopatra over the Egyptians, A. U. C. 724.

30. *Niphaten.* A mountain in Armenia.

42. *te sine.* Anastrophe for *sine te.*

46. *Mox tamen ardentes accingar,* &c. In the King's manuscript it is *etiam* instead of *tamen.* Here he is generally understood to mean, that he intends, as soon as he has finished the Georgics, to describe the wars of Augustus, under the character of Æneas. Mr. B— is quite of another opinion: "This passage," says he, "the commentators understand of the Æneid; but it is plainly meant of the fourth Georgic. There he describes the *ardentes pugnas,* the civil wars betwixt the same people for the sake of rival kings. In this sense the passage is very sublime, to promise to introduce such a matter in talking of bees; but in one poem to promise another is low, and unworthy of Virgil, and what never entered into his imagination." But surely Mr. B— must be mistaken in this piece of criticism, for the whole introduction to this Georgic is a prelude to the Æneid: and I do not see how the fights of the bees can be understood to be a description of the wars of Cæsar; which the poet expressly says he designs to sing. (Martyn.)

48. *primâ ob origine,* "from the remote origin."

52. *turpe caput,* "an ugly head," say some. But others translate "a big head."

82. *spadices glaucique,* "bay and grey."—*albis et gilvo,* "white and dun." But that the latter is a bad colour is true of the stallion only.

86. *armo* is from *armus,* "a shoulder."

89. *Amyclæi Pollucis.* Castor and Pollux were educated at Amyclæ in Laconia. Since it is Castor whom the Greek poets unite in describing as the most distinguished horseman of the two, Virgil is generally supposed to have put Pollux for Castor, "by a poetic licence" according to some, but from a *lapsus memoriæ* according to others.

92, 93. A Greek legend relates Kronos (Saturn) to have been the father of the Centaur Chiron by the nymph Phillyra; and that to elude

the notice of his wife on the occasion of their intimacy, he changed himself into a horse and the nymph into a mare.

96. *abde domo . . . senectæ.* "Hide him at home, and don't spare [*i. e.* never mind] his useless old age." This seems to mean: keep him away from the mares; don't out of consideration for his old age consult him on the subject, for he is of no value.

158. *notas . . . inurunt,* "they brand marks of the names of their species." *Notas et nomina* appears to be a hendiadys for *notas nominum.*

170. *rotæ* is for *currus,* by the figure called synecdoche.

196. *Hyperboreis.* The Hyperboreans were a fabulous people living in the most northern parts of the world. Their name may perhaps be derived from ὑπέρ and βόρρας, and so mean "living beyond the rising of the north wind."

204. *esseda.* See note on Cæsar's Gallic War, IV. xxxiii. p. 191.

293. *Castaliam.* The Castalian fount, at the foot of Mount Helicon.

299. *podagras.* The word ποδάγρα signifies generally "disease of the feet;" and particularly "gout." Columella has described an ailment in the foot to which sheep are liable, and which he calls *clavi.*

327. *quarta hora.* The Romans divided the natural day into twelve equal parts, which they called *horæ.* A *hora* was not, therefore, of constant length. At the equinox, the fourth hour would be ten o'clock, but throughout the summer earlier, and throughout the winter later. See Cæsar, note pp. 166, 167.

340. *raris . . . tectis,* "the tents (*mapalia*) with slender roofs which they [the Libyan shepherds] inhabit." These *mapalia* were long moveable tents shaped something like a boat turned bottom upwards. They were carried about by day, and pitched by night.

NOTES ON GEORGIC IV.

SUMMARY. 1—7. The introduction, including an appeal to Mæcenas to vouchsafe his attention to the subject of this book likewise. 8—50. The bee-hive. 51—66. Swarming. 67—87. Bee-fights. 88—102. Different species of bees. 103—115. Means of preventing them from going astray. 116—148. An episodical digression upon gardens. 149—227. Peculiarities and habits of bees. 228—250. The method of taking the honey. 251—280. The diseases of bees, and the remedies to be employed. 281—314. Artificial means of repairing a stock when destroyed. 315—558. Episode on Aristæus, Orpheus, and Eurydice. 559—566. Conclusion.

1. *aërii mellis.* It was a current opinion among the ancient philosophers that honey was a kind of dew from heaven, of which bees were merely the collectors. Compare Aristotle: *μέλι δὲ τὸ πίπτον ἐκ τοῦ ἀέρος, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν ἄστρων ἀνατολαῖς, καὶ ὅταν καὶ κατασκήψῃ ἡ ἶρις.* And Pliny: "Venit hoc (mel) ex aëre," &c. And Seneca: "Quibusdam placet, non faciendi mellis scientiam apibus esse, sed colligendi."

8. First of all he describes the position of the hive, and notices (v. 9—17) what situations are to be avoided: then (v. 18—32) he shows what situations are suitable.—*pabula,* "the food" which the bees gather from the flowers.

10. *petulci,* "butting:" the phrase *petere cornibus* is often applied to bulls, goats, &c.: see note on Ecl. III. 64.—13. *lacerti:* the masculine form *lacertus,* for *lacerta,* "a lizard," occurs also in Ecl. II. 9.

15. *Procne* was changed into a swallow, and the poets fancied that the breast and feathers of the bird represented the blood-stained marks of her unhappy murder. Cf. Ovid, Met. VI. 669.

20. *vestibulum, i.e.* "the entrance to the hive:" see the use of the word in Æn. VI. 274,

Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci.

21. *examina,* "the swarms." This word is derived from *ex-agmen,* literally "the out-drove," and the *g* is dropped as in *flu-men, ful-men,* for *fluc-men, fulg-men.*—*reges,* "the king-bees;" we say the "queen-bees."

25. *seu stabit,* &c., *i.e.* "whether the water be stagnant or flowing." In v. 29, *Neptuno* is used poetically for the "water."

31. *serpylla.* Cf. Ecl. II. 11,

Allia serpyllumque herbas contundit olentes.

33. *ipsa autem,* &c., *i.e.* "whether the hives be made of bark or twigs, let them have a narrow entrance."

36. *cogit,* literally "draws together," *i.e.* makes hard and stiff; whereas the heat melts the honey.

38. *tenuia.* This word must be pronounced as a trisyllable *tĕnuĭă.*

47. *neve rubentes . . . cancros.* The ancients used roasted or burnt crabs in the cure of various diseases; but Virgil warns the farmer that the smells arising from that process were injurious to bees.

54. *libant,* "sip or taste." Cf. Ecl. V. 26, "nulla nec amnem libavit quadrupes.

58. *caveis.* The *caveæ* were the seats in the theatre; but the word is here applied to the interior of the hive, probably from the resemblance of shape.

62. *jussos sapores,* "the perfumes which I order you."

63. The *melisphyllum* is otherwise called the "apiaster."—The *cerintha* grows wild in Italy, and hence is called *ignobile gramen.*

64. *Matris cymbala.* In the worship of Cybele, the Mother of the Gods (*Magna Mater*), there was a loud beating of drums and cymbals: the poet alludes to this in speaking of the noises made for the purpose of driving the bees.

66. *cunabula.* Cf. Ecl. IV. 23.

68. *regibus,* "the king-bees."

89. *deterior qui visus,* "the king-bee who seems the worse of the two."

90. *sine regnet,* "let him reign as king." The omission of *ut* after the verb *sinere* is very common.

92. The poet now goes on to speak of the two kinds of bees, and describes the one as far superior to the other.

103—115. A suitable place having been chosen for the hive, means must be taken to keep the bees close to their work: they are to be restrained from wandering about (*ludo inani*) and to be allured to pasture on the flowers.

107. *non illis,* &c., "if *they* [the king-bees] hesitate, none of the rest will dare to go forth on warlike expeditions."

111. Priapus was the protector of gardens, and was worshipped with peculiar honour at Lampsacus on the Hellespont.

116. The poet, comparing his work to a ship at sea, says that if he were not obliged to draw in sail, and to bring his vessel to anchor, he would expatiate upon the culture of gardens; and then (v. 125—148) he makes a digression in which he describes the garden of an old man who dwelt near Tarentum. This description is one of the finest in all Virgil.

119. *biferique rosaria Pæsti,* "and the rose-beds of twice-bearing Pæstum," *i. e.,* which bore flowers twice a year.—Pæstum, or Posidonia, was a city of Lucania in the south of Italy.

125. *Œbaliæ.* Tarentum was called Œbalian from Œbalus, an old Lacedæmonian king.

126. *Galæsus.* This river is mentioned by Horace, Od. II. 6.

127. *Corycium senem,* "an old man of Corycus." Corycus is a city of Cilicia, and the poet supposes that the old man migrated from Asia Minor to Italy.—*relicti ruris,* "of waste land."

149. *Jupiter.* The mythologists relate that bees followed the

curetes, or priests of Cybele, when they were beating their drums to stifle the cries of the infant Jupiter; whence the god blessed the bees and regarded them with favour. Virgil adds, that they fed him in the Dictæan or Cretan Cave.

153. *solæ*, "they alone." This word is emphatic, as we see by its position here, and its repetition v. 155.

158. *aliæ* ... *pars* ... *aliæ*, "some ... others ... others:" the phrases *alii* ... *alii*, *pars* ... *pars*, are often intermingled.

167. *aut agmine facto*, &c., "or in close array they drive forth from the hive that idle brood, the drones."

170. The industry of the bees is compared with the labour of the Cyclopean blacksmiths in Vulcan's forge under Mount Ætna.

174. This line, in which there are five spondees, has often been quoted as an instance of the effect produced by spondees in a Hexameter line: the poet wishes to describe the labour and heaviness of the work.

175. *in numerum.* Cf. Ecl. VI. 27.

177. *Cecropias apes*, "the Attic bees." The bees of Mount Hymettus, near the city of Cecrops, yielded excellent honey.

212. *rege incolumi.* The attachment of the bees to the king-bee has been noticed by naturalists, and discussed by moralists in all ages. Cf. Plin. Nat. Hist. XI. 17.

220. *divinæ mentis.* Ladewig translates this "des Weltgeistes," *i. e.*, "the World-Ghost," "the soul or spirit of the world." The ancients had a notion that the world was not a dead mass, but a living being, which was endowed with a soul; and this soul, as some thought, was no other than God himself.

251. *si vero*, &c. Virgil now discusses the diseases to which bees are liable, and the various cures for the same: this leads him to notice the legend of Aristæus, who fell in love with Eurydice, the wife of the poet and singer Orpheus. As Eurydice was flying from her admirer, a serpent stung her and she died, in punishment for which injury, the gods destroyed the bees of Aristæus, who went to consult the sea-god Proteus, as to the best method of remedying the disaster. Proteus advised him to sacrifice a certain number of bulls and heifers; and when he had done so, swarms of bees sprang up from their carcases. The legend of Aristæus, with the fable of Orpheus and Eurydice, closes the book.

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VIRGIL.

PART II.

P. VIRGILII MARONIS
ÆNEIS.

VIRGIL:

(PART II.)

WITH NOTES ON THE ÆNEID.

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P. VIRGILII MARONIS

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER PRIMUS.

Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avenâ
Carmen, et egressus sylvis vicina coëgi,
Ut quamvis avido parerent arva colono ;
Gratum opus agricolis : at nunc horrentia Martis

ARMA, virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit
Littora : multum ille et terris jactatus et alto,
Vi superûm, sævæ memorem Junonis ob iram ;
Multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem,
Inferretque Deos Latio : genus unde Latinum,
Albanique patres, atque altæ mœnia Romæ.
Musa, mihi causas memora, quo numine læso
Quidve dolens, regina Deûm, tot volvere casus
Insignem pietate virum, tot adire labores
Impulerit. Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ ?
Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyrii tenuêre coloni,
Carthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe
Ostia, dives opum, studiisque asperrima belli ;
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam
Posthabitâ coluisse Samo. Hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit : hoc regnum Dea gentibus esse,
Si qua fata sinant, jam tum tenditque fovetque.
Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci
Audierat, Tyrias olim quæ verteret arces :

Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum
Venturum excidio Libyæ : sic volvere Parcas.
Id metuens, veterisque memor Saturnia belli,
Prima quod ad Trojam pro caris gesserat Argis—
Necdum etiam causæ irarum, sævique dolores
Exciderant animo : manet altâ mente repôstum
Judicium Paridis, spretæque injuria formæ,
Et genus invisum, et rapti Ganymedis honores—
His accensa super, jactatos æquore toto
Troas, reliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achilli,
Arcebat longe Latio : multosque per annos
Errabant acti fatis maria omnia circum.
Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem !
  Vix e conspectu Siculæ telluris in altum
Vela dabant læti, et spumas salis ære ruebant ;
Quum Juno, æternum servans sub pectore vulnus,
Hæc secum : " Mene incepto desistere victam,
Nec posse Italiâ Teucrorum avertere regem ?
Quippe vetor fatis ! Pallasne exurere classem
Argivûm, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto,
Unius ob noxam, et furias Ajacis Oïlei ?
Ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem,
Disjecitque rates evertitque æquora ventis :
Illum exspirantem transfixo pectore flammas
Turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto.
Ast ego, quæ Divûm incedo regina, Jovisque
Et soror et conjux, unâ cum gente tot annos
Bella gero. Et quisquam numen Junonis adoret
Præterea, aut supplex aris imponat honorem ?"
  Talia flammato secum Dea corde volutans,
Nimborum in patriam, loca fœta furentibus Austris,
Æoliam, venit. Hic vasto rex Æolus antro
Luctantes ventos tempestatesque sonoras
Imperio premit, ac vinclis et carcere frænat.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
Circum claustra fremunt : celsâ sedet Æolus arce
Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.
Nî faciat, maria ac terras cœlumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras.
Sed pater omnipotens speluncis abdidit atris,
Hoc metuens ; molemque et montes insuper altos
Imposuit ; regemque dedit, qui fœdere certo

Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.
Ad quem tum Juno supplex his vocibus usa est :
" Æole, (namque tibi Divûm pater atque hominum rex
Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento) ;
Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor,
Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penates :
Incute vim ventis, submersasque obrue puppes ;
Aut age diversos et disjice corpora ponto.
Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ ;
Quarum, quæ formâ pulcherrima, Deïopeiam
Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo :
Omnes ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
Exigat, et pulchrâ faciat te prole parentem."
Æolus hæc contra : " Tuus, o regina, quid optes
Explorare labor ; mihi jussa capessere fas est.
Tu mihi, quodcunque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque
Concilias ; tu das epulis accumbere Divûm,
Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem."
Hæc ubi dicta, cavum conversâ cuspide montem
Impulit in latus ; ac venti, velut agmine facto,
Qua data porta, ruunt, et terras turbine perflant.
Incubuêre mari, totumque a sedibus imis
Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis
Africus, et vastos volvunt ad littora fluctus.
Insequitur clamorque virûm stridorque rudentum.
Eripiunt subito nubes cœlumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis : ponto nox incubat atra.
Intonuêre poli, et crebris micat ignibus æther ;
Præsentemque viris intentant omnia mortem :
  Extemplo Æneæ solvuntur frigore membra.
Ingemit ; et, duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,
Talia voce refert : " O terque quaterque beati !
Queis ante ora patrum, Trojæ sub mœnibus altis,
Contigit oppetere ! ô Danaûm fortissime gentis,
Tydide, mene Iliacis occumbere campis
Non potuisse, tuâque animam hanc effundere dextrâ !
Sævus ubi telo Æacidæ jacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpedon ; ubi tot Simoïs correpta sub undis
Scuta virûm, galeasque, et fortia corpora volvit."
  Talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella
Velum adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
Franguntur remi : tum prora avertit, et undis

Dat latus: insequitur cumulo præruptus aquæ mons.
Hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens
Terram inter fluctus aperit: furit æstus arenis.
Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet;
(Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quæ in fluctibus, Aras,
Dorsum immane mari summo): tres Eurus ab alto
In brevia et syrtes urget, (miserabile visu!)
Illiditque vadis, atque aggere cingit arenæ.
Unam, quæ Lycios fidumque vehebat Orontem,
Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister
Volvitur in caput: ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat æquore vortex.
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto;
Arma virûm, tabulæque, et Troïa gaza per undas.
Jam validam Ilionei navem, jam fortis Achatæ,
Et quâ vectus Abas, et quâ grandævus Aletes,
Vicit hiems: laxis laterum compagibus omnes
Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.
  Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus, et imis
Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus; et, alto
Prospiciens, summâ placidum caput extulit undâ.
Disjectam Æneæ toto videt æquore classem,
Fluctibus oppressos Troas cœlique ruinâ:
Nec latuêre doli fratrem Junonis, et iræ.
Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc talia fatur:
"Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
Jam cœlum terramque meo sine numine, Venti,
Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?
Quos ego——Sed motos præstat componere fluctus:
Post mihi non simili pœnâ commissa luetis.
Maturate fugam, regique hæc dicite vestro:
Non illi imperium pelagi sævumque tridentem;
Sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
Vestras, Eure, domos: illâ se jactet in aulâ
Æolus, et clauso ventorum carcere regnet."
Sic ait: et dicto citius tumida æquora placat,
Collectasque fugat nubes, solemque reducit.
Cymothoë, simul et Triton adnixus, acuto
Detrudunt naves scopulo: levat ipse tridenti;
Et vastas aperit syrtes, et temperat æquor,

Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
Ac veluti magno in populo quum sæpe coörta est
Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgus;
Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat:
Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspexêre, silent arrectisque auribus adstant;
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet:
Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, æquora postquam
Prospiciens genitor, cœloque invectus aperto,
Flectit equos, curruque volans dat lora secundo.
Defessi Æneadæ, quæ proxima, littora cursu
Contendunt petere, et Libyæ vertuntur ad oras.
Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum; quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.
Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes, geminique minantur
In cœlum scopuli; quorum sub vertice late
Æquora tuta silent: tum sylvis scena coruscis
Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbrâ.
Fronte sub adversâ scopulis pendentibus antrum;
Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo;
Nympharum domus: hic fessas non vincula naves
Ulla tenent; unco non alligat ancora morsu.
Huc septem Æneas collectis navibus omni
Ex numero subit; ac, magno telluris amore
Egressi, optatâ potiuntur Troës arenâ,
Et sale tabentes artus in littore ponunt.
Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque arida circum
Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam.
Tum Cererem corruptam undis, Cerealiaque arma
Expediunt fessi rerum; frugesque receptas
Et torrere parant flammis, et frangere saxo.
Æneas scopulum interea conscendit, et omnem
Prospectum late pelago petit; Anthea si quem
Jactatum vento videat, Phrygiasque biremes,
Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caïci.
Navem in conspectu nullam; tres littore cervos
Prospicit errantes; hos tota armenta sequuntur
A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celeresque sagittas
Corripuit, fidus quæ tela gerebat Achates:

Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentes
Cornibus arboreis, sternit; tum vulgus, et omnem
Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam:
Nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor
Corpora fundat humi, et numerum cum navibus æquet.
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnes.
Vina, bonus quæ deinde cadis onerârat Acestes
Littore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,
Dividit, et dictis mœrentia pectora mulcet:
"O socii, (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum),
O passi graviora, dabit Deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Scyllæam rabiem penitusque sonantes
Accêstis scopulos; vos et Cyclopia saxa
Experti; revocate animos, mœstumque timorem
Mittite: forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum,
Tendimus in Latium; sedes ubi fata quietas
Ostendunt: illic fas regna resurgere Trojæ.
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis."
Talia voce refert; curisque ingentibus æger
Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.
Illi se prædæ accingunt dapibusque futuris:
Tergora deripiunt costis, et viscera nudant;
Pars in frusta secant verubusque trementia figunt;
Littore aëna locant alii flammasque ministrant.
Tum victu revocant vires; fusique per herbam,
Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ.
Postquam exempta fames epulis, mensæque remotæ,
Amissos longo socios sermone requirunt,
Spemque metumque inter dubii: seu vivere credant,
Sive extrema pati nec jam exaudire vocatos.
Præcipue pius Æneas, nunc acris Orontei,
Nunc Amyci casum gemit, et crudelia secum
Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.
Et jam finis erat; quum Jupiter æthere summo
Despiciens mare velivolum, terrasque jacentes,
Littoraque, et latos populos, sic vertice cœli
Constitit, et Libyæ defixit lumina regnis:
Atque illum, tales jactantem pectore curas,
Tristior, et lacrymis oculos suffusa nitentes,
Alloquitur Venus: "O, qui res hominumque Deûmque
Æternis regis imperiis, et fulmine terres,

Quid meus Æneas in te committere tantum,
Quid Troës potuêre ? quibus, tot funera passis,
Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis ?
Certe hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Teucri,
Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,
Pollicitus : quæ te, Genitor, sententia vertit ?
Hoc equidem occasum Trojæ tristesque ruinas
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens.
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos
Insequitur : quem das finem, rex magne, laborum ?
Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus, atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi :
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis
It mare proruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti.
Hic tamen ille urbem Patavî sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit, armaque fixit
Troïa : nunc placidâ compôstus pace quiescit.
Nos, tua progenies, cœli quibus annuis arcem,
Navibus (infandum !) amissis, unius ob iram
Prodimur, atque Italis longe disjungimur oris.
Hic pietatis honos ? Sic nos in sceptra reponis ?"
   Olli subridens hominum sator atque Deorum,
Vultu, quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat,
Oscula libavit natæ ; dehinc talia fatur :
"Parce metu, Cytherea : manent immota tuorum
Fata tibi ; cernes urbem et promissa Lavinî
Mœnia, sublimemque feres ad sidera cœli
Magnanimum Ænean : neque me sententia vertit.
Hic—tibi fabor enim, quando hæc te cura remordet ;
Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo—
Bellum ingens geret Italiâ, populosque feroces
Contundet, moresque viris et mœnia ponet ;
Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit æstas,
Ternaque transîerint Rutulis hiberna subactis.
At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen *Iülo*
Additur, (Ilus erat, dum res stetit Ilia regno),
Triginta magnos, volvendis mensibus, orbes
Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavinî
Transferet et longam multâ vi muniet Albam.
Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos

Gente sub Hectoreâ ; donec regina sacerdos,
Marte gravis, geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem.
Inde lupæ fulvo nutricis tegmine lætus
Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet
Mœnia, Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.
His ego nec metas rerum, nec tempora pono :
Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Juno,
Quæ mare nunc terrasque metu cœlumque fatigat,
Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit
Romanos rerum dominos gentemque togatam.
Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus ætas,
Quum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenas
Servitio premet, ac victis dominabitur Argis.
Nascetur pulchrâ Trojanus origine Cæsar,
Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris,
Julius, a magno dimissum nomen Iülo.
Hunc tu olim cœlo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
Accipies secura : vocabitur hic quoque votis.
Aspera tum positis mitescent sæcula bellis :
Cana Fides et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,
Jura dabunt : diræ ferro et compagibus arctis
Claudentur Belli portæ : Furor impius intus,
Sæva sedens super arma, et centum vinctus aënis
Post tergum nodis, fremet horridus ore cruento."
  Hæc ait : et Maiâ genitum demittit ab alto,
Ut terræ, utque novæ pateant Carthaginis arces
Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum
Remigio alarum, ac Libyæ citus astitit oris :
Et jam jussa facit ; ponuntque ferocia Pœni
Corda, volente Deo. In primis regina quietum
Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.
  At pius Æneas per noctem plurima volvens,
Ut primum lux alma data est, exire, locosque
Explorare novos ; quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant (nam inculta videt) hominesne feræne,
Quærere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
Classem in convexo nemorum, sub rupe cavatâ,
Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris,
Occulit ; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Cui mater mediâ sese tulit obvia sylvâ,

Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma
Spartanæ : vel qualis equos Threïssa fatigat
Harpalyce, volucremque fugâ prævertitur Eurum.
Namque humeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis ;
Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.
Ac prior : "Heus," inquit, "juvenes, monstrate mearum
Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
Succinctam pharetrâ et maculosæ tegmine lyncis,
Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."
Sic Venus ; at Veneris contra sic filius orsus :
"Nulla tuarum audita mihi, neque visa sororum,
O, quam te memorem ? virgo, namque haud tibi vultus
Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat : o Dea certe ;
An Phœbi soror, an Nympharum sanguinis una ?
Sis felix nostrumque leves, quæcunque, laborem :
Et, quo sub cœlo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
Jactemur, doceas : ignari hominumque locorumque
Erramus, vento huc et vastis fluctibus acti :
Multa tibi ante aras nostrâ cadet hostia dextrâ."
Tum Venus : "Haud equidem tali me dignor honore :
Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
Purpureoque alte suras vincire cothurno.
Punica regna vides, Tyrios, et Agenoris urbem ;
Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.
Imperium Dido Tyriâ regit urbe profecta,
Germanum fugiens. Longa est injuria, longæ
Ambages ; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.
Huic conjux Sychæus erat, ditissimus agri
Phœnicum, et magno miseræ dilectus amore ;
Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugârat
Ominibus : sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnes.
Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychæum
Impius ante aras, atque auri cæcus amore,
Clam ferro incautum superat, securus amorum
Germanæ : factumque diu celavit ; et ægram,
Multa malus simulans, vanâ spe lusit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago
Conjugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris ;
Crudeles aras trajectaque pectora ferro
Nudavit, cæcumque domûs scelus omne retexit.

Tum celerare fugam, patriâque excedere suadet;
Auxiliumque viæ veteres tellure recludit
Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
His commota, fugam Dido sociosque parabat:
Conveniunt quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
Aut metus acer erat: naves, quæ forte paratæ,
Corripiunt onerantque auro. Portantur avari
Pygmalionis opes pelago: dux fœmina facti.
Devenêre locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernes
Mœnia surgentemque novæ Carthaginis arcem:
Mercatique solum, facti de nomine *Byrsam*,
Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.
Sed vos qui tandem? quibus aut venistis ab oris?
Quove tenetis iter?" Quærenti talibus ille
Suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem:
"O Dea, si primâ repetens ab origine pergam,
Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum,
Ante diem clauso componet vesper Olympo.
Nos Trojâ antiquâ (si vestras forte per aures
Trojæ nomen iit) diversa per æquora vectos
Forte suâ Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
Sum pius Æneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penates
Classe veho mecum, famâ super æthera notus.
Italiam quæro patriam, genus ab Jove summo.
Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus æquor,
Matre Deâ monstrante viam, data fata secutus;
Vix septem, convulsæ undis Euroque, supersunt.
Ipse ignotus, egens, Libyæ deserta peragro,
Europâ atque Asiâ pulsus." Nec plura querentem
Passa Venus, medio sic interfata dolore est:
"Quisquis es, haud credo invisus cœlestibus auras
Vitales carpis, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
Perge modo, atque hinc te Reginæ ad limina perfer.
Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatam
Nuntio, et in tutum versis Aquilonibus actam;
Nî frustra augurium vani docuêre parentes.
Aspice bis senos lætantes agmine cycnos,
Ætheriâ quos lapsa plagâ Jovis ales aperto
Turbabat cœlo: nunc terras ordine longo
Aut capere, aut captas jam despectare videntur.
Ut reduces illi ludunt stridentibus alis,
Et cœtu cinxêre polum cantusque dedêre;

Haud aliter puppesque tuæ pubesque tuorum
Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo.
Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, dirige gressum."
Dixit : et avertens roseâ cervice refulsit,
Ambrosiæque comæ divinum vertice odorem
Spiravêre ; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos ;
Et vera incessu patuit Dea. Ille, ubi matrem
Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus :
"Quid natum toties crudelis tu quoque falsis
Ludis imaginibus ? cur dextræ jungere dextram
Non datur ac veras audire et reddere voces?"
Talibus incusat gressumque ad mœnia tendit.
At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit,
Et multo nebulæ circum Dea fudit amictu :
Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit
Læta suas ; ubi templum illi, centumque Sabæo
Thure calent aræ sertisque recentibus halant.
Corripuêre viam interea qua semita monstrat :
Jamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam ;
Miratur portas, strepitumque, et strata viarum.
Instant ardentes Tyrii ; pars ducere muros,
Molirique arcem, et manibus subvolvere saxa :
Pars aptare locum tecto, et concludere sulco.
Jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum.
Hic portus alii effodiunt ; hic alta theatris
Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scenis decora alta futuris :
Qualis apes æstate novâ per florea rura
Exercet sub sole labor, quum gentis adultos
Educunt fœtus, aut quum liquentia mella
Stipant, et dulci distendunt nectare cellas ;
Aut onera accipiunt venientûm, aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent :
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
"O fortunati, quorum jam mœnia surgunt !"
Æneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
Infert se septus nebulâ (mirabile dictu !)
Per medios, miscetque viris ; neque cernitur ulli.

Lucus in urbe fuit mediâ lætissimus umbræ ;
Quo primum, jactati undis et turbine, Pœni
Effodêre loco signum, quod regia Juno
Monstrârat, caput acris equi : sic nam fore bello
Egregiam, et facilem victu per sæcula gentem.
Hic templum Junoni ingens Sidonia Dido
Condebat, donis opulentum et numine Divæ :
Ærea cui gradibus surgebant limina, nexæque
Ære trabes ; foribus cardo stridebat aënis.
Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem
Leniit ; hic primum Æneas sperare salutem
Ausus, et afflictis melius confidere rebus.
Namque (sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
Reginam opperiens ; dum, quæ fortuna sit urbi,
Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem
Miratur) videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas,
Bellaque jam famâ totum vulgata per orbem ;
Atridas, Priamumque, et sævum ambobus Achillem.
Constitit ; et lacrymans : "Quis jam locus," inquit, "Achate,
Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris ?
En Priamus ! sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi :
Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.
Solve metus ; feret hæc aliquam tibi fama salutem."
Sic ait : atque animum picturâ pascit inani,
Multa gemens, largoque humectat flumine vultum.
Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
Hâc fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus :
Hâc Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria velis
Agnoscit lacrymans ; primo quæ prodita somno
Tydides multâ vastabat cæde cruentus ;
Ardentesque avertit equos in castra, priusquam
Pabula gustâssent Trojæ, Xanthumque bibissent.
Parte aliâ fugiens amissis Troïlus armis,
Infelix puer, atque impar congressus Achilli,
Fertur equis, curruque hæret resupinus inani,
Lora tenens tamen : huic cervixque comæque trahuntur
Per terram, et versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ.
Interea ad templum non æquæ Palladis ibant
Crinibus Iliades passis, peplumque ferebant
Suppliciter tristes, et tunsæ pectora palmis :
Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.

Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.
Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo,
Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici
Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermes.
Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
Eoasque acies, et nigri Memnonis arma.
Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis
Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,
Aurea subnectens exsertæ cingula mammæ,
Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.
   Hæc dum Dardanio Æneæ miranda videntur,
Dum stupet, obtutuque hæret defixus in uno,
Regina ad templum formâ pulcherrima Dido
Incessit, magnâ juvenum stipante catervâ.
Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi,
Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutæ
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades ; illa pharetram
Fert humero, gradiensque Deas supereminet omnes ;
Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus :
Talis erat Dido, talem se læta ferebat
Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.
Tum foribus Divæ, mediâ testudine templi,
Septa armis, solioque alte subnixa, resedit ;
Jura dabat legesque viris ; operumque laborem
Partibus æquabat justis, aut sorte trahebat :
Quum subito Æneas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum
Teucrorumque alios, ater quos æquore turbo
Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.
Obstupuit simul ipse, simul perculsus Achates
Lætitiâque metuque : avidi conjungere dextras
Ardebant ; sed res animos incognita turbat.
Dissimulant, et nube cavâ speculantur amicti
Quæ fortuna viris, classem quo littore linquant,
Quid veniant : cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant
Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.
   Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit :
"O regina, novam cui condere Jupiter urbem,
Justitiâque dedit gentes frænare superbas,
Troës te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,

Oramus: prohibe infandos a navibus ignes,
Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates
Venimus, aut raptas ad littora vertere prædas:
Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt;
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ;
Œnotri coluere viri; nunc fama minores
Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem.
Huc cursus fuit:
Quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
In vada cæca tulit, penitusque procacibus Austris
Perque undas, superante salo, perque invia saxa
Dispulit: huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris.
Quod genus hoc hominum? quæve hunc tam barbara morem
Permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur arenæ:
Bella cient, primâque vetant consistere terrâ.
Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
At sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
Rex erat Æneas nobis, quo justior alter
Nec pietate fuit, nec bello major et armis;
Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aurâ
Æthereâ neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,
Non metus officio ne te certâsse priorem
Pœniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes,
Arvaque, Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes.
Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
Et sylvis aptare trabes, et stringere remos:
Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto,
Tendere, ut Italiam læti Latiumque petamus:
Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Teucrûm,
Pontus habet Libyæ, nec spes jam restat Iüli;
At freta Sicaniæ saltem sedesque paratas,
Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten."
Talibus Ilioneus: cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidæ.
Tum breviter Dido vultum demissa profatur:
"Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.
Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
Moliri, et late fines custode tueri.
Quis genus Æneadûm, quis Trojæ nesciat urbem?
Virtutesque, virosque, et tanti incendia belli?

Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœni,
Nec tam aversus equos Tyriâ Sol jungit ab urbe.
Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
Sive Erycis fines regemque optatis Acesten,
Auxilio tutos dimittam opibusque juvabo.
Vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis?
Urbem quam statuo vestra est; subducite naves:
Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
Atque utinam rex ipse, Noto compulsus eodem,
Afforet Æneas! Equidem per littora certos
Dimittam, et Libyæ lustrare extrema jubebo;
Si quibus ejectus sylvis aut urbibus errat."

His animum arrecti dictis, et fortis Achates,
Et pater Æneas, jamdudum erumpere nubem
Ardebant; prior Ænean compellat Achates:
"Nate Deâ, quæ nunc animo sententia surgit?
Omnia tuta vides, classem, sociosque receptos:
Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
Submersum: dictis respondent cetera matris."
Vix ea fatus erat, quum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes, et in æthera purgat apertum.
Restitit Æneas, clarâque in luce refulsit
Os humerosque Deo similis: namque ipsa decoram
Cæsariem nato genitrix, lumenque juventæ
Purpureum, et lætos oculis afflârat honores:
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.
Tum sic reginam alloquitur, cunctisque repente
Improvisus ait: "Coram quem quæritis adsum,
Troïus Æneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis:
O sola infandos Trojæ miserata labores!
Quæ nos, reliquias Danaûm, terræque marisque
Omnibus exhaustos jam casibus, omnium egenos,
Urbe, domo socias: grates persolvere dignas
Non opis est nostræ, Dido: nec quicquid ubique est
Gentis Dardaniæ, magnum quæ sparsa per orbem.
Dî tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid
Usquam justitiæ est et mens sibi conscia recti,
Præmia digna ferant. Quæ te tam læta tulerunt
Sæcula? qui tanti talem genuêre parentes?
In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbræ
Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet;

Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt ;
Quæ me cunque vocant terræ." Sic fatus, amicum
Ilionea petit dextrâ, lævâque Serestum :
Post, alios fortemque Gyan fortemque Cloanthum.
Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,
Casu deinde viri tanto ; et sic ore locuta est :
"Quis te, nate Deâ, per tanta pericula casus
Insequitur? quæ vis immanibus applicat oris?
Tune ille Æneas, quem Dardanio Anchisæ
Alma Venus Phyrgii genuit Simoëntis ad undam?
Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire,
Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem
Auxilio Beli : genitor tum Belus opimam
Vastabat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat.
Tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
Trojanæ, nomenque tuum, regesque Pelasgi.
Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
Seque ortum antiquâ Teucrorum a stirpe volebat.
Quare agite, o tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris !
Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
Jactatam, hâc demum voluit consistere terrâ :
Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco."
Sic memorat : simul Ænean in regia ducit
Tecta ; simul Divûm templis indicit honorem.
Nec minus interea sociis ad littora mittit
Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
Terga suûm, pingues centum cum matribus agnos ;
Munera, lætitiamque Dei.
At domus interior regali splendida luxu
Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis.
Arte laboratæ vestes ostroque superbo :
Ingens argentum mensis, cælataque in auro
Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum,
Per tot ducta viros antiquæ ab origine gentis.
Æneas (neque enim patrius consistere mentem
Passus amor) rapidum ad naves præmittit Achatem,
Ascanio ferat hæc ipsumque ad mœnia ducat :
Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
Munera præterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis,
Ferre jubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem ;
Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho ;
Ornatus Argivæ Helenæ ; quos illa Mycenis,

Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque Hymenæos,
Extulerat, matris Ledæ mirabile donum;
Præterea sceptrum Ilione quod gesserat olim,
Maxima natarum Priami; colloque monile
Baccatum; et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam.
Hæc celerans, iter ad naves tendebat Achates.
At Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat
Consilia; ut, faciem mutatus et ora, Cupido
Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem:
Quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues;
Urit atrox Juno, et sub noctem cura recursat.
Ergo his aligerum dictis affatur Amorem:
"Nate, meæ vires, mea magna potentia; solus,
Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoïa temnis;
Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco.
Frater ut Æneas pelago tuus omnia circum
Littora jactetur, odiis Junonis iniquæ,
Nota tibi; et nostro doluisti sæpe dolore.
Hunc Phœnissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur
Vocibus: et vereor quo se Junonia vertant
Hospitia: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.
Quocirca capere ante dolis, et cingere flammâ
Reginam meditor: ne quo se numine mutet,
Sed magno Æneæ mecum teneatur amore
Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem.
Regius, accitu cari genitoris, ad urbem
Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,
Dona ferens, pelago et flammis restantia Trojæ.
Hunc ego sopitum somno, super alta Cythera
Aut super Idalium, sacratâ sede recondam;
Ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit.
Tu faciem illius, noctem non amplius unam,
Falle dolo; et notos pueri puer indue vultus:
Ut quum te gremio accipiet lætissima Dido,
Regales inter mensas laticemque Lyæum,
Quum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,
Occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno."
Paret Amor dictis caræ genitricis, et alas
Exuit et gressu gaudens incedit Iüli.
At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem
Irrigat; et fotum gremio Dea tollit in altos

Idaliæ lucos, ubi mollis amaracus illum
Floribus et dulci aspirans complectitur umbrâ.
Jamque ibat, dicto parens, et dona Cupido
Regia portabat Tyriis, duce lætus Achate.
Quum venit, aulæis jam se Regina superbis
Aureâ composuit spondâ, mediamque locavit.
Jam pater Æneas, et jam Trojana juventus
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulæ, quibus ordine longo
Cura penum struere et flammis adolere Penates:
Centum aliæ, totidemque pares ætate ministri,
Qui dapibus mensas onerant et pocula ponunt:
Necnon et Tyrii per limina læta frequentes
Convenêre, toris jussi discumbere pictis.
Mirantur dona Æneæ, mirantur Iülum,
Flagrantesque Dei vultus simulataque verba,
Pallamque ut pictum croceo velamen acantho.
Præcipue infelix, pesti devota futuræ,
Expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo
Phœnissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.
Ille, ubi complexu Æneæ colloque pependit,
Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,
Reginam petit: hæc oculis, hæc pectore toto
Hæret, et interdum gremio fovet; (inscia Dido,
Insideat quantus miseræ Deus!) at memor ille
Matris Acidaliæ, paulatim abolere Sychæum
Incipit, et vivo tentat prævertere amore
Jampridem resides animos desuetaque corda.
Postquam prima quies epulis mensæque remotæ,
Crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant:
Fit strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant
Atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis
Incensi; et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.
Hic Regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes
A Belo soliti: tum facta silentia tectis:
"Jupiter, (hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur),
Hunc lætum Tyriisque diem Trojâque profectis
Esse velis, nostrosque hujus meminisse minores.
Adsit lætitiæ Bacchus dator, et bona Juno:

Et vos, o cœtum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes."
Dixit: et in mensam laticum libavit honorem;
Primaque, libato, summo tenus attigit ore.
Tum Bitiæ dedit increpitans: ille impiger hausit
Spumantem pateram et pleno se proluit auro;
Post, alii proceres: citharâ crinitus Iopas
Personat auratâ, docuit quæ maximus Atlas.
Hic canit errantem Lunam Solisque labores;
Unde hominum genus et pecudes: unde imber et ignes;
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones;
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
Hiberni, vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Ingeminant plausum Tyrii, Troësque sequuntur.
  Necnon et vario noctem sermone trahebat
Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem;
Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa:
Nunc, quibus Auroræ venisset filius armis:
Nunc, quales Diomedis equi; nunc, quantus Achilles.
"Immo age, et a primâ dic, hospes, origine nobis
Insidias," inquit, "Danaûm, casusque tuorum,
Erroresque tuos: nam te jam septima portat
Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus æstas."

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER SECUNDUS.

CONTICUERE omnes, intentique ora tenebant.
Inde toro pater Æneas sic orsus ab alto:
"Infandum, Regina, jubes renovare dolorem;
Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum
Eruerint Danai, quæque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando
Myrmidonum, Dolopumve, aut duri miles Ulixi,
Temperet a lacrymis? et jam nox humida cœlo
Præcipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros
Et breviter Trojæ supremum audire laborem,

Quanquam animus meminisse horret luctuque refugit,
Incipiam. Fracti bello fatisque repulsi,
Ductores Danaûm, tot jam labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum divinâ Palladis arte
Ædificant; sectâque intexunt abiete costas.
Votum pro reditu simulant: ea fama vagatur.
Huc delecta virûm sortiti corpora furtim
Includunt cæco lateri; penitusque cavernas
Ingentes uterumque armato milite complent.
Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima famâ
Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant;
Nunc tantum sinus et statio malefida carinis:
Huc se provecti deserto in littore condunt:
Nos abiise rati et vento petiise Mycenas.
Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu:
Panduntur portæ: juvat ire, et Dorica castra
Desertosque videre locos littusque relictum.
Hic Dolopum manus, hic sævus tendebat Achilles:
Classibus hic locus: hic acies certare solebant.
Pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ,
Et molem mirantur equi: primusque Thymœtes
Duci intra muros hortatur, et arce locari;
Sive dolo, seu jam Trojæ sic fata ferebant.
At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti,
Aut pelago Danaûm insidias suspectaque dona
Præcipitare jubent, subjectisque urere flammis;
Aut terebrare cavas uteri et tentare latebras.
Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.
Primus ibi ante omnes, magnâ comitante catervâ,
Laocoön ardens summâ decurrit ab arce;
Et procul: "O miseri, quæ tanta insania, cives!
Creditis avectos hostes? aut ulla putatis
Dona carere dolis Danaûm? sic notus Ulixes?
Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi;
Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi;
Aut aliquis latet error: equo ne credite, Teucri.
Quicquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."
Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam
In latus, inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
Contorsit: stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
Insonuêre cavæ gemitumque dedêre cavernæ.

Et, (si fata Deûm, si mens non læva fuisset),
Impulerat ferro Argolicas fœdare latebras,
Trojaque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta maneres.
Ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum
Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
Dardanidæ; qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,
Hoc ipsum ut strueret Trojamque aperiret Achivis,
Obtulerat; fidens animi, atque in utrumque paratus,
Seu versare dolos, seu certæ occumbere morti.
Undique visendi studio Trojana juventus
Circumfusa ruit, certantque illudere capto.
Accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et crimine ab uno
Disce omnes.
Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit:
"Heu, quæ nunc tellus," inquit, "quæ me æquora possunt
Accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat?
Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus; insuper ipsi
Dardanidæ infensi pœnas cum sanguine poscunt."
Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
Impetus: hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Quidve ferat; memoret, quæ sit fiducia capto.
Ille hæc, depositâ tandem formidine, fatur:
"Cuncta equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor
Vera," inquit: "neque me Argolicâ de gente negabo.
Hoc primum: nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem
Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget.
Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad aures
Belidæ nomen Palamedis et inclyta famâ
Gloria; quem falsâ sub proditione Pelasgi
Insontem, infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
Demisêre neci (nunc cassum lumine lugent);
Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
Dum stabat regno incolumis regnumque vigebat
Consiliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
Gessimus: invidiâ postquam pellacis Ulixi
(Haud ignota loquor) superis concessit ab oris,
Afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam
Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici:
Nec tacui demens; et me, fors si qua tulisset,
Si patrios unquam remeâssem victor ad Argos,

Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.
Hinc mihi prima mali labes ; hinc semper Ulixes
Criminibus terrere novis ; hinc spargere voces
In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma :
Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—
Sed quid ego hæc autem nequicquam ingrata revolvo ?
Quidve moror ? Si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos,
Idque audire sat est ; jamdudum sumite pœnas :
Hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atridæ."
Tum vero ardemus scitari et quærere causas,
Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgæ.
Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur :
"Sæpe fugam Danai Trojâ cupiêre relictâ
Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello.
Fecissentque utinam ! Sæpe illos aspera ponti
Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntes.
Præcipue quum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis
Staret equus, toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi.
Suspensi Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phœbi
Mittimus ; isque adytis hæc tristia dicta reportat :
Sanguine placâstis ventos, et virgine cæsâ,
Quum primum Iliacas Danai venistis ad oras ;
Sanguine quærendi reditus, animâque litandum
Argolicâ. Vulgi quæ vox ut venit ad aures,
Obstupuêre animi gelidusque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor ; cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
Protrahit in medios ; quæ sint ea numina Divûm
Flagitat : et mihi jam multi crudele canebant
Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant.
Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
Prodere voce suâ quemquam aut opponere morti.
Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
Composito rumpit vocem et me destinat aræ.
Assensêre omnes ; et, quæ sibi quisque timebat,
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulêre.
Jamque dies infanda aderat ; mihi sacrâ parari,
Et salsæ fruges et circum tempora vittæ.
Eripui (fateor) leto me, et vincula rupi ;
Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulvâ
Delitui, dum vela (darent si forte) dedissent.
Nec mihi jam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,

Nec dulces natos exoptatumque parentem ;
Quos illi fors ad pœnas ob nostra reposcent
Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt.
Quod te, per superos et conscia numina veri ;
Per, si qua est, quæ restat adhuc mortalibus usquam,
Intemerata fides ; oro, miserere laborum
Tantorum ; miserere animi non digna ferentis."
His lacrymis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro.
Ipse viro primus manicas atque arcta levari
Vincla jubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis :
"Quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios ;
Noster eris ; mihique hæc edissere vera roganti :
Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuêre ? quis auctor ?
Quidve petunt ? quæ religio ? aut quæ machina belli ?"
Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasgâ,
Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas :
"Vos, æterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
Testor numen," ait, "vos, aræ ensesque nefandi
Quos fugi ; vittæque Deûm quas hostia gessi ;
Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura,
Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras
Si qua tegunt ; teneor patriæ nec legibus ullis.
Tu modo promissis maneas, servataque serves
Troja fidem ; si vera feram, si magna rependam.—
Omnis spes Danaûm, et cœpti fiducia belli
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
Tydides sed enim, scelerumque inventor Ulixes,
Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo
Palladium, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis,
Corripuêre sacram effigiem : manibusque cruentis
Virgineas ausi Divæ contingere vittas ;
Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Danaûm, fractæ vires, aversa Deæ mens.
Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris :
Vix positum castris simulacrum ; arsêre coruscæ
Luminibus flammæ arrectis, salsusque per artus
Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo (mirabile dictu !)
Emicuit, parmamque ferens hastamque trementem.
Extemplo tentanda fugâ canit æquora Calchas,
Nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis ;
Omnia nî repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
Quod pelago et curvis secum avexêre carinis.

Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiêre Mycenas,
Arma Deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso
Improvisi aderunt. Ita digerit omina Calchas.
Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine læso,
Effigiem statuêre, nefas quæ triste piaret.
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem
Roboribus textis; cœloque educere jussit,
Ne recipi portis aut duci in mœnia possit;
Neu populum antiquâ sub religione tueri.
Nam si vestra manus violâsset dona Minervæ,
Tum magnum exitium (quod Dî prius omen in ipsum
Convertant!) Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum:
Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad mœnia bello
Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes."
Talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis
Credita res; captique dolis lacrymisque coacti,
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles,
Non anni domuêre decem, non mille carinæ.
  Hic aliud majus miseris multoque tremendum
Objicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat.
Laocoön, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
Solemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad littora tendunt:
Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta, jubæque
Sanguineæ exsuperant undas; pars cetera pontum
Pone legit, sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
Fit sonitus spumante salo: jamque arva tenebant,
Ardentesque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni,
Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
Diffugimus visu exsangues. Illi agmine certo
Laocoönta petunt: et primum parva duorum
Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
Implicat, et miseros morsu depascitur artus.
Post ipsum auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem
Corripiunt spirisque ligant ingentibus: et jam
Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos,
Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno;

Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit :
Quales mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram
Taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.
At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
Effugiunt sævæque petunt Tritonidis arcem,
Sub pedibusque Deæ clypeique sub orbe teguntur.
Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
Insinuat pavor; et scelus expendisse merentem
Laocoönta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur
Læserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum orandaque Divæ
Numina conclamant.
Dividimus muros, et mœnia pandimus urbis.
Accingunt omnes operi ; pedibusque rotarum
Subjiciunt lapsus, et stupea vincula collo
Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,
Fœta armis. Pueri circum innuptæque puellæ
Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
Illa subit mediæque minans illabitur urbi.
O patria, o Divûm domus, Ilium, et inclyta bello
Mœnia Dardanidum ! quater ipso in limine portæ
Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedêre :
Instamus tamen immemores cæcique furore,
Et monstrum infelix sacratâ sistimus arce.
Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
Ora, Dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.
Nos delubra Deûm miseri, quibus ultimus esset
Ille dies, festâ velamus fronde per urbem.
Vertitur interea cœlum, et ruit Oceano nox,
Involvens umbrâ magnâ terramque polumque,
Myrmidonumque dolos : fusi per mœnia Teucri
Conticuêre : sopor fessos complectitur artus.
Et jam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
A Tenedo, tacitæ per amica silentia lunæ,
Littora nota petens : flammas quum regia puppis
Extulerat ; fatisque Deûm defensus iniquis
Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim
Laxat claustra Sinon : illos patefactus ad auras
Reddit equus, lætique cavo se robore promunt
Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces, et dirus Ulysses,
Demissum lapsi per funem ; Athamasque, Thoasque,
Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,

Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam:
Cæduntur vigiles; portisque patentibus omnes
Accipiunt socios, atque agmina conscia jungunt.
  Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus ægris
Incipit, et dono Divûm gratissima serpit.
In somnis, ecce, ante oculos mœstissimus Hector
Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus;
Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
Pulvere, perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.
Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achillis,
Vel Danaûm Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes!
Squalentem barbam, et concretos sanguine crines,
Vulneraque illa gerens, quæ circum plurima muros
Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar
Compellare virum, et mœstas expromere voces:
"O lux Dardaniæ! spes o fidissima Teucrûm!
Quæ tantæ tenuêre moræ? quibus Hector ab oris
Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores,
Defessi aspicimus? quæ causa indigna serenos
Fœdavit vultus? aut cur hæc vulnera cerno?"
Ille nihil, nec me quærentem vana moratur;
Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens:
"Heu fuge, nate Deâ, teque his," ait, "eripe flammis.
Hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troja.
Sat patriæ Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextrâ
Defendi possent, etiam hâc defensa fuissent.
Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates:
Hos cape fatorum comites; his mœnia quære,
Magna pererrato statues quæ denique ponto."
Sic ait; et manibus vittas, Vestamque potentem,
Æternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.
  Diverso interea miscentur mœnia luctu;
Et magis atque magis (quanquam secreta parentis
Anchisæ domus arboribusque obtecta recessit)
Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror.
Excutior somno, et summi fastigia tecti
Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus asto:
In segetem veluti quum flamma furentibus Austris
Incidit; aut rapidus montano flumine torrens

Sternit agros, sternit sata læta boumque labores,
Præcipitesque trahit sylvas: stupet inscius alto
Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor.
Tum vero manifesta fides Danaûmque patescunt
Insidiæ: jam Deïphobi dedit ampla ruinam,
Vulcano superante, domus: jam proximus ardet
Ucalegon: Sigea igni freta lata relucent:
Exoritur clamorque virûm clangorque tubarum.
Arma amens capio, nec sat rationis in armis;
Sed glomerare manum bello, et concurrere in arcem
Cum sociis ardent animi: furor iraque mentem
Præcipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis.
Ecce autem telis Panthus elapsus Achivûm,
Panthus Othryades, arcis Phœbique sacerdos,
Sacra manu victosque Deos parvumque nepotem
Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.
"Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?"
Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu quum talia reddit:
"Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus
Dardaniæ: fuimus Troës, fuit Ilium et ingens
Gloria Teucrorum: ferus omnia Jupiter Argos
Transtulit: incensâ Danai dominantur in urbe.
Arduus armatos mediis in mœnibus astans
Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet
Insultans: portis alii bipatentibus adsunt,
Millia quot magnis nunquam venêre Mycenis.
Obsedêre alii telis angusta viarum
Oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone corusco
Stricta, parata neci: vix prima prælia tentant
Portarum vigiles et cæco Marte resistunt."
Talibus Othryadæ dictis et numine Divûm,
In flammas et in arma feror; quo tristis Erinnys,
Quo fremitus vocat, et sublatus ad æthera clamor.
Addunt se socios Rhipeus et maximus annis
Epytus, oblati per lunam, Hypanisque, Dymasque,
Et lateri agglomerant nostro; juvenisque Chorœbus
Mygdonides: illis ad Trojam forte diebus
Venerat, insano Cassandræ incensus amore;
Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat:
Infelix, qui non sponsæ præcepta furentis
Audîerit.
Quos ubi confertos audere in prælia vidi,

Incipio super his : " Juvenes fortissima frustra
Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema cupido est
Certa sequi, quæ sit rebus fortuna videtis ;
Excessêre omnes adytis arisque relictis
Dî, quibus imperium hoc steterat ; succurritis urbi
Incensæ : moriamur, et in media arma ruamus.
Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem."
Sic animis juvenum furor additus. Inde, (lupi ceu
Raptores, atrâ in nebulâ, quos improba ventris
Exegit cæcos rabies, catulique relicti
Faucibus exspectant siccis) ; per tela, per hostes
Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediæque tenemus
Urbis iter : nox atra cavâ circumvolat umbrâ

Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
Explicet ? aut possit lacrymis æquare labores ?
Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos ;
Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
Corpora perque domos et religiosa Deorum
Limina. Nec soli pœnas dant sanguine Teucri :
Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus,
Victoresque cadunt Danai : crudelis ubique
Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.
Primus se Danaûm, magnâ comitante catervâ,
Androgeus offert nobis, socia agmina credens
Inscius ; atque ultro verbis compellat amicis :
" Festinate, viri : nam quæ tam sera moratur
Segnities ? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
Pergama : vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis ?"
Dixit : et extemplo (neque enim responsa dabantur
Fida satis) sensit medios delapsus in hostes :
Obstupuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit
Attollentem iras, et cœrula colla tumentem :
Haud secus Androgeus visu tremefactus abibat.
Irruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis ;
Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
Sternimus ; aspirat primo fortuna labori.
Atque hic exsultans successu animisque Corœbus :
" O socii, qua prima," inquit, " fortuna salutis
Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur.
Mutemus clypeos, Danaûmque insignia nobis

Aptemus: dolus, an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?
Arma dabunt ipsi." Sic fatus, deinde comantem
Androgei galeam, clypeique insigne decorum
Induitur; laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.
Hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas, omnisque juventus
Læta facit: spoliis se quisque recentibus armat.
Vadimus immixti Danais, haud numine nostro;
Multaque per cæcam congressi prælia noctem
Conserimus, multos Danaûm demittimus Orco.
Diffugiunt alii ad naves, et littora cursu
Fida petunt: pars ingentem formidine turpi
Scandunt rursus equum, et notâ conduntur in alvo.
Heu, nihil invitis fas quenquam fidere Divis!
Ecce, trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo
Crinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervæ,
Ad cœlum tendens ardentia lumina frustra,
Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
Non tulit hanc speciem furiatâ mente Corœbus,
Et sese medium injecit moriturus in agmen.
Consequimur cuncti, et densis incurrimus armis.
Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis
Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima cædes,
Armorum facie, et Graiarum errore jubarum.
Tum Danai, gemitu atque ereptæ virginis irâ,
Undique collecti invadunt; acerrimus Ajax,
Et gemini Atridæ, Dolopumque exercitus omnis:
Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
Confligunt, Zephyrusque, Notusque, et lætus Eois
Eurus equis: stridunt sylvæ, sævitque tridenti
Spumeus, atque imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo.
Illi etiam, si quos obscurâ nocte per umbram
Fudimus insidiis, totâque agitavimus urbe
Apparent: primi clypeos mentitaque tela
Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.
Ilicet obruimur numero: primusque Corœbus
Peneleï dextrâ, Divæ armipotentis ad aram,
Procumbit: cadit et Rhipeus, justissimus unus
Qui fuit in Teucris, et servantissimus æqui;
Dîs aliter visum: pereunt Hypanisque, Dymasque,
Confixi a sociis: nec te tua plurima, Panthu,
Labentem pietas, nec Apollinis infula texit.
Iliaci cineres, et flamma extrema meorum,

Testor, in occasu vestro, nec tela, nec ullas
Vitavisse vices Danaûm ; et, si fata fuissent
Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde,
Iphitus et Pelias mecum ; quorum Iphitus ævo
Jam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi ;
Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.
  Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam
Bella forent, nulli totâ morerentur in urbe ;
Sic Martem indomitum Danaosque ad tecta ruentes
Cernimus, obsessumque actâ testudine limen.
Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos
Nituntur gradibus, clypeosque ad tela sinistris
Protecti objiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
Dardanidæ contra turres ac tecta domorum
Culmina convellunt : his se, quando ultima cernunt,
Extremâ jam in morte parant defendere telis ;
Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,
Devolvunt : alii strictis mucronibus imas
Obsidêre fores, has servant agmine denso.
Instaurati animi regis succurrere tectis,
Auxilioque levare viros vimque addere victis.
  Limen erat, cæcæque fores, et pervius usus
Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relicti
A tergo : infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
Sæpius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri.
Turrim in præcipiti stantem summisque sub astra
Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troja videri,
Et Danaûm solitæ naves et Achaïca castra,
Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantes
Juncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
Sedibus, impulimusque ; ea lapsa repente ruinam
Cum sonitu trahit, et Danaûm super agmina late
Incidit. Ast alii subeunt ; nec saxa, nec ullum
Telorum interea cessat genus.
  Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus ahenâ :
Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
Frigida sub terrâ tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
Nunc positis novus exuviis, nitidusque juventâ,

Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga
Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
Una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis
Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
Succedunt tecto, et flammas ad culmina jactant.
Ipse inter primos correptâ dura bipenni
Limina perrumpit, postesque a cardine vellit
Æratos; jamque excisâ trabe firma cavavit
Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt;
Apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum;
Armatosque vident stantes in limine primo.
At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
Miscetur, penitusque cavæ plangoribus ædes
Fœmineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor.
Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant,
Amplexæque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt.
Instat vi patriâ Pyrrhus: nec claustra neque ipsi
Custodes sufferre valent: labat ariete crebro
Janua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.
Fit via vi: rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant
Immissi Danai, et late loca milite complent.
Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spumeus amnis
Exiit, oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,
Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem
Cæde Neoptolemum, geminosque in limine Atridas;
Vidi Hecubam, centumque nurus, Priamumque per aras
Sanguine fœdantem quos ipse sacraverat ignes.
Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,
Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
Procubuêre: tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis.
Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quæ fata, requiras.
Urbis ubi captæ casum, convulsaque vidit
Limina tectorum, et medium in penetralibus hostem,
Arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo
Circumdat nequicquam humeris, et inutile ferrum
Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostes.
Ædibus in mediis nudoque sub ætheris axe
Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus
Incumbens aræ atque umbrâ complexa Penates.
Hic Hecuba et natæ nequicquam altaria circum,

Præcipites atrâ ceu tempestate columbæ,
Condensæ et Divûm amplexæ simulacra tenebant
Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum juvenilibus armis
Ut vidit : " Quæ mens tam dira, miserrime conjux,
Impulit his cingi telis ? aut quo ruis ?" inquit.
" Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget : non, si ipse meus nunc afforet Hector.
Huc tandem concede : hæc ara tuebitur omnes ;
Aut moriere simul." Sic ore effata, recepit
Ad sese et sacrâ longævum in sede locavit.
Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de cæde Polites,
Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostes
Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
Saucius. Illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet et premit hastâ.
Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
Concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Hic Priamus, quanquam in mediâ jam morte tenetur,
Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iræque pepercit :
" At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, " pro talibus ausis,
Dî (si qua est cœlo pietas, quæ talia curet)
Persolvant grates dignas, et præmia reddant
Debita ; qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti, et patrios fœdâsti funere vultus.
At non ille satum quo te mentiris Achilles
Talis in hoste fuit Priamo ; sed jura fidemque
Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcro
Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit."
Sic fatus senior ; telumque imbelle sine ictu
Conjecit, rauco quod protinus ære repulsum
E summo clypei nequicquam umbone pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus : " Referes ergo hæc, et nuntius ibis
Pelidæ genitori : illi mea tristia facta,
Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
Nunc morere." Hæc dicens, altaria ad ipsa trementem
Traxit, et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati ;
Implicuitque comam lævâ ; dextrâque coruscum
Extulit, ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
Hæc finis Priami fatorum ; hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiæ : jacet ingens littore truncus,

Avulsumque humeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.
At me tum primum sævus circumstetit horror :
Obstupui : subiit cari genitoris imago,
Ut regem æquævum crudeli vulnere vidi
Vitam exhalantem : subiit deserta Creüsa,
Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iüli.
Respicio ; et, quæ sit me circum copia, lustro.
Deseruêre omnes defessi, et corpora saltu
Ad terram misêre aut ignibus ægra dedêre.
Jamque adeo super unus eram, quum limina Vestæ
Servantem et tacitam secretâ in sede latentem
Tyndarida aspicio : dant clara incendia lucem
Erranti, passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti.
Illa, sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros,
Et pœnas Danaûm, et deserti conjugis iras
Permetuens, Trojæ et patriæ communis Erinnys,
Abdiderat sese, atque aris invisa sedebat.
Exarsêre ignes animo : subit ira cadentem
Ulcisci patriam, et sceleratas sumere pœnas.
" Scilicet hæc Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenas
Aspiciet, partoque ibit regina triumpho ?
Conjugiumque domumque, patres natosque videbit,
Iliadum turbâ et Phrygiis comitata ministris ?
Occiderit ferro Priamus ? Troja arserit igni ?
Dardanium toties sudârit sanguine littus ?
Non ita : namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen
Fœmineâ in pœnâ est, nec habet victoria laudem ;
Exstinxisse nefas tamen, et sumpsisse merentis
Laudabor pœnas ; animumque explêsse juvabit
Ultricis flammæ, et cineres satiâsse meorum."
Talia jactabam, et furiatâ mente ferebar,
Quum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
Obtulit, et purâ per noctem in luce refulsit
Alma parens, confessa Deam, qualisque videri
Cœlicolis et quanta solet ; dextrâque prehensum
Continuit, roseoque hæc insuper addidit ore :
" Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras ?
Quid furis ? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit ?
Non prius aspicies, ubi fessum ætate parentem
Liqueris Anchisen ? superet conjuxne Creüsa,
Ascaniusque puer ? quos omnes undique Graiæ
Circum errant acies ; et, nî mea cura resistat,

Jam flammæ tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensis.
Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacænæ,
Culpatusve Paris: Divûm inclementia, Divûm
Has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Trojam.
Aspice: namque omnem, quæ nunc obducta tuenti
Mortales hebetat visus tibi et humida circum
Caligat, nubem eripiam: tu ne qua parentis
Jussa time, neu præceptis parere recusa.
Hic, ubi disjectas moles, avulsaque saxis
Saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros, magnoque emota tridenti
Fundamenta quatit, totamque a sedibus urbem
Eruit: hic Juno Scæas sævissima portas
Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
Ferro accincta vocat.
Jam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas
Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone sævâ.
Ipse Pater Danais animos viresque secundas
Sufficit: ipse Deos in Dardana suscitat arma.
Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam."
Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.
Apparent diræ facies, inimicaque Trojæ
Numina magna Deûm.
  Tum vero omne mihi visum considere in ignes
Ilium, et ex imo verti Neptunia Troja.
Ac, veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
Quum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
Eruere agricolæ certatim; illa usque minatur,
Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat:
Vulneribus donec paulatim evicta, supremum
Congemuit, traxitque jugis avulsa ruinam.
Descendo, ac, ducente Deo, flammam inter et hostes
Expedior; dant tela locum, flammæque recedunt.
Ast ubi jam patriæ perventum ad limina sedis,
Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos
Optabam primum montes, primumque petebam,
Abnegat excisâ vitam producere Trojâ,
Exsiliumque pati. "Vos o, quibus integer ævi
Sanguis," ait, "solidæque suo stant robore vires;
Vos agitate fugam.
Me si cœlicolæ voluissent ducere vitam,

Has mihi servâssent sedes : satis una superque
Vidimus excidia, et captæ superavimus urbi.
Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus.
Ipse manu mortem inveniam : miserebitur hostis,
Exuviasque petet : facilis jactura sepulchri.
Jampridem invisus Divis et inutilis annos
Demoror ; ex quo me Divûm pater atque hominum rex
Fulminis afflavit ventis et contigit igni."
Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat.
Nos contra effusi lacrymis, conjuxque Creüsa,
Ascaniusque, omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
Cuncta pater, fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus hæret in îsdem.
  Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto.
Nam quod consilium, aut quæ jam fortuna dabatur ?
"Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto
Sperâsti ? tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore ?
Si nihil ex tantâ superis placet urbe relinqui,
Et sedet hoc animo, perituræque addere Trojæ
Teque tuosque juvat ; patet isti janua leto.
Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.
Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes,
Eripis ? ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque
Ascaniumque, patremque meum, juxtaque Creüsam,
Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam ?
Arma, viri, ferte arma : vocat lux ultima victos.
Reddite me Danais ; sinite instaurata revisam
Prælia : nunquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti."
Hic ferro accingor rursus ; clypeoque sinistram
Insertabam aptans, meque extra tecta ferebam.
Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine conjux
Hærebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iülum :
"Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum ;
Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,
Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iülus,
Cui pater, et conjux quondam tua dicta, relinquor ?"
Talia vociferans, gemitu tectum omne replebat ;
Quum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum :
Namque manus inter mœstorumque ora parentum,
Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iüli
Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia mollis

Lambere flamma comas, et circum tempora pasci.
Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem
Excutere, et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.
At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera lætus
Extulit, et cœlo palmas cum voce tetendit:
"Jupiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
Aspice nos; hoc tantum: et, si pietate meremur,
Da deinde auxilium pater, atque hæc omina firma."
Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
Intonuit lævum, et de cœlo lapsa per umbras
Stella facem ducens multâ cum luce cucurrit.
Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti
Cernimus Idæâ claram se condere sylvâ
Signantemque vias; tum longo limite sulcus
Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulfure fumant.
Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,
Affaturque Deos, et sanctum sidus adorat:
"Jam jam nulla mora est: sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.
Dî patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem.
Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troja est.
Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso."
Dixerat ille: et jam per mœnia clarior ignis
Auditur, propiusque æstus incendia volvunt.
"Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostræ:
Ipse subibo humeris, nec me labor iste gravabit.
Quo res cunque cadent, unum et commune perîclum,
Una salus ambobus erit: mihi parvus Iülus
Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia conjux.
Vos, famuli, quæ dicam animis advertite vestris.
Est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
Desertæ Cereris, juxtaque antiqua cupressus
Religione patrum multos servata per annos:
Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.
Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penates.
Me, bello e tanto digressum et cæde recenti,
Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
Abluero."
Hæc fatus, latos humeros subjectaque colla
Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonis,
Succedoque oneri: dextræ se parvus Iülus
Implicuit, sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis:
Pone subit conjux. Ferimur per opaca locorum;

Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
Tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,
Nunc omnes terrent auræ, sonus excitat omnis
Suspensum, et pariter comitique onerique timentem.
Jamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar
Evasisse viam ; subito quum creber ad aures
Visus adesse pedum sonitus : genitorque per umbram
Prospiciens : "Nate," exclamat, "fuge, nate ; propinquant :
Ardentes clypeos atque æra micantia cerno."
Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum
Confusam eripuit mentem : namque avia cursu
Dum sequor, et notâ excedo regione viarum,
Heu ! misero conjux fatone erepta Creüsa
Substitit, erravitne viâ, seu lassa resedit,
Incertum : nec post oculis est reddita nostris.
Nec prius amissam respexi animumque reflexi,
Quam tumulum antiquæ Cereris sedemque sacratam
Venimus : hic demum collectis omnibus una
Defuit et comites natumque virumque fefellit.
Quem non incusavi amens hominumque Deorumque ?
Aut quid in eversâ vidi crudelius urbe ?
Ascanium, Anchisemque patrem, Teucrosque Penates
Commendo sociis, et curvâ valle recondo :
Ipse urbem repeto, et cingor fulgentibus armis.
Stat casus renovare omnes, omnemque reverti
Per Trojam, et rursus caput objectare periclis.
Principio muros, obscuraque limina portæ,
Qua gressum extuleram, repeto ; et vestigia retro
Observata sequor per noctem, et lumine lustro.
Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent.
Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset,
Me refero : irruerant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant.
Ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento
Volvitur ; exsuperant flammæ, furit æstus ad auras.
Procedo ad Priami sedes, arcemque reviso,
Et jam porticibus vacuis, Junonis asylo,
Custodes lecti Phœnix et dirus Ulysses
Prædam asservabant : huc undique Troïa gaza
Incensis erepta adytis, mensæque Deorum,
Crateresque auro solidi, captivaque vestis,
Congeritur : pueri et pavidæ longo ordine matres
Stant circum.

Ausus quinetiam voces jactare per umbram
Implevi clamore vias, mœstusque Creüsam
Nequicquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi.
Quærenti et tectis urbis sine fine furenti,
Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creüsæ
Visa mihi ante oculos, et notâ major imago.
Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.
Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis :
" Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori,
O dulcis conjux ? non hæc sine numine Divûm
Eveniunt : nec te comitem portare Creüsam
Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris æquor arandum :
Ad terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
Inter opima virûm leni fluit agmine Tybris.
Illic res lætæ, regnumque, et regia conjux
Parta tibi : lacrymas dilectæ pelle Creüsæ.
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
Aspiciam, aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanis, et Divæ Veneris nurus :
Sed me magna Deûm genitrix his detinet oris.
Jamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem."
Hæc ubi dicta dedit, lacrymantem et multa volentem
Dicere deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum ;
Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno.
Sic demum socios consumptâ nocte reviso :
Atque hic ingentem comitum affluxisse novorum
Invenio admirans numerum ; matresque, virosque,
Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.
Undique convenêre, animis opibusque parati,
In quascunque velim pelago deducere terras.
Jamque jugis summæ surgebat Lucifer Idæ,
Ducebatque diem ; Danaique obsessa tenebant
Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur.
Cessi, et sublato montem genitore petivi.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER TERTIUS.

Postquam res Asiæ Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum Superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium, et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja ;
Diversa exsilia et desertas quærere terras
Auguriis agimur Divûm ; classemque sub ipsâ
Antandro, et Phrygiæ molimur montibus Idæ,
Incerti quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur :
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat æstas,
Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat ;
Littora quum patriæ lacrymans portusque relinquo,
Et campos ubi Troja fuit : feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis natoque, Penatibus et magnis Dîs.
Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis,
(Thraces arant, acri quondam regnata Lycurgo)
Hospitium antiquum Trojæ, sociique Penates,
Dum fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et littore curvo
Mœnia prima loco, fatis ingressus iniquis ;
*Æneadas*que meo nomen de nomine fingo.
Sacra Dionææ matri, Divisque ferebam
Auspicibus cœptorum operum ; superoque nitentem
Cœlicolûm regi mactabam in littore taurum.
Forte fuit juxta tumulus, quo cornea summo
Virgulta, et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus :
Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere sylvam
Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus aras,
Horrendum, et dictu video mirabile monstrum.
Nam quæ prima solo, ruptis radicibus, arbos
Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttæ,
Et terram tabo maculant : mihi frigidus horror
Membra quatit, gelidusque coït formidine sanguis.
Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen
Insequor, et causas penitus tentare latentes :
Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis.

Multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestes,
Gradivumque patrem, Geticis qui præsidet arvis,
Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent.
Tertia sed postquam majore hastilia nixu
Aggredior, genibusque adversæ obluctor arenæ,
(Eloquar, an sileam ?) gemitus lacrymabilis imo
Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad aures:
"Quid miserum, Ænea, laceras ? jam parce sepulto ;
Parce pias scelerare manus ; non me tibi Troja
Externum tulit ; haud cruor hic de stipite manat.
Heu fuge crudeles terras, fuge littus avarum ;
Nam Polydorus ego : hic confixum ferrea texit
Telorum seges, et jaculis increvit acutis."
Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus
Obstupui, steteruntque comæ et vox faucibus hæsit.
Hunc Polydorum, auri quondam cum pondere magno,
Infelix Priamus furtim mandârat alendum
Threïcio regi; quum jam diffideret armis
Dardaniæ, cingique urbem obsidione videret.
Ille, ut opes fractæ Teucrûm, et Fortuna recessit,
Res Agamemnonias victriciaque arma secutus,
Fas omne abrumpit, Polydorum obtruncat, et auro
Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri sacra fames ? Postquam pavor ossa reliquit,
Delectos populi ad proceres, primumque parentem,
Monstra Deûm refero ; et, quæ sit sententia, posco.
Omnibus idem animus, sceleratâ excedere terrâ,
Linquere pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus Austros.
Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus, et ingens
Aggeritur tumulo tellus : stant manibus aræ,
Cœruleis mœstæ vittis atrâque cupresso ;
Et circum Iliades crinem de more solutæ.
Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte,
Sanguinis et sacri pateras ; animamque sepulchro
Condimus, et magnâ supremum voce ciemus.
Inde ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti
Dant maria, et lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum ;
Deducunt socii naves, et littora complent.
Provehimur portu, terræque urbesque recedunt.
Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
Nereïdum matri et Neptuno Ægæo,
Quam pius Arcitenens, oras et littora circum

Errantem, Gyaro celsâ Myconoque revinxit,
Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos.
Huc feror; hæc fessos tuto placidissima portu
Accipit: egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.
Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phœbique sacerdos,
Vittis et sacrâ redimitus tempora lauro,
Occurrit; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum;
Jungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.
Templa Dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto:
"Da propriam, Thymbræe, domum; da mœnia fessis
Et genus et mansuram urbem: serva altera Trojæ
Pergama, relliquias Danaûm atque immitis Achillei.
Quem sequimur? quove ire jubes? ubi ponere sedes?
Da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris."
Vix ea fatus eram; tremere omnia visa repente,
Liminaque, laurusque Dei; totusque moveri
Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad aures:
"Dardanidæ duri, quæ vos a stirpe parentum
Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere læto
Accipiet reduces: antiquam exquirite matrem.
Hic domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur oris,
Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis."
Hæc Phœbus: mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
Lætitia; et cuncti, quæ sint ea mœnia, quærunt;
Quo Phœbus vocet errantes, jubeatque reverti.
Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum:
"Audite, o proceres," ait, "et spes discite vestras
Creta Jovis magni medio jacet insula ponto,
Mons Idæus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostræ.
Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna;
Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recordor,
Teucrus Rhœteas primum est advectus in oras,
Optavitque locum regno: nondum Ilium et arces
Pergameæ steterant, habitabant vallibus imis.
Hinc mater cultrix Cybelæ, Corybantiaque æra,
Idæumque nemus: hinc fida silentia sacris,
Et juncti currum dominæ subière leones.
Ergo agite, et, Divûm ducunt qua jussa, sequamur:
Placemus ventos, et Gnossia regna petamus.
Nec longo distant cursu: modo Jupiter adsit,
Tertia lux classem Cretæis sistet in oris."

Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores ;
Taurum Neptuno ; taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo ;
Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam.
Fama volat, pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
Idomenea ducem, desertaque littora Cretæ ;
Hoste vacare domos, sedesque astare relictas.
Linquimus Ortygiæ portus, pelagoque volamus ;
Bacchatamque jugis Naxon, viridemque Donysam,
Olearon, niveamque Paron, sparsasque per æquor
Cycladas, et crebris legimus freta concita terris.
Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor ;
Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes,
Et tandem antiquis Curetum allabimur oris.
Ergo avidus muros optatæ molior urbis,
*Pergameam*que voco ; et lætam cognomine gentem
Hortor amare focos, arcemque attollere tectis.
Jamque fere sicco subductæ littore puppes ;
Connubiis arvisque novis operata juventus ;
Jura domosque dabam ; subito quum tabida membris,
Corrupto cœli tractu, miserandaque venit
Arboribusque satisque lues, et letifer annus.
Linquebant dulces animas, aut ægra trahebant
Corpora ; tum steriles exurere Sirius agros ;
Arebant herbæ, et victum seges ægra negabat.
Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiæ Phœbumque remenso
Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari :
Quem fessis finem rebus ferat, unde laborum
Tentare auxilium jubeat, quo vertere cursus.
Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat :
Effigies sacræ Divûm, Phrygiique Penates,
Quos mecum a Trojâ, mediisque ex ignibus urbis,
Extuleram, visi ante oculos astare jacentis
Insomnis, multo manifesti lumine ; qua se
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras :
Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis :
" Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est,
Hic canit : et tua nos, en, ultro ad limina mittit.
Nos te, Dardaniâ incensâ, tuaque arma secuti ;
Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus æquor ;
Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes,
Imperiumque urbi dabimus : tu mœnia magnis

Magna para, longumque fugæ ne linque laborem.
Mutandæ sedes: non hæc tibi littora suasit
Delius, aut Cretæ jussit considere Apollo.
Est locus, (*Hesperiam* Graii cognomine dicunt),
Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ;
Œnotri coluere viri: nunc fama, minores
Italiam dixisse, ducis de nomine, gentem
Hæ nobis propriæ sedes; hinc Dardanus ortus,
Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum.
Surge age, et hæc lætus longævo dicta parenti
Haud dubitanda refer. Corythum, terrasque require
Ausonias: Dictæa negat tibi Jupiter arva."
Talibus attonitus visis ac voce Deorum,
(Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram agnoscere vultus
Velatasque comas præsentiaque ora videbar;
Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor),
Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
Ad cœlum cum voce manus, et munera libo
Intemerata focis. Perfecto lætus honore
Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
Agnovit prolem ambiguam, geminosque parentes;
Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
Tum memorat: "Nate, Iliacis exercite fatis,
Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat.
Nunc repeto, hæc generi portendere debita nostro,
Et sæpe Hesperiam, sæpe Itala regna vocare.
Sed quis ad Hesperiæ venturos littora Teucros
Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
Cedamus Phœbo, et moniti meliora sequamur."
Sic ait: et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis
Vela damus vastumque cavâ trabe currimus æquor.
  Postquam altum tenuêre rates, nec jam amplius ullæ
Apparent terræ; cœlum undique, et undique pontus;
Tum mihi cœruleus supra caput astitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens; et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Continuo venti volvunt mare, magnaque surgunt
Æquora; dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto.
Involvêre diem nimbi, et nox humida cœlum
Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes:
Excutimur cursu, et cæcis erramus in undis.
Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere cœlo,

Nec meminisse viæ mediâ Palinurus in undâ.
Tres adeo incertos cæcâ caligine soles
Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes :
Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
Vela cadunt ; remis insurgimus : haud mora, nautæ
Adnixi torquent spumas et cœrula verrunt.
Servatum ex undis Strophadum me littora primum
Accipiunt : Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ,
Insulæ Ionio in magno, quas dira Celæno
Harpyiæque colunt aliæ ; Phineïa postquam
Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquêre priores.
Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec sævior ulla
Pestis et ira Deûm Stygiis sese extulit undis.
Virginei volucrum vultus, fœdissima ventris
Proluvies, uncæque manus, et pallida semper
Ora fame.
Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce
Læta boum passim campis armenta videmus
Caprigenumque pecus, nullo custode, per herbas.
Irruimus ferro, et Divos ipsumque vocamus
In partem prædamque Jovem : tum littore curvo
Extruimusque toros, dapibusque epulamur opimis.
At subitæ horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt
Harpyiæ, et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas,
Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia fœdant
Immundo : tum vox tetrum dira inter odorem.
Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavatâ,
Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbris,
Instruimus mensas, arisque reponimus ignem :
Rursum ex diverso cœli, cæcisque latebris,
Turba sonans prædam pedibus circumvolat uncis ;
Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capessant,
Edico, et dirâ bellum cum gente gerendum.
Haud secus ac jussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam
Disponunt enses, et scuta latentia condunt.
Ergo ubi delapsæ sonitum per curva dedêre
Littora, dat signum speculâ Misenus ab altâ
Ære cavo : invadunt socii, et nova prælia tentant,
Obscœnas pelagi ferro fœdare volucres.
Sed neque vim plumis ullam, nec vulnera tergo
Accipiunt ; celerique fugâ sub sidera lapsæ

Semesam prædam et vestigia fœda relinquunt.
Una in præcelsâ consedit rupe Celæno,
Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem :
"Bellum etiam pro cæde boum stratisque juvencis,
Laomedontiadæ, bellumne inferre paratis,
Et patrio insontes Harpyias pellere regno ?
Accipite ergo animis atque hæc mea figite dicta :
Quæ Phœbo pater omnipotens, mihi Phœbus Apollo
Prædixit, vobis furiarum ego maxima pando :
Italiam cursu petitis ; ventisque vocatis
Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit :
Sed non ante datam cingetis mœnibus urbem,
Quam vos dira fames nostræque injuria cædis
Ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas."
Dixit : et in sylvam pennis ablata refugit.
At sociis subitâ gelidus formidine sanguis
Diriguit ; cecidêre animi ; nec jam amplius armis,
Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem,
Sive Deæ, seu sint diræ obscœnæque volucres.
At pater Anchises, passis de littore palmis,
Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores :
"Dî, prohibete minas ; Dî, talem avertite casum,
Et placidi servate pios." Tum littore funem
Diripere, excussosque jubet laxare rudentes.
Tendunt vela Noti : ferimur spumantibus undis,
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabant.
Jam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos,
Dulichiumque, Sameque, et Neritos ardua saxis.
Effugimus scopulos Ithacæ, Laërtia regna,
Et terram altricem sævi execramur Ulyssi.
Mox et Leucatæ nimbosa cacumina montis,
Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo.
Hunc petimus fessi, et parvæ succedimus urbi ;
Ancora de prorâ jacitur, stant littore puppes.
Ergo insperatâ tandem tellure potiti,
Lustramurque Jovi votisque incendimus aras ;
Actiaque Iliacis celebramus littora ludis.
Exercent patrias oleo labente palæstras
Nudati socii : juvat evasisse tot urbes
Argolicas, mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostes.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas.

Ære cavo clypeum, magni gestamen Abantis,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo :
Æneas hæc de Danais victoribus arma.
Linquere tum portus jubeo, et considere transtris.
Certatim socii feriunt mare et æquora verrunt.
Protinus aërias Phæacum abscondimus arces,
Littoraque Epiri legimus, portuque subimus
Chaonio, et celsam Buthroti ascendimus urbem.
Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat aures,
Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes,
Conjugio Æacidæ Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum ;
Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.
Obstupui ; miroque incensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum, et casus cognoscere tantos.
Progredior portu, classes et littora linquens.
Solemnes tum forte dapes et tristia dona
Ante urbem, in luco, falsi Simoëntis ad undam,
Libabat cineri Andromache, Manesque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumulum ; viridi quem cespite inanem,
Et geminas, causam lacrymis, sacraverat aras.
Ut me conspexit venientem, et Troïa circum
Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstris,
Diriguit visu in medio ; calor ossa reliquit ;
Labitur ; et longo vix tandem tempore fatur :
"Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius affers,
Nate Deâ ? vivisne ? aut, si lux alma recessit,
Hector ubi est ?" Dixit, lacrymasque effudit, et omnem
Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti
Subjicio, et raris turbatus vocibus hisco :
"Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco :
Ne dubita, nam vera vides.
Heu quis te casus dejectam conjuge tanto
Excipit ? aut quæ digna satis fortuna revisit ?
Hectoris Andromache, Pyrrhin' connubia servas ?"
Dejecit vultum, et demissâ voce locuta est :
"O felix una ante alias Priameïa virgo,
Hostilem ad tumulum Trojæ sub mœnibus altis,
Jussa mori ; quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos,
Nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile !
Nos, patriâ incensâ, diversa per æquora vectæ,
Stirpis Achilleæ fastus juvenemque superbum
Servitio enixæ tulimus : qui deinde secutus

Ledæam Hermionen, Lacedæmoniosque Hymenæos,
Me famulam famuloque Heleno transmisit habendam.
Ast illum, ereptæ magno inflammatus amore
Conjugis, et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes
Excipit incautum patriasque obtruncat ad aras.
Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit
Pars Heleno: qui Chaonios cognomine campos,
Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit;
Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem.
Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quæ fata dedêre?
Aut quis te ignarum nostris Deus appulit oris?
Quid puer Ascanius? superatne, et vescitur aurâ?
Quem tibi jam Trojâ——
Ecqua tamen puero est amissæ cura parentis?
Ecquid in antiquam virtutem animosque viriles,
Et pater Æneas, et avunculus excitat Hector?"
Talia fundebat lacrymans, longosque ciebat
Incassum fletus; quum sese a mœnibus heros
Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus affert,
Agnoscitque suos, lætusque ad limina ducit;
Et multum lacrymas verba inter singula fundit.
Procedo, et parvam Trojam, simulataque magnis
Pergama, et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum
Agnosco, Scææque amplector limina portæ.
Necnon et Teucri sociâ simul urbe fruuntur.
Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis:
Aulaï in medio libabant pocula Bacchi,
Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant.
Jamque dies alterque dies processit; et auræ
Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro.
His vatem aggredior dictis, ac talia quæso:
"Trojugena interpres Divûm, qui numina Phœbi,
Qui tripodas, Clarii lauros, qui sidera sentis,
Et volucrum linguas, et præpetis omina pennæ,
Fare age, (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit
Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine Divi
Italiam petere, et terras tentare repôstas:
Sola novum dictuque nefas Harpyia Celæno
Prodigium canit, et tristes denuntiat iras
Obscœnamque famem), quæ prima pericula vito?
Quidve sequens, tantos possum superare labores?"
Hic Helenus, cæsis primum de more juvencis,

Exorat pacem Divûm, vittasque resolvit
Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phœbe,
Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit ;
Atque hæc deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos :
"Nate Deâ, (nam te majoribus ire per altum
Auspiciis manifesta fides : sic fata Deûm rex
Sortitur volvitque vices ; is vertitur ordo),
Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
Æquora et Ausonio possis considere portu,
Expediam dictis ; prohibent nam cetera Parcæ
Scire Helenum, farique vetat Saturnia Juno :
Principio Italiam (quam tu jam rere propinquam,
Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus)
Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris.
Ante et Trinacriâ lentandus remus in undâ
Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus æquor
Infernique lacus Ææque insula Circæ,
Quam tutâ possis urbem componere terrâ.
Signa tibi dicam, tu condita mente teneto.
Quum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
Littoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,
Triginta capitum fœtus enixa, jacebit,
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati ;
Is locus urbis erit : requies ea certa laborum.
Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros :
Fata viam invenient, aderitque vocatus Apollo.
Has autem terras, Italique hanc littoris oram,
Proxima quæ nostri perfunditur æquoris æstu,
Effuge : cuncta malis habitantur mœnia Graiis.
Hic et Narycii posuerunt mœnia Locri,
Et Salentinos obsedit milite campos
Lyctius Idomeneus : hic illa ducis Melibœi
Parva Philoctetæ subnixa Petelia muro.
Quin, ubi transmissæ steterint trans æquora classes,
Et, positis aris, jam vota in littore solves,
Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu ;
Ne qua inter sanctos ignes in honore Deorum
Hostilis facies occurrat, et omina turbet :
Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto ;
Hâc casti maneant in religione nepotes.
Ast ubi digressum Siculæ te admoverit oræ
Ventus, et angusti rarescent claustra Pelori,

Læva tibi tellus, et longo læva petantur
Æquora circuitu : dextrum fuge littus et undas.
Hæc loca, vi quondam et vastâ convulsa ruinâ,
(Tantum ævi longinqua valet mutare vetustas)
Dissiluisse ferunt, quum protinus utraque tellus
Una foret : venit medio vi pontus, et undis
Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, arvaque et urbes
Littore diductas angusto interluit æstu.
Dextrum Scylla latus, lævum implacata Charybdis
Obsidet ; atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos
Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras
Erigit alternos, et sidera verberat undâ.
At Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca latebris,
Ora exsertantem, et naves in saxa trahentem.
Prima hominis facies, et pulchro pectore virgo
Pube tenus : postrema immani corpore pistrix,
Delphinûm caudas utero commissa luporum.
Præstat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni
Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,
Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
Scyllam et cœruleis canibus resonantia saxa.
Præterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
Unum illud tibi, nate Deâ, præque omnibus unum
Prædicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo :
Junonis magnæ primum prece numen adora ;
Junoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
Supplicibus supera donis : sic denique victor
Trinacriâ fines Italos mittêre relictâ.
Huc ubi delatus Cumæam accesseris urbem,
Divinosque lacus et Averna sonantia sylvis,
Insanam vatem aspicies, quæ rupe sub imâ
Fata canit, foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
Quæcumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo,
Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa relinquit ;
Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt ;
Verum eadem verso tenuis quum cardine ventus
Impulit et teneras turbavit janua frondes,
Nunquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo
Nec revocare situs aut jungere carmina curat :
Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odêre Sibyllæ.
Hic tibi ne qua moræ fuerint dispendia tanti,

Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
Vela vocet, possisque sinus implere secundos ;
Quin adeas vatem, precibusque oracula poscas.
Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
Illa tibi Italiæ populos, venturaque bella,
Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
Expediet ; cursusque dabit venerata secundos.
Hæc sunt, quæ nostrâ liceat te voce moneri :
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad æthera Trojam."
Quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis
Ingens argentum, Dodonæosque lebetas,
Loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,
Et conum insignis galeæ, cristasque comantes,
Arma Neoptolemi : sunt et sua dona parenti.
Addit equos, additque duces ;
Remigium supplet ; socios simul instruit armis.
Interea classem velis aptare jubebat
Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti :
Quem Phœbi interpres multo compellat honore :
" Conjugio, Anchisa, Veneris dignate superbo,
Cura Deûm, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,
Ecce tibi Ausoniæ tellus ; hanc arripe velis.
Et tamen hanc pelago præterlabare necesse est :
Ausoniæ pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.
Vade," ait, " o felix nati pietate : quid ultra
Provehor, et fando surgentes demoror Austros ?"
Nec minus Andromache, digressu mœsta supremo,
Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes,
Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem : nec cedit honori ;
Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur :
" Accipe et hæc, manuum tibi quæ monumenta mearum
Sint, puer, et longum Andromachæ testentur amorem
Conjugis Hectoreæ : cape dona extrema tuorum.
O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago !
Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat :
Et nunc æquali tecum pubesceret ævo."
Hos ego digrediens lacrymis affabar obortis :
" Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
Jam sua : nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur.
Vobis parta quies : nullum maris æquor arandum ;

Arva neque Ausoniæ semper cedentia retro
Quærenda. Effigiem Xanthi, Trojamque videtis,
Quam vestræ fecêre manus; melioribus, opto,
Auspiciis, et quæ fuerit minus obvia Graiis.
Si quando Tybrim vicinaque Tybridis arva
Intrâro, gentique meæ data mœnia cernam;
Cognatasque urbes olim, populosque propinquos
Epiro, Hesperiâ, (quibus idem Dardanus auctor,
Atque idem casus), unam faciemus utramque
Trojam animis: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes."
   Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta,
Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis.
Sol ruit interea, et montes umbrantur opaci.
Sternimur optatæ gremio telluris ad undam,
Sortiti remos, passimque in littore sicco
Corpora curamus: fessos sopor irrigat artus.
Necdum orbem medium Nox horis acta subibat;
Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, et omnes
Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat:
Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia cœlo,
Arcturum, pluviasque Hyadas, geminosque Triones,
Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona.
Postquam cuncta videt cœlo constare sereno,
Dat clarum e puppi signum; nos castra movemus,
Tentamusque viam, et velorum pandimus alas.
   Jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis,
Quum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus
Italiam. *Italiam* primus conclamat Achates;
Italiam læto socii clamore salutant.
Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera coronâ
Induit, implevitque mero, Divosque vocavit,
Stans celsâ in puppi:
"Dî, maris et terræ tempestatumque potentes,
Ferte viam vento facilem, et spirate secundi."
Crebrescunt optatæ auræ, portusque patescit
Jam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervæ.
Vela legunt socii, et proras ad littora torquent.
Portus ab Euroö fluctu curvatus in arcum;
Objectæ salsâ spumant aspergine cautes;
Ipse latet: gemino demittunt brachia muro
Turriti scopuli, refugitque a littore templum.
Quatuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi

Tondentes campum late candore nivali:
Et pater Anchises: "Bellum, o terra hospita, portas:
Bello armantur equi: bellum hæc armenta minantur:
Sed tamen îdem olim curru succedere sueti
Quadrupedes, et fræna jugo concordia ferre:
Spes est pacis," ait. Tum numina sancta precamur
Palladis armisonæ, quæ prima accepit ovantes;
Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu;
Præceptisque Heleni, dederat quæ maxima, rite
Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores.
  Haud mora: continuo, perfectis ordine votis,
Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,
Grajugenûmque domos, suspectaque linquimus arva.
Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti
Cernitur. Attollit se diva Lacinia contra,
Caulonisque arces, et navifragum Scylacæum.
Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Ætna;
Et gemitum ingentem pelagi, pulsataque saxa
Audimus longe, fractasque ad littora voces;
Exsultantque vada, atque æstu miscentur arenæ.
Et pater Anchises: "Nimirum hæc illa Charybdis;
Hos Helenus scopulos, hæc saxa horrenda canebat:
Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis."
Haud minus ac jussi faciunt: primusque rudentem
Contorsit lævas proram Palinurus ad undas;
Lævam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.
Tollimur in cœlum curvato gurgite, et îdem
Subductâ ad Manes imos desidimus undâ.
Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedêre;
Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra.
Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit;
Ignarique viæ Cyclopum allabimur oris.
  Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens
Ipse; sed horrificis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis,
Interdumque atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem,
Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favillâ;
Attollitque globos flammarum, et sidera lambit:
Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis
Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras
Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exæstuat imo.
Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
Urgeri mole hâc, ingentemque insuper Ætnam

Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis :
Et, fessum quoties mutat latus, intremere omnem
Murmure Trinacriam, et cœlum subtexere fumo.
Noctem illam tecti sylvis immania monstra
Perferimus: nec quæ sonitum det causa videmus.
Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus æthrâ
Sidereâ polus ; obscuro sed nubila cœlo,
Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.
   Postera jamque dies primo surgebat Eoö,
Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram ;
Quum subito e sylvis, macie confecta supremâ,
Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu
Procedit, supplexque manus ad littora tendit.
Respicimus. Dira illuvies, immissaque barba,
Consertum tegmen spinis; at cetera Graius,
Et quondam patriis ad Trojam missus in armis.
Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troïa vidit
Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus hæsit,
Continuitque gradum: mox sese ad littora præceps
Cum fletu precibusque tulit : " Per sidera testor,
Per superos atque hoc cœli spirabile lumen,
Tollite me, Teucri; quascunque abducite terras :
Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum,
Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penates :
Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est injuria nostri,
Spargite me in fluctus vastoque immergite ponto.
Si pereo, manibus hominum periisse juvabit."
Dixerat: et genua amplexus, genibusque volutans
Hærebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus,
Hortamur; quæ deinde agitet fortuna, fateri.
Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus,
Dat juveni, atque animum præsenti pignore firmat.
Ille hæc, depositâ tandem formidine, fatur :
" Sum patriâ ex Ithacâ, comes infelicis Ulixi;
Nomen Achemenides ; Trojam genitore Adamasto
Paupere (mansissetque utinam fortuna !) profectus.
Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt,
Immemores socii vasto Cyclopis in antro
Deseruêre. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
Intus opaca, ingens: ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
Sidera, (Dî, talem terris avertite pestem !)
Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli.

Visceribus miserorum, et sanguine vescitur atro.
Vidi egomet, duo de numero quum corpora nostro,
Prensa manu magnâ, medio resupinus in antro,
Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque expersa natarent
Limina: vidi, atro quum membra fluentia tabo
Manderet, et tepidi tremerent sub dentibus artus:
Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
Nam simul expletus dapibus, vinoque sepultus,
Cervicem inflexam posuit, jacuitque per antrum
Immensus, saniem eructans ac frusta cruento
Per somnum commixta mero; nos, magna precati
Numina, sortitique vices, una undique circum
Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto
Ingens, quod torvâ solum sub fronte latebat,
Argolici clypei aut Phœbeæ lampadis instar;
Et tandem læti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
Sed fugite, ó miseri, fugite; atque ab littore funem
Rumpite:
Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
Lanigeras claudit pecudes, atque ubera pressat:
Centum alii curva hæc habitant ad littora vulgo
Infandi Cyclopes, et altis montibus errant.
Tertia jam lunæ se cornua lumine complent,
Quum vitam in sylvis, inter deserta ferarum
Lustra domosque, traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas
Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco.
Victum infelicem, baccas lapidosaque corna,
Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbæ.
Omnia collustrans, hanc primum ad littora classem
Conspexi venientem: huic me, quæcunque fuisset,
Addixi: satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
Vos animam hanc potius quocunque absumite leto."
Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus
Ipsum inter pecudes vastâ se mole moventem
Pastorem Polyphemum, et littora nota petentem:
Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Trunca manu pinus regit, et vestigia firmat.
Lanigeræ comitantur oves: ea sola voluptas,
Solamenque mali: de collo fistula pendet.
Postquam altos tetigit fluctus, et ad æquora venit,
Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,

Dentibus infrendens gemitu: graditurque per æquor
Jam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit.
Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;
Verrimus et proni certantibus æquora remis.
Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
Verum ubi nulla datur dextrâ affectare potestas,
Nec potis Ionios fluctus æquare sequendo,
Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
Intremuêre undæ, penitusque exterrita tellus
Italiæ, curvisque immugiit Ætna cavernis.
At genus e sylvis Cyclopum et montibus altis
Excitum ruit ad portus, et littora complet.
Cernimus astantes nequicquam lumine torvo
Ætnæos fratres, cœlo capita alta ferentes,
Concilium horrendum: quales quum vertice celso
Aëriæ quercus aut coniferæ cyparissi
Constiterunt, sylva alta Jovis, lucusve Dianæ.
Præcipites metus acer agit quocunque rudentes
Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
Contra jussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim
Inter utramque viam, leti discrimine parvo,
Nî teneant cursus: certum est dare lintea retro.
Ecce autem Boreas angustâ a sede Pelori
Missus adest: vivo prætervehor ostia saxo
Pantagiæ, Megarosque sinus, Thapsumque jacentem.
Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsum
Littora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.
  Sicanio prætenta sinu jacet insula contra
Plemmyrium undosum: nomen dixêre priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc, Elidis amnem,
Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.
Jussi numina magna loci veneramur: et inde
Exsupero præpingue solum stagnantis Helori.
Hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni
Radimus, et, fatis nunquam concessa moveri,
Apparet Camarina procul, campique Geloï,
Immanisque Gela, fluvii cognomine dicta.
Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
Mœnia, magnanimûm quondam generator equorum;
Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus;

Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeïa cæcis.
Hinc Drepani me portus et illætabilis ora
Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu ! genitorem, omnis curæ casûsque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen : hic me, pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu ! tantis nequicquam erepte periclis.
Nec vates Helenus, quum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi prædixit luctus ; non dira Celæno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum hæc meta viarum.
Hinc me digressum vestris Deus appulit oris.
Sic pater Æneas, intentis omnibus, unus
Fata renarrabat Divûm, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine, quievit.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER QUARTUS.

At regina, gravi jamdudum saucia curâ,
Vulnus alit venis et cæco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos : hærent infixi pectore vultus
Verbaque ; nec placidam membris dat cura quietem.
Postera Phœbeâ lustrabat lampade terras,
Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
Quum sic unanimam alloquitur male sana sororem :
"Anna soror, quæ me suspensam insomnia terrent !
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes ?
Quem sese ore ferens ! quam forti pectore et armis !
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse Deorum :
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu quibus ille
Jactatus fatis ! quæ bella exhausta canebat !
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet,
Ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali,
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit ;
Si non pertæsum thalami tædæque fuisset ;
Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpæ.
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sichæi

Conjugis, et sparsos fraternâ cæde Penates,
Solus hic inflexit sensus animumque labantem
Impulit: agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ.
Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras,
Pallentes umbras Erebi, noctemque profundam,
Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua jura resolvo.
Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores
Abstulit: ille habeat secum, servetque sepulcro."
Sic effata, sinum lacrymis implevit obortis.
Anna refert; "O luce magis dilecta sorori,
Solane perpetuâ mœrens carpêre juventâ?
Nec dulces natos, Veneris nec præmia nôris?
Id cinerem, aut manes credis curare sepultos?
Esto: ægram nulli quondam flexêre mariti;
Non Libyæ, non ante Tyro: despectus Iarbas,
Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis
Dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?
Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?
Hinc Getulæ urbes, genus insuperabile bello,
Et Numidæ infræni cingunt, et inhospita Syrtis:
Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
Barcæi. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
Germanique minas?
Dîs equidem auspicibus reor, et Junone secundâ,
Huc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes! quæ surgere regna
Conjugio tali! Teucrûm comitantibus armis,
Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
Tu modo posce Deos veniam, sacrisque litatis,
Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi;
Dum pelago desævit hiems et aquosus Orion,
Quassatæque rates, dum non tractabile cœlum."
His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
Spemque dedit dubiæ menti, solvitque pudorem.
Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras
Exquirunt: mactant lectas de more bidentes
Legiferæ Cereri, Phœboque, patrique Lyæo;
Junoni ante omnes, cui vincla jugalia curæ.
Ipsa tenens dextrâ pateram pulcherrima Dido,
Candentis vaccæ media inter cornua fundit;
Aut ante ora Deûm pingues spatiatur ad aras,

Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis
Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.
Heu vatum ignaræ mentes! quid vota furentem,
Quid delubra juvant? est mollis flamma medullas
Interea, et tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.
Uritur infelix Dido, totâque vagatur
Urbe furens: qualis conjectâ cerva sagittâ,
Quam procul incautam nemora inter Cressia fixit
Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum
Nescius; illa fugâ sylvas saltusque peragrat
Dictæos; hæret lateri lethalis arundo.
Nunc media Ænean secum per mœnia ducit,
Sidoniasque ostentat opes, urbemque paratam.
Incipit effari, mediâque in voce resistit.
Nunc eadem, labente die, convivia quærit,
Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores
Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore.
Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim
Luna premit, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos,
Sola domo mœret vacuâ, stratisque relictis
Incubat: illum absens absentem auditque videtque;
Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta,
Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem.
Non cœptæ assurgunt turres, non arma juventus
Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello
Tuta parant: pendent opera interrupta, minæque
Murorum ingentes, æquataque machina cœlo.
Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri
Cara Jovis conjux nec famam obstare furori,
Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis:
"Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis,
Tuque puerque tuus; magnum et memorabile numen,
Una dolo Divûm si fœmina victa duorum est.
Nec me adeo fallit, veritam te mœnia nostra
Suspectas habuisse domos Carthaginis altæ.
Sed quis erit modus? aut quo nunc certamina tanta?
Quin potius pacem æternam pactosque hymenæos
Exercemus? habes totâ quod mente petîsti:
Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furorem.
Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
Auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
Dotalesque tuæ Tyrios permittere dextræ."

Olli (sensit enim simulatâ mente locutam,
Quo regnum Italiæ Libycas averteret oras)
Sic contra est ingressa Venus: "Quis talia demens
Abnuat aut tecum malit contendere bello,
Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur?
Sed fatis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam
Esse velit Tyriis urbem Trojâque profectis;
Miscerive probet populos aut fœdera jungi
Tu conjux; tibi fas animum tentare precando:
Perge, sequar." Tum sic excepit regia Juno:
"Mecum erit iste labor: nunc quâ ratione, quod instat,
Confieri possit, paucis (adverte) docebo.
Venatum Æneas, unaque miserrima Dido
In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
His ego nigrantem commixtâ grandine nimbum,
Dum trepidant alæ saltusque indagine cingunt,
Desuper infundam, et tonitru cœlum omne ciebo
Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opacâ.
Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas,
Connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo.
Hic Hymenæus erit." Non adversata petenti
Annuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.
Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit:
It portis, jubare exorto, delecta juventus;
Retia rara, plagæ, lato venabula ferro,
Massylique ruunt equites, et odora canum vis.
Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
Pœnorum exspectant; ostroque insignis et auro
Stat sonipes, ac fræna ferox spumantia mandit.
Tandem progreditur, magnâ stipante catervâ,
Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo:
Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum,
Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.
Necnon et Phrygii comites, et lætus Iülus,
Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
Infert se socium Æneas, atque agmina jungit:
Qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo
Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt, pictique Agathyrsi;

Ipse jugis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem
Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro;
Tela sonant humeris. Haud illo segnior ibat
Æneas; tantum egregio decus enitet ore.
Postquam altos ventum in montes, atque invia lustra,
Ecce feræ, saxi dejectæ vertice, capræ
Decurrêre jugis; aliâ de parte patentes
Transmittunt cursu campos, atque agmina cervi
Pulverulenta fugâ glomerant montesque relinquunt.
At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri
Gaudet equo; jamque hos cursu, jam præterit illos;
Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis
Optat aprum aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.
Interea magno misceri murmure cœlum
Incipit; insequitur commixtâ grandine nimbus:
Et Tyrii comites passim, et Trojana juventus,
Dardaniusque nepos Veneris, diversa per agros
Tecta metu petière: ruunt de montibus amnes.
Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
Deveniunt: prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno
Dant signum: fulsêre ignes et conscius æther
Connubiis; summoque ululârunt vertice Nymphæ.
Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
Causa fuit: neque enim specie famâve movetur,
Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;
Conjugium vocat; hoc prætexit nomine culpam.
Extemplo Libyæ magnas it Fama per urbes:
Fama, malum quo non aliud velocius ullum;
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.
Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra parens, irâ, irritata Deorum,
Extremam (ut perhibent) Cœo Enceladoque sororem
Progenuit; pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis;
Monstrum horrendum, ingens: cui quot sunt corpore plumæ,
Tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu),
Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures.
Nocte volat cœli medio terræque per umbram,
Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno:
Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes;
Tam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.

Hæc tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
Gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat :
Venisse Ænean Trojano a sanguine cretum,
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido ;
Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere,
Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
Hæc passim Dea fœda virûm diffundit in ora.
Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,
Incenditque animum dictis, atque aggerat iras.
Hic Ammone satus, raptâ Garamantide Nymphâ,
Templa Jovi centum latis immania regnis,
Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem,
Excubias Divûm æternas, pecudumque cruore
Pingue solum, et variis florentia limina sertis.
Isque, amens animi et rumore accensus amaro,
Dicitur ante aras, media inter numina Divûm,
Multa Jovem manibus supplex orâsse supinis :
"Jupiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Lenæum libat honorem,
Aspicis hæc ? an te, genitor, quum fulmina torques,
Nequicquam horremus ? cæcique in nubibus ignes
Terrificant animos, et inania murmura miscent ?
Fœmina, quæ nostris errans in finibus urbem
Exiguam pretio posuit ; cui littus arandum,
Cuique loci leges dedimus ; connubia nostra
Repulit, ac dominum Ænean in regna recepit.
Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu,
Mæoniâ mentum mitrâ crinemque madentem
Subnexus, rapto potitur ; nos munera templis
Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem."
Talibus orantem dictis, arasque tenentem,
Audiit omnipotens ; oculosque ad mœnia torsit
Regia, et oblitos famæ melioris amantes.
Tum sic Mercurium alloquitur, ac talia mandat :
"Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros, et labere pennis ;
Dardaniumque ducem, Tyriâ Carthagine qui nunc
Expectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes,
Alloquere, et celeres defer mea dicta per auras.
Non illum nobis genitrix pulcherrima talem
Promisit, Graiûmque ideo bis vindicat armis :
Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri

Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum
Nec super ipse suâ molitur laude laborem,
Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
Quid struit, aut quâ spe inimicâ in gente moratur?
Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?
Naviget.—Hæc summa est, hic nostri nuntius esto."
Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
Imperio: et primum pedibus talaria nectit
Aurea; quæ sublimem alis, sive æquora supra,
Seu terram, rapido pariter cum flamine portant.
Tum virgam capit: hâc animas ille evocat Orco
Pallentes; alias sub tristia Tartara mittit;
Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat:
Illâ fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat
Nubila. Jamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
Atlantis duri, cœlum qui vertice fulcit,
Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris
Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri;
Nix humeros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento
Præcipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
Constitit; hinc toto præceps se corpore ad undas
Misit; avi similis, quæ circum littora, circum
Piscosos scopulos, humilis volat æquora juxta.
Haud aliter terras inter cœlumque volabat;
Littus arenosum Libyæ ventosque secabat
Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenia proles.
Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
Ænean fundantem arces, ac tecta novantem
Conspicit: atque illi stellatus iaspide fulvâ
Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice læna,
Demissa ex humeris; dives quæ munera Dido
Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.
Continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Carthaginis altæ
Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
Exstruis, heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
Ipse Deûm tibi me claro demittit Olympo
Regnator, cœlum et terras qui numine torquet;
Ipse hæc ferre jubet celeres mandata per auras:—
Quid struis, aut quâ spe Libycis teris otia terris?
Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum,

Nec super ipse tuâ moliris laude laborem,
Ascanium surgentem, et spes hæredis Iüli
Respice; cui regnum Italiæ Romanaque tellus
Debentur." Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
Mortales visus medio sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
  At vero Æneas aspectu obmutuit amens;
Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.
Ardet abire fugâ, dulcesque relinquere terras,
Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque Deorum.
Heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
Audeat afflatu? quæ prima exordia sumat?
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc;
In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat.
Hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est.
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Cloanthum:
Classem aptent taciti, sociosque ad littora cogant;
Arma parent; et, quæ sit rebus causa novandis,
Dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido
Nesciat, et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
Tentaturum aditus, et quæ mollissima fandi
Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocyus omnes
Imperio læti parent, ac jussa facessunt.
  At regina dolos (quis fallere possit amantem!)
Præsensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,
Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia fama furenti
Detulit armari classem, cursumque parari.
Sævit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem
Bacchatur; qualis commotis excita sacris
Thyas, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithæron.
Tandem his Ænean compellat vocibus ultro:
"Dissimulare etiam sperâsti, perfide, tantum
Posse nefas, tacitusque meâ decedere terrâ?
Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum,
Crudelis? Quid? si non arva aliena domosque
Ignotas peteres, et Troja antiqua maneret,
Troja per undosum peteretur classibus æquor?
Mene fugis? per ego has lacrymas dextramque tuam, te

(Quando aliud mihi jam miseræ nihil ipsa reliqui),
Per connubia nostra, per inceptos Hymenæos ;
Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
Dulce meum ; miserere domûs labentis, et istam,
Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
Te propter Libycæ gentes, Nomadumque tyranni
Odêre, infensi Tyrii : te propter eundem
Exstinctus pudor, et, quâ solâ sidera adibam,
Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes ?
Hoc solum nomen quoniam de conjuge restat.
Quid moror ? an mea Pygmalion dum mœnia frater
Destruat ? aut captam ducat Getulus Iarbas ?
Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
Ante fugam soboles ; si quis mihi parvulus aulâ
Luderet Æneas, qui te tamen ore referret ;
Non equidem omnino capta aut deserta viderer."
Dixerat. Ille Jovis monitis immota tenebat
Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
Tandem pauca refert : "Ego te, quæ plurima fando
Enumerare vales, nunquam, regina, negabo
Promeritam ; nec me meminisse pigebit Elisæ,
Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
Pro re pauca loquar. Nec ego hanc abscondere furto
Speravi, ne finge, fugam ; nec conjugis unquam
Prætendi tædas, aut hæc in fœdera veni.
Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
Auspiciis, et sponte meâ componere curas,
Urbem Trojanam primum dulcesque meorum
Reliquias colerem ; Priami tecta alta manerent ;
Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
Sed nunc Italiam magnam Grynæus Apollo,
Italiam Lyciæ jussêre capessere sortes.
Hic amor, hæc patria est. Si te Carthaginis arces
Phœnissam, Libycæque aspectus detinet urbis,
Quæ tandem Ausoniâ Teucros considere terrâ
Invidia est ? et nos fas extera quærere regna.
Me patris Anchisæ, quoties humentibus umbris
Nox operit terras, quoties astra ignea surgunt,
Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago :
Me puer Ascanius, capitisque injuria cari,
Quem regno Hesperiæ fraudo et fatalibus arvis.
Nunc etiam interpres Divûm, Jove missus ab ipso,

(Testor utrumque caput) celeres mandata per auras
Detulit. Ipse Deum manifesto in lumine vidi
Intrantem muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
Desine, meque tuis incendere, teque querelis :
Italiam non sponte sequor."
  Talia dicentem jamdudum aversa tuetur,
Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur :
" Nec tibi Diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
Perfide ; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, Hyrcanæque admôrunt ubera tigres.
Nam quid dissimulo ? aut quæ me ad majora reservo ?
Num fletu ingemuit nostro ? num lumina flexit ?
Num lacrymas victus dedit ? aut miseratus amantem est ?
Quæ quibus anteferam ? jam jam nec maxima Juno
Nec Saturnius hæc oculis pater aspicit æquis.
Nusquam tuta fides. Ejectum littore, egentem
Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi ;
Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi.
Heu ! Furiis incensa feror. Nunc augur Apollo,
Nunc Lyciæ sortes, nunc et Jove missus ab ipso
Interpres Divûm fert horrida jussa per auras :
Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos
Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello.
I, sequere Italiam ventis ; pete regna per undas.
Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
Sæpe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens ;
Et, quum frigida mors animâ seduxerit artus,
Omnibus umbra locis adero : dabis, improbe, pœnas :
Audiam, et hæc manes veniet mihi fama sub imos."
His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
Ægra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem
Dicere. Suscipiunt famulæ, collapsaque membra
Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.
  At pius Æneas, quanquam lenire dolentem
Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas,
Multa gemens, magnoque animum labefactus amore ;
Jussa tamen Divûm exsequitur, classemque revisit.
Tum vero Teucri incumbunt, et littore celsas
Deducunt toto naves ; natat uncta carina ;

Frondentesque ferunt remos, et robora sylvis
Infabricata, fugæ studio.
Migrantes cernas, totâque ex urbe ruentes :
Ac veluti ingentem formicæ farris acervum
Quum populant, hiemis memores, tectoque reponunt,
It nigrum campis agmen, prædamque per herbas
Convectant calle angusto ; pars grandia trudunt
Obnixæ frumenta humeris ; pars agmina cogunt,
Castigantque moras : opere omnis semita fervet.
Quis tibi tunc, Dido, cernenti talia sensus ?
Quosve dabas gemitus, quum littora fervere late
Prospiceres arce ex summâ, totumque videres
Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus æquor ?
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis ?
Ire iterum in lacrymas, iterum tentare precando
Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amori ;
Ne quid inexpertum, frustra moritura, relinquat.
"Anna, vides toto properari littore ; circum
Undique convenêre ; vocat jam carbasus auras ;
Puppibus et læti nautæ imposuêre coronas.
Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem,
Et perferre, soror, potero : miseræ hoc tamen unum
Exsequere, Anna, mihi : solam nam perfidus ille
Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus ;
Sola viri molles aditus et tempora nôras.
I, soror, atque hostem supplex affare superbum.
Non ego cum Danais Trojanam exscindere gentem
Aulide juravi, classemve ad Pergama misi ;
Nec patris Anchisæ cineres manesve revelli :
Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in aures ?
Quo ruit ? extremum hoc miseræ det munus amanti :
Exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes.
Non jam conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro ;
Nec pulchro ut Latio careat, regnumque relinquat :
Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori ;
Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
Extremam hanc oro veniam, (miserere sororis !),
Quam mihi quum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam."
Talibus orabat, talesque miserrima fletus
Fertque refertque soror : sed nullis ille movetur
Fletibus, aut voces ullas tractabilis audit.
Fata obstant, placidasque viri Deus obstruit aures.

Ac velut, annoso validam quum robore quercum
Alpini Boreæ nunc hinc, nunc flatibus illinc
Eruere inter se certant, it stridor, et alte
Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
Ipsa hæret scopulis; et quantum vertice ad auras
Ætherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
Haud secus assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas:
Mens immota manet; lacrymæ volvuntur inanes.
Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
Mortem orat; tædet cœli convexa tueri.
Quo magis inceptum peragat, lucemque relinquat,
Vidit, thuricremis quum dona imponeret aris,
(Horrendum dictu) latices nigrescere sacros,
Fusaque in obscœnum se vertere vina cruorem.
Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
Præterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
Velleribus niveis et festâ fronde revinctum:
Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret;
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Sæpe queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces;
Multaque præterea vatum prædicta piorum
Terribili monitu horrificant; agit ipse furentem
In somnis ferus Æneas; semperque relinqui
Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
Ire viam, et Tyrios desertâ quærere terrâ:
Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
Et solem geminum, et duplices se ostendere Thebas;
Aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes,
Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
Quum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Diræ.
Ergo, ubi concepit Furias evicta dolore,
Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque
Exigit, et, mœstam dictis aggressa sororem,
Consilium vultu tegit, ac spem fronte serenat:
"Inveni, germana, viam (gratare sorori),
Quæ mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.
Oceani finem juxta, solemque cadentem,
Ultimus Æthiopum locus est; ubi maximus Atlas
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.

Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata sacerdos,
Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
Quæ dabat, et sacros servabat in arbore ramos,
Spargens humida mella soporiferumque papaver.
Hæc se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
Quas velit ; ast aliis duras immittere curas,
Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro ;
Nocturnosque ciet manes. Mugire videbis
Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornos.
Testor, cara, Deos, et te, germana, tuumque
Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artes.
Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
Erige ; et arma viri, thalamo quæ fixa reliquit
Impius, exuviasque omnes, lectumque jugalem,
Quo perii, superimponas. Abolere nefandi
Cuncta viri monumenta jubet monstratque sacerdos."
Hæc effata silet ; pallor simul occupat ora :
Non tamen Anna novis prætexere funera sacris
Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
Concipit, aut graviora timet, quam morte Sichæi.
Ergo jussa parat.
At Regina, pyrâ penetrali in sede sub auras
Erectâ ingenti, tædis atque ilice sectâ,
Intenditque locum sertis, et fronde coronat
Funereâ : super, exuvias, ensemque relictum,
Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri.
Stant aræ circum ; et crines effusa sacerdos
Tercentum tonat ore Deos, Erebumque, Chaosque,
Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianæ.
Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Averni ;
Falcibus et messæ ad lunam quæruntur ahenis
Pubentes herbæ, nigri cum lacte veneni ;
Quæritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus,
Et matri præreptus amor.
Ipsa molâ manibusque piis, altaria juxta,
Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recinctâ,
Testatur moritura Deos, et conscia fati
Sidera : tum, si quod non æquo fœdere amantes
Curæ numen habet justumque memorque, precatur.
Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa soporem
Corpora per terras, sylvæque et sæva quièrant
Æquora ; quum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu ;

Quum tacet omnis ager ; pecudes, pictæque volucres,
Quæque lacus late liquidos, quæque aspera dumis
Rura tenent, somno positæ sub nocte silenti
Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum.
At non infelix animi Phœnissa ; neque unquam
Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem
Accipit : ingeminant curæ, rursusque resurgens
Sævit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat æstu.
Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat :
" En ! quid ago ? rursusne procos irrisa priores
Experiar ? Nomadumque petam connubia supplex,
Quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos ?
Iliacas igitur classes atque ultima Teucrûm
Jussa sequar ? quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos,
Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti ?
Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet ? ratibusve superbis
Invisam accipiet ? nescis, heu, perdita, necdum
Laomedonteæ sentis perjuria gentis ?
Quid tum ? sola fugâ nautas comitabor ovantes ?
An Tyriis, omnique manu stipata meorum
Inferar ? et, quos Sidoniâ vix urbe revelli,
Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela jubebo ?
Quin morere, ut merita es ; ferroque averte dolorem.
Tu lacrymis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
His, germana, malis oneras, atque objicis hosti.
Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam
Degere more feræ, tales nec tangere curas ?
Non servata fides cineri promissa Sichæo."
  Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.
Æneas celsâ in puppi, jam certus eundi,
Carpebat somnos, rebus jam rite paratis.
Huic se forma Dei vultu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est ;
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque, coloremque,
Et crines flavos, et membra decora juventæ :
" Nate Deâ, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos ?
Nec, quæ circum stent te deinde pericula, cernis ?
Demens ! nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos ?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat æstu.
Non fugis hinc præceps, dum præcipitare potestas ?
Jam mare turbari trabibus, sævasque videbis

Collucere faces, jam fervere littora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
Eia age, rumpe moras: varium et mutabile semper
Fœmina." Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atræ.
Tum vero Æneas, subitis exterritus umbris,
Corripit e somno corpus, sociosque fatigat:
"Præcipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris:
Solvite vela citi. Deus, æthere missus ab alto,
Festinare fugam, tortosque incidere funes,
Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte Deorum,
Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
Adsis o, placidusque juves, et sidera cœlo
Dextra feras." Dixit: vaginâque eripit ensem
Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro.
Idem omnes simul ardor habet; rapiuntque, ruuntque;
Littora deseruêre; latet sub classibus æquor;
Adnixi torquent spumas, et cœrula verrunt.
Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile:
Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
Vidit, et æquatis classem procedere velis,
Littoraque, et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum,
Flaventesque abscissa comas: "Proh Jupiter! ibit
Hic," ait, "et nostris illuserit advena regnis?
Non arma expedient, totâque ex urbe sequentur,
Diripientque rates alii navalibus? ite,
Ferte citi flammas, date vela, impellite remos.
Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? quæ mentem insania mutat?
Infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt?
Tum decuit, quum sceptra dabas. En dextra fidesque!
Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penates!
Quem subiisse humeris confectum ætate parentem!
Non potui abreptum divellere corpus, et undis
Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?
Verum anceps pugnæ fuerat fortuna! Fuisset;
Quem metui moritura? faces in castra tulissem,
Implêssemque foros flammis, natumque patremque
Cum genere exstinxêm: memet super ipsa dedissem.
Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
Tuque harum interpres curarum, et conscia Juno,

Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,
Et Diræ ultrices, et Dî morientis Elisæ,
Accipite hæc, meritumque malis advertite numen,
Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
Infandum caput, ac terris adnare necesse est;
Et sic fata Jovis poscunt; hic terminus hæret;
At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis,
Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iüli,
Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
Funera: nec, quum se sub leges pacis iniquæ
Tradiderit, regno aut optatâ luce fruatur;
Sed cadat ante diem, mediâque inhumatus arenâ.
Hæc precor: hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis; cinerique hæc mittite nostro
Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec fœdera sunto.
Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
Nunc, olim, quocunque dabunt se tempore vires.
Littora littoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis: pugnent ipsique nepotesque."
Hæc ait, et partes animum versabat in omnes,
Invisam quærens quamprimum abrumpere lucem.
Tum breviter Barcen nutricem affata Sichæi
(Namque suam patriâ antiquâ cinis ater habebat):
"Annam, cara, mihi, nutrix, huc siste sororem:
Dic corpus properet fluviali spargere lymphâ,
Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat.
Sic veniat; tuque ipsa piâ tege tempora vittâ.
Sacra Jovi Stygio, quæ rite incepta paravi,
Perficere est animus; finemque imponere curis;
Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammæ."
Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anilem.
At trepida et cœptis immanibus effera Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes
Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futurâ,
Interiora domûs irrumpit limina, et altos
Conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit
Dardanium, non hos quæsitum munus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Conspexit, paullum lacrymis et mente morata,
Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba:

"Dulces exuviæ, dum fata Deusque sinebant,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolvite curis.
Vixi; et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi;
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem præclaram statui: mea mœnia vidi:
Ulta virum, pœnas inimico a fratre recepi:
Felix, heu nimium felix! si littora tantum
Nunquam Dardaniæ tetigissent nostra carinæ."
Dixit; et, os impressa toro, "Moriemur inultæ:
Sed moriamur!" ait; "sic, sic juvat ire sub umbras.
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostræ secum ferat omina mortis."
Dixerat: atque illam media inter talia ferro
Collapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore
Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta
Atria, concussam bacchatur fama per urbem.
Lamentis gemituque et fœmineo ululatu
Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus æther:
Non aliter quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
Carthago, aut antiqua Tyros; flammæque furentes
Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque Deorum
 Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu,
Unguibus ora soror fœdans et pectora pugnis,
Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:
"Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas?
Hoc rogus iste mihi, hoc ignes aræque parabant?
Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem
Sprevisti moriens? eadem me ad fata vocâsses:
Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset.
His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi
Voce Deos, sic te ut positâ crudelis abessem?
Exstinxti me teque, soror, populumque, patresque
Sidonios, urbemque tuam. Date, vulnera lymphis
Abluam; et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
Ore legam." Sic fata, gradus evaserat altos,
Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
Illa, graves oculos conata attollere, rursus
Deficit: infixum stridit sub pectore vulnus.
Ter sese attollens, cubitoque innixa, levavit;
Ter revoluta toro est; oculisque errantibus alto
Quæsivit cœlo lucem, ingemuitque repertâ.

Tum Juno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem,
Difficilesque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,
Quæ luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.
Nam (quia nec fato meritâ nec morte peribat
Sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore),
Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
Ergo Iris croceis per cœlum roscida pennis,
Mille trahens varios adverso Sole colores,
Devolat, et supra caput astitit: "Hunc ego Diti
Sacrum jussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo."
Sic ait, et dextrâ crinem secat : omnis et una
Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER QUINTUS.

Interea medium Æneas jam classe tenebat
Certus iter, fluctusque atros Aquilone secabat ;
Mœnia respiciens, quæ jam infelicis Elisæ
Collucent flammis. Quæ tantum accenderit ignem,
Causa latet ; duri magno sed amore dolores
Polluto, notumque furens quid fœmina possit,
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.
Ut pelagus tenuêre rates, nec jam amplius ulla
Occurrit tellus, cœlum undique et undique pontus,
Olli cœruleus supra caput astitit imber
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab altâ :
"Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt æthera nimbi ?
Quidve, pater Neptune, paras ?" Sic deinde locutus,
Colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis ;
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur :
"Magnanime Ænea, non, si mihi Jupiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere cœlo.
Mutati transversa fremunt, et vespere ab atro

Consurgunt venti ; atque in nubem cogitur aër :
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus : superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur ;
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec littora longe
Fida reor fraterna Erycis, portusque Sicanos ;
Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra."
Tum pius Æneas : "Equidem sic poscere ventos
Jamdudum, et frustra cerno te tendere contra :
Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gratior ulla,
Quove magis fessas optem dimittere naves,
Quam quæ Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten,
Et patris Anchisæ gremio complectitur ossa?"
Hæc ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi
Intendunt Zephyri : fertur cita gurgite classis :
Et tandem læti notæ advertuntur arenæ.
At procul excelso miratus vertice montis
Adventum, sociasque rates, occurrit Acestes,
Horridus, in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ ;
Troïa Crimiso conceptum flumine mater
Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum,
Gratatur reduces, et gazâ lætus agresti
Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.
Postera quum primo stellas oriente fugârat
Clara dies, socios in cœtum littore ab omni
Advocat Æneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur :
"Dardanidæ magni, genus alto a sanguine Divûm,
Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis,
Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis
Condidimus terrâ, mœstasque sacravimus aras.
Jamque dies, ni fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum (sic Dî voluistis) habebo.
Hunc ego Gætulis agerem si syrtibus exsul,
Argolicove mari deprensus, et urbe Mycenæ ;
Annua vota tamen, solemnesque ordine pompas
Exsequerer ; strueremque suis altaria donis.
Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis,
Haud equidem sine mente, reor, sine numine Divûm,
Adsumus ; et portus delati intramus amicos.
Ergo agite, et lætum cuncti celebremus honorem ;
Poscamus ventos ; atque hæc me sacra quotannis
Urbe velit positâ templis sibi ferre dicatis.
Bina boum vobis Trojâ generatus Acestes

Dat numero capita in naves : adhibete Penates
Et patrios epulis, et quos colit hospes Acestes.
Præterea, si nona diem mortalibus almum
Aurora extulerit, radiisque retexerit orbem,
Prima citæ Teucris ponam certamina classis ;
Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui, viribus audax,
Aut jaculo incedit melior, levibusve sagittis,
Seu crudo fidit pugnam committere cæstu,
Cuncti adsint, meritæque exspectent præmia palmæ.
Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."
Sic fatus, velat maternâ tempora myrto :
Hoc Helymus facit, hoc ævi maturus Acestes,
Hoc puer Ascanius ; sequitur quos cetera pubes.
Ille e concilio multis cum millibus ibat
Ad tumulum, magnâ medius comitante catervâ.
Hic duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho
Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro ;
Purpureosque jacit flores, ac talia fatur :
"Salve, sancte parens : iterum salvete, recepti
Nequicquam cineres, animæque umbræque paternæ!
Non licuit fines Italos, fataliaque arva,
Nec tecum Ausonium, quicunque est, quærere Tybrim."
Dixerat hæc ; adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis
Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit,
Amplexus placide tumulum, lapsusque per aras ;
Cœruleæ cui terga notæ, maculosus et auro
Squamam incendebat fulgor : ceu nubibus arcus
Mille trahit varios adverso sole colores.
Obstupuit visu Æneas : ille agmine longo
Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens,
Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores ;
Incertus, geniumne loci, famulumne parentis
Esse putet : cædit quinas de more bidentes,
Totque sues, totidem nigrantes terga juvencos ;
Vinaque fundebat pateris ; animamque vocabat
Anchisæ magni, manesque Acheronte remissos.
Nec non et socii, quæ cuique est copia, læti
Dona ferunt ; onerantque aras, mactantque juvencos :
Ordine ahena locant alii ; fusique per herbam
Subjiciunt verubus prunas, et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat, nonamque serenâ
Auroram Phaëthontis equi jam luce vehebant;
Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestæ
Excierat: læto complêrant littora cœtu,
Visuri Æneadas; pars et certare parati.
Munera principio ante oculos, circoque locantur
In medio: sacri tripodes, viridesque coronæ,
Et palmæ, pretium victoribus; armaque, et ostro
Perfusæ vestes, argenti aurique talenta:
Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.
Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
Quatuor ex omni delectæ classe carinæ.
Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristin,
Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmî;
Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimæram,
Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi;
Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
Centauro invehitur magnâ; Scyllâque Cloanthus
Cœruleâ, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.
Est procul in pelago saxum, spumantia contra
Littora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori:
Tranquillo silet, immotâque attollitur undâ
Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
Hic viridem Æneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit, signum nautis, pater; unde reverti
Scirent, et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt; ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori:
Cetera populeâ velatur fronde juventus,
Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit.
Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis;
Intenti exspectant signum; exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cupido.
Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes
(Haud mora) prosiluêre suis; ferit æthera clamor
Nauticus; adductis spumant freta versa lacertis;
Infindunt pariter sulcos; totumque dehiscit,
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus, æquor:
Non tam præcipites bijugo certamine campum
Corripuêre, ruuntque effusi carcere, currus;

Nec sic immissis aurigæ undantia lora
Concussêre jugis, pronique in verbera pendent.
Tum plausu fremituque virûm studiisque faventûm
Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant
Littora ; pulsati colles clamore resultant.
Effugit ante alios, primusque elabitur undis
Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas : quem deinde Cloanthus
Consequitur, melior remis ; sed pondere pinus
Tarda tenet. Post hos æquo discrimine Pristis
Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem :
Et nunc Pristis habet ; nunc victam præterit ingens
Centaurus ; nunc una ambæ junctisque feruntur
Frontibus, et longâ sulcant vada salsa carinâ.
Jamque propinquabant scopulo, metamque tenebant ;
Quum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor
Rectorem navis compellat voce Menœten :
" Quo tantum mihi dexter abis ? huc dirige gressum ;
Littus ama ; et lævas stringat, sine, palmula cautes :
Altum alii teneant." Dixit : sed cæca Menœtes
Saxa timens, proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.
" Quo diversus abis ? iterum, pete saxa, Menœte :"
Cum clamore Gyas revocabat ; et ecce ! Cloanthum
Respicit instantem tergo et propiora tenentem.
Ille inter navemque Gyæ scopulosque sonantes
Radit iter lævum interior, subitusque priorem
Præterit, et metis tenet æquora tuta relictis.
Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens,
Nec lacrymis caruêre genæ ; segnemque Menœten,
Oblitus decorisque sui sociûmque salutis,
In mare præcipitem puppi deturbat ab altâ.
Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister,
Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad littora torquet.
At gravis ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est
Jam senior, madidâque fluens in veste, Menœtes
Summa petit scopuli siccâque in rupe resedit :
Illum et labentem Teucri, et risêre natantem ;
Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
Hic læta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.
Sergestus capit ante locum, scopuloque propinquat :
Nec totâ tamen ille prior præeunte carinâ ;
Parte prior ; partem rostro premit æmula Pristis.

At mediâ socios incedens nave per ipsos
Hortatur Mnestheus: "Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
Hectorei socii, Trojæ quos sorte supremâ
Delegi comites; nunc illas promite vires,
Nunc animos, quibus in Gætulis syrtibus usi,
Ionioque mari, Maleæque sequacibus undis.
Non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo;
Quanquam o! sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune, dedisti;
Extremos pudeat rediisse: hoc vincite, cives,
Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo
Procumbunt: vastis tremit ictibus ærea puppis,
Subtrahiturque solum; tum creber anhelitus artus
Aridaque ora quatit; sudor fluit undique rivis.
Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem:
Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
Interior, spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
Infelix saxis in procurrentibus hæsit.
Concussæ cautes, et acuto in murice remi
Obnixi crepuêre, illisaque prora pependit.
Consurgunt nautæ, et magno clamore morantur;
Ferratasque sudes et acutâ cuspide contos
Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.
At lætus Mnestheus, successuque acrior ipso,
Agmine remorum celeri, ventisque vocatis,
Prona petit maria, et pelago decurrit aperto.
Qualis speluncâ subito commota columba,
Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis
Dat tecto ingentem; mox aëre lapsa quieto,
Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas:
Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fugâ secat ultima Pristis
Æquora: sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.
Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto
Sergestum brevibusque vadis, frustraque vocantem
Auxilia, et fractis discentem currere remis:
Inde Gyan, ipsamque ingenti mole Chimæram
Consequitur; cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est:
Solus jamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus;
Quem petit, et summis adnixus viribus urget.
Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus æther.
Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem,

Nî teneant ; vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci :
Hos successus alit ; possunt, quia posse videntur :
Et fors æquatis cepissent præmia rostris ;
Nî palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus
Fudissetque preces, Divosque in vota vocâsset :
"Dî, quibus imperium est pelagi, quorum æquora curro,
Vobis lætus ego hoc candentem in littore taurum
Constituam ante aras voti reus, extaque salsos
Porriciam in fluctus, et vina liquentia fundam."
Dixit : eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis
Nereïdum Phorcique chorus, Panopeaque virgo ;
Et pater ipse manu magnâ Portunus euntem
Impulit : illa Noto citius volucrique sagittâ
Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.
Tum satus Anchisâ, cunctis ex more vocatis,
Victorem magnâ præconis voce Cloanthum
Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro :
Muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos,
Vinaque, et argènti magnum dat ferre talentum.
Ipsis præcipuos ductoribus addit honores :
Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum
Purpura Mæandro duplici Melibœa cucurrit ;
Intextusque puer frondosâ regius Idâ
Veloces jaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
Acer, anhelanti similis ; quem præpes ab Idâ
Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis :
Longævi palmas nequicquam ad sidera tendunt
Custodes ; sævitque canum latratus in auras.
At, qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilicem
Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse
Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Ilio alto,
Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
Multiplicem, connixi humeris ; indutus at olim
Demoleus cursu palantes Troas agebat.
Tertia dona facit geminos ex ære lebetas,
Cymbiaque argento perfecta, atque aspera signis.
Jamque adeo donati omnes, opibusque superbi,
Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tæniis ;
Quum sævo e scopulo multâ vix arte revulsus,
Amissis remis, atque ordine debilis uno,

Irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
Qualis sæpe viæ deprensus in aggere serpens,
Ærea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator;
Nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus;
Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
Arduus attollens; pars vulnere clauda retentat
Nexantem nodis, seque in sua membra plicantem:
Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat;
Vela facit tamen, et plenis subit ostia velis.
Sergestum Æneas promisso munere donat,
Servatam ob navem lætus sociosque reductos.
Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervæ,
Cressa genus, Pholoë; geminique sub ubere nati.
  Hoc pius Æneas misso certamine tendit
Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
Cingebant sylvæ; mediâque in valle theatri
Circus erat, quo se multis cum millibus heros
Consessu medium tulit, exstructoque resedit.
Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
Invitat pretiis animos, et præmia ponit.
Undique conveniunt Teucri, mixtique Sicani;
Nisus et Euryalus, primi;
Euryalus formâ insignis viridique juventâ;
Nisus amore pio pueri: quos deinde secutus
Regius egregiâ Priami de stirpe Diores:
Hunc Salius, simul et Patron; quorum alter Acarnan;
Alter ab Arcadiâ, Tegeææ sanguine gentis:
Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque,
Assueti sylvis, comites senioris Acestæ:
Multi præterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
Æneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locustus:
"Accipite hæc animis, lætasque advertite mentes:
Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit.
Gnossia bina dabo levato lucida ferro
Spicula, cælatamque argento ferre bipennem;
Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres præmia primi
Accipient, flavâque caput nectentur olivâ.
Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto:
Alter Amazoniam pharetram, plenamque sagittis
Threïciis; lato quam circum amplectitur auro
Balteus, et tereti subnectit fibula gemmâ:

Tertius Argolicâ hâc galeâ contentus abito."
  Hæc ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque repente
Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt
Effusi, nimbo similes ; simul ultima signant.
Primus abit, longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus
Emicat, et ventis et fulminis ocyor alis :
Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo,
Insequitur Salius : spatio post deinde relicto
Tertius Euryalus :
Euryalumque Helymus sequitur : quo deinde sub ipso
Ecce volat, calcemque terit jam calce Diores,
Incumbens humero : spatia et si plura supersint,
Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumve relinquat.
Jamque fere spatio extremo fessique sub ipsam
Finem adventabant, levi quum sanguine Nisus
Labitur infelix ; cæsis ut forte juvencis
Fusus humum viridesque super madefecerat herbas.
Hic juvenis, jam victor ovans, vestigia presso
Haud tenuit titubata solo ; sed pronus in ipso
Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore.
Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum :
Nam sese opposuit Salio, per lubrica surgens ;
Ille autem spissâ jacuit revolutus arenâ.
Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diores.
Hic totum caveæ consessum ingentis, et ora
Prima patrum, magnis Salius clamoribus implet ;
Ereptumque dolo reddi sibi poscit honorem.
Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrymæque decoræ,
Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.
Adjuvat, et magnâ proclamat voce Diores,
Qui subiit palmæ ; frustraque ad præmia venit
Ultima, si primi Salio redduntur honores.
Tum pater Æneas : "Vestra," inquit, "munera vobis
Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo :
Me liceat casûs misereri insontis amici."
Sic fatus, tergum Gætuli immane leonis
Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.
Hic Nisus, "Si tanta," inquit, "sunt præmia victis,
Et te lapsorum miseret ; quæ munera Niso
Digna dabis, primam merui qui laude coronam ;

Nî me, quæ Salium, fortuna inimica tulisset ?"
Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat, et udo
Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli,
Et clypeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artes,
Neptuni sacro Danais de poste refixum.
Hoc juvenem egregium præstanti munere donat.
Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit :
"Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore præsens,
Adsit, et evinctis attollat brachia palmis."
Sic ait, et geminum pugnæ proponit honorem :
Victori velatum auro vittisque juvencum ;
Ensem atque insignem galeam, solatia victo.
Nec mora : continuo vastis cum viribus effert
Ora Dares, magnoque virûm se murmure tollit :
Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra ;
Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,
Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se
Bebryciâ veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
Perculit, et fulvâ moribundum extendit arenâ.
Talis prima Dares caput altum in prælia tollit,
Ostenditque humeros latos, alternaque jactat
Brachia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.
Quæritur huic alius : nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
Audet adire virum, manibusque inducere cæstus.
Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palmâ,
Æneæ stetit ante pedes ; nec plura moratus,
Tum lævâ taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur :
"Nate Deâ, si nemo audet se credere pugnæ,
Quæ finis standi ? quo me decet usque teneri ?
Ducere dona jube." Cuncti simul ore fremebant
Dardanidæ, reddique viro promissa jubebant.
Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Acestes,
Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbæ :
"Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli
Dona sines ? ubi nunc nobis Deus ille, magister
Nequicquam memoratus, Eryx ? ubi fama per omnem
Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis ?"
Ille sub hæc : "Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
Pulsa metu ; sed enim gelidus tardante senectâ
Sanguis hebet, frigentque effœtæ in corpore vires.
Si mihi, quæ quondam fuerat, quâque improbus iste

Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa juventa,
Haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque juvenco
Venissem: nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus,
In medium geminos immani pondere cæstus
Projecit: quibus acer Eryx in prælia suetus
Ferre manum, duroque intendere brachia tergo.
Obstupuêre animi: tantorum ingentia septem
Terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant;
Ante omnes stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat:
Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
Huc illuc vinclorum immensa volumina versat.
Tum senior tales referebat pectore voces:
"Quid, si quis cæstus ipsius et Herculis arma
Vidisset, tristemque hoc ipso in littore pugnam?
Hæc germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat.
Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro.
His magnum Alciden contra stetit: his ego suetus,
Dum melior vires sanguis dabat, æmula necdum
Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
Sed si nostra Dares hæc Troïus arma recusat,
Idque pio sedet Æneæ, probat auctor Acestes,
Æquemus pugnas: Erycis tibi terga remitto;
Solve metus: et tu Trojanos exue cæstus."
Hæc fatus, duplicem ex humeris dejecit amictum;
Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa, lacertosque
Exuit, atque ingens mediâ consistit arenâ.
  Tum satus Anchisâ cæstus pater extulit æquos,
Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis.
Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
Abduxêre retro longe capita ardua ab ictu;
Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt:
Ille, pedum melior motu, fretusque juventâ;
Hic, membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
Genua labant, vastos quatit æger anhelitus artus.
Multa viri nequicquam inter se vulnera jactant;
Multa cavo lateri ingeminant, et pectore vastos
Dant sonitus; erratque aures et tempora circum
Crebra manus; duro crepitant sub vulnere malæ.
Stat gravis Entellus, nisuque immotus eodem
Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit.
Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,

Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis,
Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
Arte locum, et variis assultibus irritus urget.
Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, et alte
Extulit: ille ictum venientem a vertice velox
Prævidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit.
Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro
Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
Concidit: ut quondam cava concidit, aut Erymantho,
Aut Idâ in magnâ, radicibus eruta pinus.
Consurgunt studiis Teucri et Trinacria pubes;
It clamor cœlo: primusque accurrit Acestes,
Æquævumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
At non tardatus casu, neque territus heros
Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat irâ:
Tum pudor incendit vires, et conscia virtus;
Præcipitemque Daren ardens agit æquore toto;
Nunc dextrâ ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistrâ
Nec mora, nec requies: quam multâ grandine nimbi
Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros
Creber utrâque manu pulsat versatque Dareta.
Tum pater Æneas procedere longius iras,
Et sævire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis
Sed finem imposuit pugnæ; fessumque Dareta
Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur:
"Infelix! quæ tanta animum dementia cepit?
Non vires alias, conversaque numina sentis?
Cede Deo." Dixitque, et prælia voce diremit.
Ast illum fidi æquales, genua ægra trahentem,
Jactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
Ore rejectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes,
Ducunt ad naves; galeamque ensemque vocati
Accipiunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt
Hic victor, superans animis, tauroque superbus:
"Nate Deâ, vosque, hæc," inquit, "cognoscite Teucri,
Et mihi quæ fuerint juvenili in corpore vires,
Et quâ servetis revocatum a morte Dareta."
Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci,
Qui donum astabat pugnæ; durosque reductâ
Libravit dextrâ media inter cornua cæstus
Arduus, effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro.
Sternitur, exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.

Ille super tales effundit pectore voces :
"Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis
Persolvo : hic victor cæstus artemque repono."
Protinus Æneas celeri certare sagittâ
Invitat qui forte velint, et præmia ponit :
Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
Erigit ; et volucrem trajecto in fune columbam,
Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
Convenêre viri, dejectamque ærea sortem
Accepit galea ; et primus clamore secundo
Hyrtacidæ ante omnes exit locus Hippocoöntis :
Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus olivâ :
Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater,
Pandare ; qui quondam, jussus confundere fœdus,
In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos :
Extremus galeâque imâ subsidit Acestes,
Ausus et ipse manu juvenum tentare laborem.
Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus,
Pro se quisque, viri, et depromunt tela pharetris :
Primaque per cœlum nervo stridente sagitta
Hyrtacidæ juvenis volucres diverberat auras ;
Et venit, adversique infigitur arbore mali :
Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis
Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.
Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,
Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit :
Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
Non valuit ; nodos et vincula linea rupit,
Queis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto :
Illa Notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
Tum rapidus jamdudum arcu contenta parato
Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit ;
Jam vacuo lætam cœlo speculatus et alis
Plaudentem nigrâ figit sub nube columbam.
Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
Aëriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.
Amissâ solus palmâ superabat Acestes :
Qui tamen ætherεas telum contorsit in auras,
Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
Hic oculis subito objicitur magnoque futurum
Augurio monstrum : docuit post exitus ingens,

Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit arundo,
Signavitque viam flammis, tenuesque recessit
Consumpta in ventos: cœlo ceu sæpe refixa
Transcurrunt, crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
Attonitis hæsêre animis superosque precati
Trinacrii Teucrique viri: nec maximus omen
Abnuit Æneas; sed lætum amplexus Acesten
Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur:
"Sume, pater; nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honores.
Ipsius Anchisæ longævi hoc munus habebis;
Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
Anchisæ genitori in magno munere Cisseus
Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
Sic fatus, cingit viridanti tempora lauro,
Et primum ante omnes victorem appellat Acesten:
Nec bonus Eurytion prælato invidit honori,
Quamvis solus avem cœlo dejecit ab alto.
Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit;
Extremus, volucri qui fixit arundine malum.
At pater Æneas, nondum certamine misso,
Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iüli
Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem:
"Vade age; et Ascanio, si jam puerile paratum
Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum,
Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis,
Dic," ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
Infusum populum et campos jubet esse patentes.
Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum
Frænatis lucent in equis; quos omnis euntes
Trinacriæ mirata fremit Trojæque juventus.
Omnibus in morem tonsâ coma pressa coronâ:
Cornea bina ferunt præfixa hastilia ferro;
Pars leves humero pharetras; it pectore summo
Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.
Tres equitum numero turmæ, ternique vagantur
Ductores; pueri bis seni quemque secuti
Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.
Una acies juvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem,
Nomen avi referens, Priamus, tua clara, Polite,
Progenies, auctura Italos: quem Thracius albis

Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi
Alba pedis, frontemque ostentans arduus altam.
Alter Atys, genus unde Atti duxêre Latini;
Parvus Atys pueroque puer dilectus Iülo.
Extremus formâque ante omnes pulcher Iülus
Sidonio est invectus equo, quem candida Dido
Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.
Cetera Trinacriis pubes senioris Acestæ
Fertur equis.
Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes
Dardanidæ, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.
Postquam omnem læti consessum oculosque suorum
Lustravêre in equis, signum clamore paratis
Epytides longe dedit, insonuitque flagello.
Olli discurrêre pares, atque agmina terni
Diductis solvêre choris; rursusque vocati
Convertêre vias, infestaque tela tulêre.
Inde alios ineunt cursus, aliosque recursus,
Adversis spatiis; alternosque orbibus orbes
Impediunt, pugnæque cient simulacra sub armis:
Et nunc terga fugâ nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
Infensi, factâ pariter nunc pace feruntur.
Ut quondam Cretâ fertur Labyrinthus in altâ
Parietibus textum cæcis iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Falleret indeprensus et irremeabilis error.
Haud aliter Teucrûm nati vestigia cursu
Impediunt, texuntque fugas et prælia ludo:
Delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando
Carpathium Libycumque secant, luduntque per undas.
Hunc morem cursûs atque hæc certamina primus
Ascanius, Longam muris quum cingeret Albam,
Rettulit, et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos;
Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troïa pubes:
Albani docuêre suos, hinc maxima porro
Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem;
*Troja*que nunc pueri Trojanum dicitur agmen.
Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.
  Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
Dum variis tumulo referunt solemnia ludis,
Irim de cœlo misit Saturnia Juno
Iliacam ad classem, ventosque aspirat eunti;

Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
Nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo :
Conspicit ingentem concursum ; et, littora lustrans,
Desertosque videt portus, classemque relictam.
At procul in solâ secretæ Troades actâ
Amissum Anchisen flebant, cunctæque profundum
Pontum aspectabant flentes : " Heu ! tot vada fessis,
Et tantum superesse maris : " vox omnibus una.
Urbem orant ; tædet pelagi perferre laborem.
Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
Conjicit, et faciemque Deæ vestemque reponit ;
Fit Beroë, Ismarii conjux longæva Dorycli,
Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent :
Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert.
" O miseræ, quas non manus," inquit, " Achaïca bello
Traxerit ad letum, patriæ sub mœnibus ! o gens
Infelix ! cui te exitio fortuna reservat ?
Septima post Trojæ excidium jam vertitur æstas ;
Quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa
Sideraque emensæ ferimur ; dum per mare magnum
Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvimur undis.
Hic Erycis fines fraterni atque hospes Acestes :
Quis prohibit muros jacere et dare civibus urbem ?
O patria, et rapti nequicquam ex hoste Penates !
Nullane jam Trojæ dicentur mœnia ? nusquam
Hectoreos amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, videbo ?
Quin agite, et mecum infaustas exurite puppes ;
Nam mihi Cassandræ per somnum vatis imago
Ardentes dare visa faces : hic quærite Trojam ;
Hic domus est, inquit, vobis : jam tempus agi res.
Nec tantis mora prodigiis ; en quatuor aræ
Neptuno ! Deus ipse faces animumque ministrat."
Hæc memorans, prima infensum vi corripit ignem ;
Sublatâque procul dextrâ connixa coruscat,
Et jacit. Arrectæ mentes, stupefactaque corda
Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quæ maxima natu,
Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix :
" Non Beroë vobis ; non hæc Rhœteïa, matres,
Est Dorycli conjux : divini signa decoris
Ardentesque notate oculos : qui spiritus illi,
Qui vultus, vocisve sonus, vel gressus eunti.

Ipsa egomet dudum Beroën digressa reliqui
Ægram, indignantem tali quod sola careret
Munere, nec meritos Anchisæ inferret honores."
Hæc effata.
At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
Ambiguæ, spectare rates, miserum inter amorem
Præsentis terræ fatisque vocantia regna;
Quum Dea se paribus per cœlum sustulit alis,
Ingentemque fugâ secuit sub nubibus arcum.
Tum vero attonitæ monstris actæque furore,
Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem:
Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
Conjiciunt: furit immissis Vulcanus habenis
Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes.
  Nuntius Anchisæ ad tumulum cuneosque theatri
Incensas perfert naves Eumelus: et ipsi
Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.
Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut lætus equestres
Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit
Castra; nec exanimes possunt retinere magistri.
"Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quo tenditis," inquit,
"Heu miseræ cives? non hostem inimicaque castra
Argivûm; vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
Ascanius!" Galeam ante pedes projecit inanem,
Quâ ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
Accelerat simul Æneas, simul agmina Teucrûm.
Ast illæ diversa metu per littora passim
Diffugiunt; sylvasque et sicubi concava furtim
Saxa petunt: piget incepti lucisque; suosque
Mutatæ agnoscunt; excussaque pectore Juno est.
Sed non idcirco flammæ atque incendia vires
Indomitas posuêre: udo sub robore vivit
Stupa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis;
Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.
Tum pius Æneas humeris abscindere vestem,
Auxilioque vocare Deos, et tendere palmas:
"Jupiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
Trojanos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
Respicit humanos; da flammam evadere classi
Nunc, Pater, et tenues Teucrûm res eripe leto:
Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti,

Si mereor, demitte; tuâque hic obrue dextrâ."
Vix hæc ediderat, quum effusis imbribus atra
Tempestas sine more furit; tonitruque tremiscunt
Ardua terrarum, et campi; ruit æthere toto
Turbidus imber aquâ, densisque nigerrimus Austris;
Implenturque super puppes; semiusta madescunt
Robora: restinctus donec vapor omnis; et omnes,
Quatuor amissis, servatæ a peste carinæ.
  At pater Æneas, casu concussus acerbo,
Nunc huc ingentes, nunc illuc, pectore curas
Mutabat; versans, Siculisne resideret arvis
Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras.
Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas
Quem docuit, multâque insignem reddidit arte,
Hæc responsa dabat; vel quæ portenderet ira
Magna Deûm, vel quæ fatorum posceret ordo.
Isque, his Ænean solatus vocibus, infit:
"Nate Deâ, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur:
Quicquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est.
Est tibi Dardanius divinæ stirpis Acestes:
Hunc cape consiliis socium, et conjunge volentem;
Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos
Pertæsum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est,
Longævosque senes, ac fessas æquore matres;
Et quicquid tecum invalidum, metuensque pericli est,
Delige; et his habeant terris, sine, mœnia fessi.
Urbem appellabunt permisso nomine *Acestam.*"
  Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici,
Tum vero in curas animus deducitur omnes:
Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat.
Visa dehinc cœlo facies delapsa parentis
Anchisæ subito tales effundere voces:
"Nate, mihi vitâ quondam, dum vita manebat,
Care magis; nate, Iliacis exercite fatis;
Imperio Jovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem
Depulit, et cœlo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
Consiliis pare, quæ nunc pulcherrima Nautes
Dat senior: lectos juvenes, fortissima corda,
Defer in Italiam: gens dura, atque aspera cultu,
Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante
Infernas accede domos, et Averna per alta
Congressus pete, nate, meos: non me impia namque

Tartara habent tristesque umbræ; sed amœna piorum
Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla
Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.
Tum genus omne tuum, et quæ dentur mœnia, disces.
Jamque vale: torquet medios Nox humida cursus;
Et me sævus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis."
Dixerat; et tenues fugit, ceu fumus, in auras.
Æneas: "Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis?" inquit,
"Quem fugis? aut quis te nostris complexibus arcet?"
Hæc memorans, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes;
Pergameumque Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ
Farre pio et plenâ supplex veneratur acerrâ.
  Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,
Et Jovis imperium et cari præcepta parentis
Edocet; et quæ nunc animo sententia constet.
Haud mora consiliis, nec jussa recusat Acestes.
Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem
Deponunt, animos nil magnæ laudis egentes.
Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt
Robora navigiis; aptant remosque rudentesque;
Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
Interea Æneas urbem designat aratro,
Sortiturque domos: hoc *Ilium*, et hæc loca *Trojam*,
Esse jubet: gaudet regno Trojanus Acestes,
Indicitque forum, et patribus dat jura vocatis.
Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
Fundatur Veneri Idaliæ; tumuloque sacerdos
Et lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.
Jamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et aris
Factus honos; placidi straverunt æquora venti;
Creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum.
Exoritur procurva ingens per littora fletus;
Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur;
Ipsæ jam matres; ipsi, quibus aspera quondam
Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen;
Ire volunt, omnemque fugæ perferre laborem:
Quos bonus Æneas dictis solatur amicis,
Et consanguineo lacrymans commendat Acestæ.
Tres Eryci vitulos, et Tempestatibus agnam
Cædere deinde jubet, solvique ex ordine funem.
Ipse, caput tonsæ foliis evinctus olivæ,
Stans procul in prorâ, pateram tenet, extaque salsos

Porricit in fluctus, ac vina liquentia fundit.
Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes:
Certatim socii feriunt mare, et æquora verrunt.
At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis
Alloquitur, talesque effundit pectore questus:
"Junonis gravis ira et inexsaturabile pectus
Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnes:
Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla;
Nec Jovis imperio fatisve infracta quiescit.
Non mediâ de gente Phrygum exedisse nefandis
Urbem odiis satis est, nec pœnam traxe per omnem
Reliquias; Trojæ cineres atque ossa peremptæ
Insequitur: causas tanti sciat illa furoris.
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis
Quam molem subito excierit: maria omnia cœlo
Miscuit, Æoliis nequicquam freta procellis;
In regnis hoc ausa tuis.
Per scelus ecce etiam Trojanis matribus actis
Exussit fœde puppes, et classe subegit
Amissâ socios ignotæ linquere terræ.
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas
Vela tibi; liceat Laurentem attingere Tybrim:
Si concessa peto, si dant ea mœnia Parcæ."
Tum Saturnius hæc domitor maris edidit alti:
"Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis,
Unde genus ducis; merui quoque: sæpe furores
Compressi, et rabiem tantam cœlique marisque.
Nec minor in terris (Xanthum Simoëntaque testor)
Æneæ mihi cura tui. Quum Troïa Achilles
Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris,
Millia multa daret leto, gemerentque repleti
Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
In mare se Xanthus; Pelidæ tunc ego forti
Congressum Ænean, nec Dîs nec viribus æquis,
Nube cavâ rapui: cuperem quum vertere ab imo
Structa meis manibus perjuræ mœnia Trojæ.
Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi: pelle timorem.
Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni:
Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quæret;
Unum pro multis dabitur caput."
His ubi læta Deæ permulsit pectora dictis,
Jungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit

Fræna feris, manibusque omnes effundit habenas.
Cœruleo per summa levis volat æquora curru:
Subsidunt undæ, tumidumque sub axe tonanti
Sternitur æquor aquis; fugiunt vasto æthere nimbi.
Tum variæ comitum facies; immania cete,
Et senior Glauci chorus, Inoüsque Palæmon,
Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis.
Læva tenent Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo,
Nesæe, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.
Hic patris Æneæ suspensam blanda vicissim
Gaudia pertentant mentem: jubet ocyus omnes
Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.
Una omnes fecêre pedem; pariterque sinistros,
Nunc dextros, solvêre sinus; una ardua torquent
Cornua detorquentque: ferunt sua flamina classem.
Princeps ante omnes densum Palinurus agebat
Agmen: ad hunc alii cursum contendere jussi.
Jamque fere mediam cœli Nox humida metam
Contigerat; placidâ laxârant membra quiete
Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautæ;
Quum levis æthereis delapsus Somnus ab astris
Aëra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras,
Te, Palinure, petens; tibi tristia somnia portans
Insonti; puppique Deus consedit in altâ,
Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:
"Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa æquora classem;
Æquatæ spirant auræ; datur hora quieti:
Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori.
Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo."
Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:
"Mene salis placidi vultum fluctusque quietos
Ignorare jubes? mene huic confidere monstro?
Ænean credam quid enim fallacibus Austris,
Et cœli toties deceptus fraude sereni?"
Talia dicta dabat: clavumque affixus et hærens
Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
Ecce Deus ramum Lethæo rore madentem,
Vique soporatum Stygiâ, super utraque quassat
Tempora; cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus;
Et super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulsâ,
Cumque gubernaclo, liquidas projecit in undas

Præcipitem, ac socios nequicquam sæpe vocantem.
Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales in auras.
Currit iter tutum non secius æquore classis,
Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
Jamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,
Difficiles quondam, multorumque ossibus albos;
Tum rauca assiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:
Quum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro
Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici:
"O nimium cœlo et pelago confise sereno,
Nudus in ignotâ, Palinure, jacebis arenâ. !"

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER SEXTUS.

Sic fatur lacrymans, classique immittit habenas;
Et tandem Euboïcis Cumarum allabitur oris.
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
Ancora fundabat naves, et littora curvæ
Prætexunt puppes: juvenum manus emicat ardens
Littus in Hesperium: quærit pars semina flammæ
Abstrusa in venis silicis; pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit sylvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Æneas arces, quibus altus Apollo
Præsidet, horrendæque procul secreta Sibyllæ,
Antrum immane, petit: magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates, aperitque futura.
Jam subeunt Triviæ lucos, atque aurea tecta
Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoïa regna,
Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cœlo,
Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos,
Chalcidicâque levis tandem superastitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phœbe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.
In foribus, letum Androgei: tum pendere pœnas
Cecropidæ jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis

Corpora natorum; stat ductis sortibus urna.
Contra, elata mari, respondet Gnossia tellus.
Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto
Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus, prolesque biformis
Minotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandæ.
Hic labor ille domûs, et inextricabilis error:
Magnum reginæ sed enim miseratus amorem
Dædalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit,
Cæca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam
Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes.
Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro:
Bis patriæ cecidêre manus. Quin protinus omnia
Perlegerent oculis, nî jam præmissus Achates
Afforet; atque una Phœbi Triviæque sacerdos,
Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quæ talia regi:
"Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit:
Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare juvencos
Præstiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentes."
Talibus affata Ænean (nec sacra morantur
Jussa viri) Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos,
Excisum Euboïcæ latus ingens rupis in antrum;
Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum;
Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllæ.
Ventum erat ad limen, quum virgo, "Poscere fata
Tempus," ait: "Deus, ecce! Deus." Cui talia fanti
Ante fores, subito non vultus, non color unus,
Non comptæ mansêre comæ; sed pectus anhelum,
Et rabie fera corda tument; majorque videri,
Nec mortale sonans; afflata est numine quando
Jam propiore Dei. "Cessas in vota precesque,
Tros," ait, "Ænea? cessas? neque enim ante dehiscent
Attonitæ magna ora domûs!" Et talia fata
Conticuit: gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit
Ossa tremor; funditque preces rex pectore ab imo:
"Phœbe, graves Trojæ semper miserate labores
Dardana qui Paridis direxti tela manusque
Corpus in Æacidæ, magnas obeuntia terras
Tot maria intravi, duce te, penitusque repostas
Massylûm gentes, prætentaque Syrtibus arva:
Jam tandem Italiæ fugientis prendimus oras.
Hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta.
Vos quoque Pergameæ jam fas est parcere genti,

Dîque Deæque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium, et ingens
Gloria Dardaniæ. Tuque, o sanctissima vates,
Præscia venturi, da (non indebita posco
Regna meis fatis) Latio considere Teucros,
Errantesque Deos, agitataque numina Trojæ.
Tum Phœbo et Triviæ solido de marmore templa
Instituam, festosque dies de nomine Phœbi.
Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris:
Hic ego namque tuas sortes, arcanaque fata
Dicta meæ genti, ponam; lectosque sacrabo,
Alma, viros: foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis:
Ipsa canas, oro." Finem dedit ore loquendi.
At, Phœbi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
Excussisse Deum: tanto magis ille fatigat
Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo.
Ostia jamque domûs patuêre ingentia centum
Sponte suâ, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras:
"O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis!
Sed terrâ graviora manent. In regna Lavinî
Dardanidæ venient; mitte hanc de pectore curam:
Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
Et Tybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
Non Simoïs tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
Defuerint. Alius Latio jam partus Achilles,
Natus et ipse Deâ: nec Teucris addita Juno
Usquam aberit. Quum tu supplex in rebus egenis
Quas gentes Italûm, aut quas non oraveris urbes!
Causa mali tanti conjux iterum hospita Teucris;
Externique iterum thalami.
Tu ne cede malis; sed contra audentior ito,
Qua tua te fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
Quod minime reris, Graiâ pandetur ab urbe."
Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumæa Sibylla
Horrendas canit ambages, antroque remugit,
Obscuris vera involvens: ea fræna furenti
Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
Ut primum cessit furor, et rabida ora quiêrunt,
Incipit Æneas heros: "Non ulla laborum,
O virgo, nova mî facies inopinave surgit;
Omnia præcepi, atque animo mecum ante peregi.

Unum oro: quando hic inferni janua regis
Dicitur, et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
Contingat: doceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.
Illum ego per flammas et mille sequentia tela
Eripui his humeris, medioque ex hoste recepi:
Ille meum comitatus iter, maria omnia mecum,
Atque omnes pelagique minas cœlique ferebat
Invalidus, vires ultra sortemque senectæ.
Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem,
Idem orans mandata dabat. Natique patrisque,
Alma, precor, miserere: potes namque omnia; nec te
Nequicquam lucis Hecate præfecit Avernis.
Si potuit manes arcessere conjugis Orpheus,
Threïciâ fretus citharâ fidibusque canoris;
Si fratrem Pollux alternâ morte redemit,
Itque reditque viam toties: quid Thesea, magnum
Quid memorem Alciden? et mî genus ab Jove summo."
  Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat.
Tunc sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine Divûm,
Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis:
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos æquus amavit
Jupiter, aut ardens evexit ad æthera virtus,
Dîs geniti, potuêre. Tenent media omnia sylvæ,
Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est,
Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre
Tartara; et insano juvat indulgere labori;
Accipe quæ peragenda prius. Latet arbore opacâ
Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
Junoni infernæ dictus sacer: hunc tegit omnis
Lucus, et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbræ:
Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricomos quam quis decerpserit arbore fœtus.
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus; et simili frondescit virga metallo.
Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum
Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur
Si te fata vocant; aliter, non viribus ullis

Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
Præterea jacet exanimum tibi corpus amici,
(Heu nescis) totamque incestat funere classem;
Dum consulta petis, nostroque in limine pendes.
Sedibus hunc refer ante suis, et conde sepulcro.
Duc nigras pecudes: ea prima piacula sunto.
Sic demum lucos Stygios, regna invia vivis,
Aspicies." Dixit; pressoque obmutuit ore.
Æneas, mœsto defixus lumina vultu,
Ingreditur, linquens antrum; cæcosque volutat
Eventus animo secum: cui fidus Achates
It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant;
Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum,
Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in littore sicco,
Ut venêre, vident indignâ morte peremptum;
Misenum Æoliden, quo non præstantior alter
Ære ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu.
Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes; Hectora circum
Et lituo pugnas insignis obibat et hastâ.
Postquam illum victor vitâ spoliavit Achilles,
Dardanio Æneæ sese fortissimus heros
Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus.
Sed tum, forte cavâ dum personat æquora conchâ,
Demens, et cantu vocat in certamina Divos,
Æmulus exceptum Triton (si credere dignum est)
Inter saxa virum spumosâ immerserat undâ.
Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant;
Præcipue pius Æneas. Tum jussa Sibyllæ
(Haud mora) festinant flentes; aramque sepulcri
Congerere arboribus, cœloque educere certant.
Itur in antiquam sylvam, stabula alta ferarum:
Procumbunt piceæ; sonat icta securibus ilex,
Fraxineæque trabes; cuneis et fissile robur
Scinditur; advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.
Necnon Æneas opera inter talia primus
Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis:
Atque hæc ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat,
Aspectans sylvam immensam, et sic voce precatur:
"Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."

Vix ea fatus erat, geminæ quum forte columbæ
Ipsa sub ora viri cœlo venêre volantes,
Et viridi sedêre solo: tum maximus heros
Maternas agnoscit aves, lætusque precatur:
"Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
Dirigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat
Ramus humum: tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
Diva parens." Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
Observans quæ signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
Pascentes illæ tantum prodire volando,
Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentûm:
Inde ubi venêre ad fauces graveolentis Averni,
Tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aëra lapsæ,
Sedibus optatis geminæ super arbore sidunt,
Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
Quale solet sylvis brumali frigore viscum
Fronde virere novâ, quod non sua seminat arbos,
Et croceo fœtu teretes circumdare truncos:
Talis erat species auri frondentis opacâ
Ilice; sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.
Corripit extemplo Æneas, avidusque refringit
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllæ.
  Nec minus interea Misenum in littore Teucri
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.
Principio pinguem tædis et robore secto
Ingentem struxêre pyram: cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis
Expediunt; corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.
Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Conjiciunt. Pars ingenti subiêre feretro,
(Triste ministerium!) et subjectam more parentum
Aversi tenuêre facem: congesta cremantur
Thurea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.
Postquam collapsi cineres, et flamma quievit,
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavêre favillam
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynæus aëno.
Idem ter socios purâ circumtulit undâ,
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivæ:
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.

At pius Æneas ingenti mole sepulcrum
Imponit, suaque arma viro, remumque, tubamque,
Monte sub aërio, qui nunc *Misenus* ab illo
Dicitur, æternumque tenet per secula nomen.
His actis propere exsequitur præcepta Sibyllæ.

Spelunca alta fuit, vastoque immanis hiatu,
Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris :
Quam super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes
Tendere iter pennis ; talis sese halitus atris
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat ;
Unde locum Graii dixerunt nomine *Aornon.*
Quatuor hic primum nigrantes terga juvencos
Constituit, frontique invergit vina sacerdos ;
Et, summas carpens media inter cornua setas,
Ignibus imponit sacris libamina prima,
Voce vocans Hecaten cœloque Ereboque potentem.
Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
Æneas matri Eumenidum magnæque sorori
Ense ferit ; sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.
Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras,
Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.
Ecce autem, primi sub lumina Solis et ortus,
Sub pedibus mugire solum, et juga cœpta moveri
Sylvarum ; visæque canes ululare per umbram,
Adventante Deâ. "Procul o, procul este, profani,"
Conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco.
Tuque invade viam, vaginâque eripe ferrum ;
Nunc animis opus, Ænea, nunc pectore firmo."
Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto :
Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus æquat.

Dî, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbræque silentes,
Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte silentia late,
Sit mihi fas audita loqui : sit numine vestro
Pandere res altâ terrâ et caligine mersas.

Ibant obscuri solâ sub nocte per umbram,
Perque domos Ditis vacuas, et inania regna :
Quale per incertam lunam sub luce malignâ
Est iter in sylvis ; ubi cœlum condidit umbrâ
Jupiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum, primisque in faucibus Orci,

Luctus et ultrices posuêre cubilia Curæ:
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, et turpis Egestas,
Terribiles visu formæ; Letumque, Labosque;
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.
In medio ramos annosaque brachia pandit
Ulmus opaca, ingens; quam sedem Somnia vulgo
Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus hærent.
Multaque præterea variarum monstra ferarum,
Centauri in foribus stabulant, Scyllæque biformes,
Et centumgeminus Briareus, ac bellua Lernæ
Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimæra,
Gorgones, Harpyiæque, et forma tricorporis umbræ.
Corripit hic subitâ trepidus formidine ferrum
Æneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert;
Et, nî docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
Admoneat volitare cavâ sub imagine formæ,
Irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.
Hinc via Tartarei quæ fert Acherontis ad undas.
Turbidus hic cœno vastâque voragine gurges
Æstuat, atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.
Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat
Terribili squalore Charon: cui plurima mento
Canities inculta jacet; stant lumina flammâ;
Sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus.
Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat,
Et ferrugineâ subvectat corpora cymbâ;
Jam senior; sed cruda Deo viridisque senectus.
Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat;
Matres, atque viri, defunctaque corpora vitâ
Magnanimûm heroum, pueri innuptæque puellæ,
Impositique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum.
Quam multa in sylvis autumni frigore primo
Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis;
Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore:
Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos;

Ast alios longe summotos arcet arenâ.
Æneas (miratus enim, motusque tumultu),
"Dic," ait, "o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem?
Quidve petunt animæ? vel quo discrimine ripas
Hæ linquunt, illæ remis vada livida verrunt?"
Olli sic breviter fata est longæva sacerdos:
"Anchisâ generate, Deûm certissima proles,
Cocyti stagna alta vides, Stygiamque paludem,
Dî cujus jurare timent et fallere numen.
Hæc omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est:
Portitor ille, Charon: hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti;
Nec ripas datur horrendas nec rauca fluenta
Transportare prius quam sedibus ossa quiêrunt.
Centum errant annos, volitantque hæc littora circum:
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt."
Constitit Anchisâ satus, et vestigia pressit,
Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
Cernit ibi mœstos, et mortis honore carentes,
Leucaspim, et Lyciæ ductorem classis Orontem:
Quos simul a Trojâ ventosa per æquora vectos
Obruit Auster, aquâ involvens navemque virosque.
  Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat:
Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
Exciderat puppi, mediis effusus in undis.
Hunc, ubi vix multâ mœstum cognovit in umbrâ,
Sic prior alloquitur: "Quis te, Palinure, Deorum
Eripuit nobis, medioque sub æquore mersit?
Dic, age: namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo;
Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finesque canebat
Venturum Ausonios. En! hæc promissa fides est?"
Ille autem: "Neque te Phœbi cortina fefellit,
Dux Anchisiada, nec me Deus æquore mersit:
Namque gubernaclum multâ vi forte revulsum,
Cui datus hærebam custos, cursusque regebam,
Præcipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera juro,
Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem;
Quam tua ne spoliata armis excussa magistro,
Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
Tres Notus hibernas immensa per æquora noctes
Vexit me violentus aquâ: vix lumine quarto
Prospexi Italiam, summâ sublimis ab undâ.

Paulatim adnabam terræ; jam tuta tenebam;
Nî gens crudelis madidâ cum veste gravatum,
Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis,
Ferro invasisset, prædamque ignara putâsset.
Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in littore venti.
Quod te per cœli jucundum lumen et auras,
Per genitorem oro, per spem surgentis Iüli,
Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram
Injice (namque potes), portusque require Velinos,
Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi Diva creatrix
Ostendit (neque enim, credo, sine numine Divûm
Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem),
Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas,
Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam."
Talia fatus erat, cœpit quum talia vates:
"Unde hæc, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido?
Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas, amnemque severum
Eumenidum aspicies? ripamve injussus adibis?
Desine fata Deûm flecti sperare precando.
Sed cape dicta memor, duri solatia casûs:
Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes
Prodigiis acti cœlestibus, ossa piabunt,
Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo solemnia mittent;
Æternumque locus *Palinuri* nomen habebit."
Hic dictis curæ emotæ, pulsusque parumper
Corde dolor tristi: gaudet cognomine terrâ.
  Ergo iter inceptum peragunt, fluvioque propinquant:
Navita quos jam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab undâ
Per tacitum nemus ire, pedemque advertere ripæ,
Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:
"Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
Fare age, quid venias; jam, istinc, et comprime gressum.
Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni, Noctisque soporæ:
Corpora viva nefas Stygiâ vectare carinâ.
Nec vero Alciden me sum lætatus euntem
Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea, Pirithoümque;
Dîs quanquam geniti, atque invicti viribus essent.
Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit,
Ipsius a solio regis traxitque trementem:
Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti."
Quæ contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:
"Nullæ hic insidiæ tales, absiste moveri;

Nec vim tela ferunt: licet ingens janitor antro
Æternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras;
Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.
Troïus Æneas, pietate insignis et armis,
Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago,
At ramum hunc"—aperit ramum qui veste latebat—
"Agnoscas." Tumida ex irâ tum corda residunt:
Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
Fatalis virgæ, longo post tempore visum,
Cœruleam advertit puppim, ripæque propinquat.
Inde alias animas, quæ per juga longa sedebant,
Deturbat, laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
Ingentem Ænean: gemuit sub pondere cymba
Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
Tandem trans fluvium incolumes vatemque virumque
Informi limo glaucâque exponit in ulvâ.
Cerberus hæc ingens latratu regna trifauci
Personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro.
Cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris,
Melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
Objicit: ille, fame rabidâ tria guttura pandens,
Corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit
Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
Occupat Æneas aditum, custode sepulto,
Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undæ.
Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens,
Infantumque animæ flentes in limine primo;
Quos dulcis vitæ exsortes, et ab ubere raptos
Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo.
Hos juxta falso damnati crimine mortis.
Nec vero hæ sine sorte datæ, sine judice, sedes.
Quæsitor Minos urnam movet: ille silentûm
Conciliumque vocat, vitasque et crimina discit.
Proxima deinde tenent mœsti loca, qui sibi letum
Insontes peperêre manu, lucemque perosi
Projecêre animas. Quam vellent æthere in alto
Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
Fas obstat, tristique palus inamabilis undâ
Alligat, et novies Styx interfusa coërcet.
Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem
Lugentes campi: sic illos nomine dicunt.

Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
Secreti celant calles, et myrtea circum
Sylva tegit: curæ non ipsâ in morte relinquunt.
His Phædram Procrinque locis, mœstamque Eriphylen
Crudelis nati monstrantem vulnera, cernit,
Evadnenque, et Pasiphaën: his Laodamia
It comes; et juvenis quondam, nunc fœmina, Cænis,
Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.
Inter quas Phœnissa recens a vulnere Dido
Errabat sylvâ in magnâ: quam Troïus heros
Ut primum juxta stetit, agnovitque per umbram
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila lunam,
Demisit lacrymas, dulcique affatus amore est:
"Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat exstinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu tibi causa fui! per sidera juro,
Per superos, et si qua fides tellure sub imâ est,
Invitus, regina, tuo de littore cessi.
Sed me jussa Deûm, quæ nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Imperiis egêre suis; nec credere quivi
Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te alloquor, hoc est."
Talibus Æneas ardentem et torva tuentem
Lenibat dictis animam, lacrymasque ciebat.
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat;
Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
In nemus umbriferum; conjux ubi pristinus illi
Respondet curis, æquatque Sychæus amorem.
Nec minus Æneas, casu percussus iniquo,
Prosequitur lacrymans longe, et miseratur euntem.
  Inde datum molitur iter: jamque arva tenebant
Ultima, quæ bello clari secreta frequentant.
Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclytus armis
Parthenopæus, et Adrasti pallentis imago.
Hic multum fleti ad superos, belloque caduci,
Dardanidæ: quos ille omnes longo ordine cernens,
Ingemuit; Glaucumque, Medontaque, Thersilochumque,

Tres Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphœten,
Idæumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem.
Circumstant animæ dextrâ lævâque frequentes.
Nec vidisse semel satis est: juvat usque morari,
Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.
At Danaûm proceres, Agamemnoniæque phalanges,
Ut vidêre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu: pars vertere terga,
Ceu quondam petiêre rates; pars tollere vocem
Exiguam; inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes.
Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
Deïphobum vidit, lacerum crudeliter ora;
Ora, manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares.
Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem, et dira tegentem
Supplicia; et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
"Deïphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri,
Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas?
Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama supremâ
Nocte tulit, fessum vastâ te cæde Pelasgûm
Procubuisse super confusæ stragis acervum.
Tunc egomet tumulum Rhœteo in littore inanem
Constitui, et magnâ Manes ter voce vocavi.
Nomen et arma locum servant: te, amice, nequivi
Conspicere, et patriâ decedens ponere terrâ."
Ad quæ hæc Priamides: "Nihil o tibi, amice, relictum est:
Omnia Deïphobo solvisti, et funeris umbris.
Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacænæ
His mersêre malis: illa hæc monumenta reliquit.
Namque, ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem
Egerimus, nôsti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.
Quum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit
Pergama, et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo,
Illa, chorum simulans, Evantes orgia circum
Ducebat Phrygias: flammam media ipsa tenebat
Ingentem, et summâ Danaos ex arce vocabat.
Tum me confectum curis, somnoque gravatum,
Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque jacentem
Dulcis et alta quies, placidæque simillima morti.
Egregia interea conjux arma omnia tectis
Emovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ensem;
Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit:

Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti,
Et famam extingui veterum sic posse malorum.
Quid moror? irrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una
Hortator scelerum Æolides. Dî, talia Graiis
Instaurate, pio si pœnas ore reposco.
Sed te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim,
Attulerint: pelagine venis erroribus actus?
An monitu Divûm? an quæ te fortuna fatigat,
Ut tristes sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"
Hâc vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
Jam medium æthereo cursu trajecerat axem;
Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus;
Sed comes admonuit, breviterque affata Sibylla est:
"Nox ruit, Ænea, nos flendo ducimus horas.
Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas:
Dextera, quæ Ditis magni sub mœnia tendit;
Hâc iter Elysium nobis: at læva malorum
Exercet pœnas, et ad impia Tartara mittit."
Deïphobus contra: "Ne sævi, magna sacerdos:
Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris.
I, decus, i, nostrum: melioribus utere fatis."
Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigia torsit.
  Respicit Æneas subito, et sub rupe sinistrâ
Mœnia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro:
Quæ rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis
Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
Porta adversa ingens, solidoque adamante columnæ;
Vis ut nulla virûm, non ipsi exscindere ferro
Cœlicolæ valeant: stat ferrea turris ad auras:
Tisiphoneque sedens, pallâ succincta cruentâ,
Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et sæva sonare
Verbera: tum stridor ferri, tractæque catenæ.
Constitit Æneas, strepitumque exterritus hausit:
"Quæ scelerum facies, o virgo, effare, quibusve
Urgentur pœnis? quis tantus plangor ad auras?"
Tum vates sic orsa loqui: "Dux inclyte Teucrûm,
Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen;
Sed me, quum lucis Hecate præfecit Avernis,
Ipsa Deûm pœnas docuit, perque omnia duxit.
Gnossius hæc Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna,
Castigatque, auditque dolos, subigitque fateri

Quæ quis apud superos, furto lætatus inani,
Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
Continuo sontes ultrix accincta flagello
Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistrâ
Intentans angues, vocat agmina sæva sororum.
Tum demum horrisono stridentes cardine sacræ
Panduntur portæ. Cernis, custodia qualis
Vestibulo sedeat? facies quæ limina servet?
Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus hydra
Sævior intus habet sedem: tum Tartarus ipse
Bis patet in præceps tantum, tenditque sub umbras,
Quantus ad æthereum cœli suspectus Olympum.
Hic genus antiquum terræ, Titania pubes,
Fulmine dejecti, fundo volvuntur in imo.
Hic et Aloïdas geminos, immania vidi
Corpora; qui manibus magnum rescindere cœlum
Aggressi, superisque Jovem detrudere regnis.
Vidi et crudeles dantem Salmonea pœnas,
Dum flammas Jovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.
Quatuor hic invectus equis, et lampada quassans,
Per Graiûm populos mediæque per Elidis urbem
Ibat ovans, Divumque sibi poscebat honorem;
Demens, qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen
Ære et cornipedum cursu simulârat equorum!
At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum
Contorsit (non ille faces, nec fumea tædis
Lumina), præcipitemque immani turbine adegit.
Nec non et Tityon, Terræ omniparentis alumnum,
Cernere erat: per tota novem cui jugera corpus
Porrigitur; rostroque immanis vultur obunco
Immortale jecur tondens, fœcundaque pœnis
Viscera, rimaturque epulis, habitatque sub alto
Pectore: nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis.
Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona, Pirithoümque?
Quos super atra silex jamjam lapsura, cadentique
Imminet assimilis. Lucent genialibus altis
Aurea fulcra toris, epulæque ante ora paratæ
Regifico luxu: Furiarum maxima juxta
Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,
Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat ore.
Hic quibus invisi fratres, dum vita manebat,
Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti;

Aut qui divitiis soli incubuêre repertis,
Nec partem posuêre suis, quæ maxima turba est;
Quique ob adulterium cæsi, quique arma secuti
Impia, nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras;
Inclusi pœnam exspectant. Ne quære doceri
Quam pœnam, aut quæ forma viros fortunave mersit:
Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
Districti pendent; sedet æternumque sedebit
Infelix Theseus, Phlegyasque miserrimus omnes
Admonet, et magnâ testatur voce per umbras:
"Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere Divos."
Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem
Imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit:
Hic thalamum invasit natæ, vetitosque hymenæos:
Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.
"Non, mihi si linguæ centum sint, oraque centum,
Ferrea vox, omnes scelerum comprendere formas,
Omnia pœnarum percurrere nomina possim."
  Hæc ubi dicta dedit Phœbi longæva sacerdos:
"Sed jam age, carpe viam, et susceptum perfice munus:
Acceleremus," ait; "Cyclopum educta caminis
Mœnia conspicio, atque adverso fornice portas,
Hæc ubi nos præcepta jubent deponere dona."
Dixerat: et pariter gressi per opaca viarum
Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
Occupat Æneas aditum, corpusque recenti
Spargit aquâ, ramumque adverso in limine figit.
  His demum exactis, perfecto munere Divæ,
Devenêre locos lætos, et amœna vireta
Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas.
Largior hic campos æther et lumine vestit
Purpureo; solemque suum, sua sidera nôrunt.
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palæstris,
Contendunt ludo, et fulvâ luctantur arenâ;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, et carmina dicunt.
Nec non Threïcius longâ cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum;
Jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroës, nati melioribus annis;
Ilusque, Assaracusque, et Trojæ Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul, currusque virûm miratur inanes.

Stant terrâ defixæ hastæ, passimque soluti
Per campos pascuntur equi: quæ gratia currûm
Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Conspicit, ecce, alios dextrâ lævâque per herbam
Vescentes, lætumque choro pæana canentes,
Inter odoratum lauri nemus; unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per sylvam volvitur amnis.
Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi;
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat;
Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti;
Inventas aut qui vitam excoluêre per artes;
Quique suî memores alios fecêre merendo:
Omnibus his niveâ cinguntur tempora vittâ.
Quos circumfusos sic est affata Sibylla,
Musæum ante omnes; medium nam plurima turba
Hunc habet, atque humeris exstantem suspicit altis:
"Dicite, felices animæ, tuque, optime vates,
Quæ regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo
Venimus, et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnes."
Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
Nulli certa domus: lucis habitamus opacis,
Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
Incolimus: sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas,
Hoc superate jugum, et facili jam tramite sistam."
Dixit; et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentes
Desuper ostentat: dehinc summa cacumina linquunt.
At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
Inclusas animas, superumque ad lumen ituras,
Lustrabat studio recolens; omnemque suorum
Forte recensebat numerum, carosque nepotes,
Fataque, fortunasque virûm, moresque, manusque.
Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
Ænean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit;
Effusæque genis lacrymæ; et vox excidit ore:
"Venisti tandem, tuaque expectata parenti
Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tueri,
Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces?
Sic equidem ducebam animo, rebârque futurum,
Tempora dinumerans; nec me mea cura fefellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per æquora vectum
Accipio! quantis jactatum, nate, periclis!

Quam metui, ne quid Libyæ tibi regna nocerent !"
Ille autem : "Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,
Sæpius occurrens, hæc limina tendere adegit.
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram,
Da, genitor ; teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro."
Sic memorans, largo fletu simul ora rigabat :
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum ;
Ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis, volucrique simillima somno.
Interea videt Æneas in valle reductâ
Seclusum nemus, et virgulta sonantia sylvis,
Lethæumque, domos placidas qui prænatat, amnem.
Hunc circum innumeræ gentes populique volabant ;
Ac veluti in pratis, ubi apes æstate serenâ
Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circum
Lilia funduntur ; strepit omnis murmure campus.
Horrescit visu subito, causasque requirit
Inscius Æneas ; quæ sint ea flumina porro,
Quive viri tanto complêrint agmine ripas.
Tum pater Anchises : "Animæ, quibus altera fato
Corpora debentur, Lethæi ad fluminis undam
Securos latices et longa oblivia potant.
Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,
Jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum ;
Quo magis Italiâ mecum lætere repertâ."
"O pater, anne aliquas ad cœlum hinc ire putandum est
Sublimes animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti
Corpora ? quæ lucis miseris tam dira cupido ?"
"Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo :"
Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.
"Principio cœlum, ac terras, camposque liquentes,
Lucentemque globum Lunæ, Titaniaque astra
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet.
Inde hominum pecudumque genus, vitæque volantûm,
Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pontus.
Igneus est ollis vigor et cœlestis origo
Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant,
Terrenique hebetant artus, moribundaque membra.
Hinc metuunt, cupiuntque ; dolent, gaudentque ; neque auras
Dispiciunt, clausæ tenebris et carcere cæco.
Quin et supremo quum lumine vita reliquit,

Non tamen omne malum miseris, nec funditus omnes
Corporeæ excedunt pestes; penitusque necesse est
Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
Ergo exercentur pœnis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendunt: aliæ panduntur inanes
Suspensæ ad ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
Quisque suos patimur Manes. Exinde per amplum
Mittitur Elysium, et pauci læta arva tenemus:
Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,
Concretam exemit labem, purumque reliquit
Æthereum sensum, atque auraï simplicis ignem.
Has omnes, ubi mille rotam volvêre per annos,
Lethæum ad fluvium Deus evocat agmine magno;
Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant,
Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti."
Dixerat Anchises; natumque, unaque Sibyllam,
Conventus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem;
Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit
Adversos legere, et venientûm discere vultus.
"Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quæ deinde sequatur
Gloria, qui maneant Italâ de gente nepotes,
Illustres animas, nostrumque in nomen ituras,
Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo:—
Ille, (vides?), purâ juvenis qui nititur hastâ,
Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca: primus ad auras
Æthereas Italo commixtus sanguine surget
Sylvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles:
Quem tibi longævo serum Lavinia conjux
Educet sylvis regem, regumque parentem:
Unde genus Longâ nostrum dominabitur Albâ.
Proximus ille Procas, Trojanæ gloria gentis,
Et Capys, et Numitor, et, qui te nomine reddet,
Sylvius Æneas; pariter pietate vel armis
Egregius, si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam.
Qui juvenes quantas ostentant, aspice, vires!
Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu:
Hi tibi Nomentum, et Gabios, urbemque Fidenam;
Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces
Laude pudicitiæ celebres, addentque superbos
Pometios, Castrumque Inuï, Bolamque, Coramque.
Hæc tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terræ.

Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
Educet. Viden' ut geminæ stant vertice cristæ,
Et pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore ?
En hujus, nate, auspiciis illa inclyta Roma
Imperium terris, animos æquabit Olympo,
Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
Felix prole virûm : qualis Berecynthia mater
Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
Læta Deûm partu, centum complexa nepotes,
Omnes cœlicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes.
Huc geminas nunc flecte acies ; hanc aspice gentem,
Romanosque tuos : hic Cæsar, et omnis Iüli
Progenies, magnum cœli ventura sub axem.
Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius audis,
Augustus Cæsar, Divi genus ; aurea condet
Sæcula qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva
Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos
Proferet imperium : jacet extra sidera tellus,
Extra anni solisque vias, ubi cœlifer Atlas
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.
Hujus in adventu jam nunc et Caspia regna
Responsis horrent Divûm, et Mæotia tellus,
Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili.
Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
Fixerit æripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
Pacârit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu :
Nec, qui pampineis victor juga flectit habenis,
Liber, agens celso Nisæ de vertice tigres.
Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis ?
Aut metus Ausoniâ prohibet consistere terrâ ?
Quis procul ille autem, ramis insignis olivæ,
Sacra ferens ? nosco crines incanaque menta
Regis Romani ; primus qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terrâ
Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
Otia qui rumpet patriæ, residesque movebit
Tullus in arma viros, et jam desueta triumphis
Agmina. Quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus,
Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
Vis et Tarquinios reges, animamque superbam
Ultoris Bruti, facesque videre receptos ?

Consulis imperium hic primus sævasque secures
Accipiet; natosque pater, nova bella moventes,
Ad pœnam pulchrâ pro libertate vocabit:
Infelix! Utcunque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriæ laudumque immensa cupido.
Quin Decios, Drusosque procul, sævumque securi
Aspice Torquatum, et referentem signa Camillum.
Illæ autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
Concordes animæ nunc, et dum nocte premuntur,
Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitæ
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt!
Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monœci
Descendens; gener adversis instructus Eois.
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella;
Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires.
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo;
Projice tela manu, sanguis meus.
Ille triumphatâ Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, cæsis insignis Achivis:
Eruet ille Argos, Agamemnoniasque Mycenas,
Ipsumque Æaciden, genus armipotentis Achillei;
Ultus avos Trojæ, templa et temerata Minervæ.
  Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus? aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ? parvoque potentem
Fabricium? vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? Tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem:
Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus:
Orabunt causas melius; cœlique meatus
Describent radio; et surgentia sidera dicent:
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento:
Hæ tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."
Sic pater Anchises; atque hæc mirantibus addit:
"Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!
Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,
Sistet; eques sternet Pœnos, Gallumque rebellem;
Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.
  Atque hic Æneas (una namque ire videbat

Egregium formâ juvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons læta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu) :
"Quis, pater, ille virum qui sic comitatur euntem?
Filius? anne aliquis magnâ de stirpe nepotum?
Quis strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso est!
Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbrâ."
Tum pater Anchises lacrymis ingressus obortis:
"O nate, ingentem luctum ne quære tuorum;
Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago
Visa potens, superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent.
Quantos ille virûm magnam Mavortis ad urbem
Campus aget gemitus! vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis
Funera, quum tumulum præterlabêre recentem!
Nec puer Iliacâ quisquam de gente Latinos
In tantum spe tollet avos; nec Romula quondam
Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno.
Heu pietas! heu prisca fides! invictaque bello
Dextera! non illi quisquam se impune tulisset
Obvius armato; seu quum pedes iret in hostem,
Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
Heu miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis:
Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere." Sic totâ passim regione vagantur
Aëris in campis latis, atque omnia lustrant.
Quæ postquam Anchises natum per singula duxit,
Incenditque animum famæ venientis amore,
Exin bella viro memorat quæ deinde gerenda;
Laurentesque docet populos, urbemque Latini;
Et quo quemque modo fugiatque feratque laborem.
Sunt geminæ Somni portæ: quarum altera fertur
Cornea, quâ veris facilis datur exitus umbris;
Altera, candenti perfecta nitens elephanto;
Sed falsa ad cœlum mittunt insomnia manes.
His ubi tum natum Anchises unaque Sibyllam
Prosequitur dictis, portâque emittit eburnâ,
Ille viam secat ad naves, sociosque revisit;
Tum se ad Caietæ recto fert limite portum.
Ancora de prorâ jacitur; stant littore puppes.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER SEPTIMUS.

Tu quoque littoribus nostris, Æneïa nutrix,
Æternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti;
Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus; ossaque nomen
Hesperiâ in magnâ, si qua est ea gloria, signat.
At pius exsequiis Æneas rite solutis,
Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quiêrunt
Æquora, tendit iter velis portumque relinquit.
Aspirant auræ in noctem; nec candida cursum
Luna negat; splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
Proxima Circææ raduntur littora terræ;
Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
Assiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis
Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus, iræque leonum
Vincla recusantûm, et serâ sub nocte rudentûm;
Setigerique sues, atque in præsepibus ursi
Sævire, ac formæ magnorum ululare luporum:
Quos hominum ex facie Dea sæva potentibus herbis
Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum.
Quæ ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troës
Delati in portus, neu littora dira subirent,
Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis,
Atque fugam dedit, et præter vada fervida vexit.
Jamque rubescebat radiis mare, et æthere ab alto
Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis;
Quum venti posuêre, omnisque repente resedit
Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonsæ.
Atque hic Æneas ingentem ex æquore lucum
Prospicit: hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amœno,
Vorticibus rapidis, et multâ flavus arenâ,
In mare prorumpit. Variæ circumque supraque
Assuetæ ripis volucres et fluminis alveo

Æthera mulcebant cantu, lucoque volabant.
Flectere iter sociis, terræque advertere proras,
Imperat ; et lætus fluvio succedit opaco.
Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quæ tempora rerum,
Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem
Quum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris,
Expediam, et primæ revocabo exordia pugnæ :
Tu vatem, tu, Diva, mone. Dicam horrida bella ;
Dicam acies, actosque animis in funera reges,
Tyrrhenamque manum, totamque sub arma coactam
Hesperiam. Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo ;
Majus opus moveo. Rex arva Latinus et urbes
Jam senior longâ placidas in pace regebat.
Hunc Fauno et nymphâ genitum Laurente Maricâ
Accipimus : Fauno Picus pater : isque parentem
Te, Saturne, refert : tu sanguinis ultimus auctor.
Filius huic, fato Divûm, prolesque virilis
Nulla fuit ; primâque oriens erepta juventâ est :
Sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes,
Jam matura viro, jam plenis nubilis annis.
Multi illam magno e Latio totâque petebant
Ausoniâ : petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnes
Turnus, avis atavisque potens : quem regia conjux
Adjungi generum miro properabat amore ;
Sed variis portenta Deûm terroribus obstant.
Laurus erat tecti medio, in penetralibus altis,
Sacra comam, multosque metu servata per annos ;
Quam pater inventam, primas quum conderet arces,
Ipse ferebatur Phœbo sacrâsse Latinus ;
*Laurentis*que ab eâ nomen posuisse colonis.
Hujus apes summum densæ (mirabile dictu !),
Stridore ingenti liquidum trans æthera vectæ,
Obsedêre apicem ; et, pedibus per mutua nexis,
Examen subitum ramo frondente pependit.
Continuo vates : " Externum cernimus," inquit,
" Adventare virum, et partes petere agmen easdem
Partibus ex îsdem, et summâ dominarier arce."
Præterea castis adolet dum altaria tædis,
Et juxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo,
Visa (nefas) longis comprendere crinibus ignem,
Atque omnem ornatum flammâ crepitante cremari,
Regalesque accensa comas, accensa coronam

Insignem gemmis ; tum fumida lumine fulvo
Involvi, ac totis Vulcanum spargere tectis.
Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile ferri:
Namque fore illustrem famâ fatisque canebant
Ipsam, sed populo magnum portendere bellum.
At rex, sollicitus monstris, oracula Fauni,
Fatidici genitoris, adit, lucosque sub altâ
Consulit Albuneâ ; nemorum quæ maxima sacro
Fonte sonat, sævamque exhalat opaca mephitim.
Hinc Italæ gentes omnisque Œnotria tellus
In dubiis responsa petunt : huc dona sacerdos
Quum tulit, et cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti
Pellibus incubuit stratis, somnosque petivit,
Multa modis simulacra videt volitantia miris,
Et varias audit voces, fruiturque Deorum
Colloquio, atque imis Acheronta affatur Avernis.
Hic et tum pater ipse, petens responsa, Latinus
Centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes,
Atque harum effultus tergo stratisque jacebat
Velleribus. Subita ex alto vox reddita luco est :
" Ne pete connubiis natam sociare Latinis,
O mea progenies ; thalamis neu crede paratis :
Externi veniunt generi, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant ; quorumque a stirpe nepotes
Omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens
Aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt."
Hæc responsa patris Fauni, monitusque silenti
Nocte datos, non ipso suo premit ore Latinus ;
Sed circum late volitans jam Fama per urbes
Ausonias tulerat, quum Laomedontia pubes
Gramineo ripæ religavit ab aggere classem.
Æneas, primique duces, et pulcher Iülus,
Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altæ ;
Instituuntque dapes, et adorea liba per herbam
Subjiciunt epulis (sic Jupiter ille monebat),
Et Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent.
Consumptis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus
Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi,
Et violare manu malisque audacibus orbem
Fatalis crusti, patulis nec parcere quadris :
" Heus ! etiam mensas consumimus ? " inquit Iülus,
Nec plura, alludens. Ea vox audita laborum

Prima tulit finem ; primamque loquentis ab ore
Eripuit pater, ac, stupefactus numine, pressit.
Continuo : "Salve, fatis mihi debita tellus ;
Vosque," ait, "o fidi Trojæ salvete Penates.
Hic domus, hæc, patria est. Genitor mihi talia (namque
Nunc repeto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit :
Quum te, nate, fames, ignota ad littora vectum,
Accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas,
Tum sperare domos defessus, ibique memento
Prima locare manu, molirique aggere, tecta.
Hæc erat illa fames ; hæc nos suprema manebat,
Exitiis positura modum.
Quare agite, et primo læti cum lumine Solis,
Quæ loca, quive habeant homines, ubi mœnia gentis,
Vestigemus, et a portu diversa petamus.
Nunc pateras libate Jovi, precibusque vocate
Anchisen genitorem, et vina reponite mensis."
Sic deinde effatus, frondenti tempora ramo
Implicat, et Geniumque loci, primamque Deorum
Tellurem, Nymphasque, et adhuc ignota precatur
Numina : tum Noctem, Noctisque orientia Signa,
Idæumque Jovem, Phrygiamque ex ordine matrem,
Invocat, et duplices Cœloque Ereboque parentes.
Hic pater omnipotens ter cœlo clarus ab alto
Intonuit, radiisque ardentem lucis et auro
Ipse manu quatiens ostendit ab æthere nubem.
Diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor,
Advenisse diem, quo debita mœnia condant.
Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omine magno
Crateras læti statuunt, et vina coronant.
  Postera quum primâ lustrabat lampade terras
Orta dies, urbem, et fines, et littora gentis
Diversi explorant ; hæc fontis stagna Numici,
Hunc Tybrim fluvium, hic fortes habitare Latinos.
Tum satus Anchisâ delectos ordine ab omni
Centum oratores augusta ad mœnia regis
Ire jubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnes,
Donaque ferre viro, pacemque exposcere Teucris.
Haud mora : festinant jussi, rapidisque feruntur
Passibus. Ipse humili designat mœnia fossâ,
Moliturque locum, primasque in littore sedes,
Castrorum in morem, pinnis atque aggere cingit.

Jamque iter emensi, turres ac tecta Latinorum
Ardua cernebant juvenes, muroque subibant.
Ante urbem pueri et primævo flore juventus
Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus;
Aut acres tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis
Spicula contorquent, cursuque ictuque lacessunt.
Quum prævectus equo longævi regis ad aures
Nuncius ingentes ignotâ in veste reportat
Advenisse viros; ille intra tecta vocari
Imperat, et solio medius consedit avito.
Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis,
Urbe fuit summâ, Laurentis regia Pici,
Horrendum sylvis et religione parentum.
Hic sceptra accipere, et primos attollere fasces
Regibus omen erat: hoc illis curia, templum:
Hæc sacris sedes epulis: hic, ariete cæso,
Perpetuis soliti patres considere mensis.
Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum
Antiquâ e cedro, Italusque, paterque Sabinus
Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem,
Saturnusque senex, Janique bifrontis imago,
Vestibulo astabant; aliique ab origine reges,
Martiaque ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.
Multaque præterea sacris in postibus arma,
Captivi pendent currus, curvæque secures,
Et cristæ capitum, et portarum ingentia claustra,
Spiculaque, clypeique, ereptaque rostra carinis.
Ipse Quirinali lituo parvâque sedebat
Succinctus trabeâ, lævâque ancile gerebat
Picus, equûm domitor: quem capta cupidine conjux,
Aureâ percussum virgâ, versumque venenis,
Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas.
Tali intus templo Divûm, patriâque Latinus
Sede sedens, Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit;
Atque hæc ingressis placido prior edidit ore:
"Dicite, Dardanidæ, (neque enim nescimus et urbem
Et genus, auditique advertitis æquore cursum),
Quid petitis? quæ causa rates, aut cujus egentes,
Littus ad Ausonium tot per vada cœrula vexit?
Sive errore viæ, seu tempestatibus acti,
(Qualia multa mari nautæ patiuntur in alto)
Fluminis intrâstis ripas, portuque sedetis,

Ne fugite hospitium; neve ignorate Latinos
Saturni gentem, haud vinclo nec legibus æquam,
Sponte suâ veterisque Dei se more tenentem.
Atque equidem memini (fama est obscurior annis)
Auruncos ita ferre senes, his ortus ut agris
Dardanus Idæas Phrygiæ penetravit ad urbes,
Threïciamque Samum, quæ nunc *Samothracia* fertur.
Hinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhenâ ab sede profectum,
Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia cœli
Accipit, et numerum Divorum altaribus addit."
Dixerat : et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus :
"Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos
Atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris,
Nec sidus regione viæ, littusve fefellit :
Consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem
Afferimur, pulsi regnis, quæ maxima quondam
Extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo.
Ab Jove principium generis ; Jove Dardana pubes
Gaudet avo ; rex ipse Jovis de gente supremâ
Troïus Æneas tua nos ad limina misit.
Quanta per Idæos sævis effusa Mycenis
Tempestas ierit campos, quibus actus uterque
Europæ atque Asiæ fatis concurrerit orbis,
Audiit ; et si quem tellus extrema refuso
Submovet Oceano, et si quem extenta plagarum
Quatuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui.
Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti
Dîs sedem exiguam patriis littusque rogamus
Innocuum, et cunctis undamque auramque patentem.
Non erimus regno indecores ; nec vestra feretur
Fama levis, tantive abolescet gratia facti ;
Nec Trojam Ausonius gremio excepi se pigebit.
Fata per Æneæ juro, dextramque potentem.
Sive fide, sua quis bello est expertus et armis
Multi nos populi, multæ—ne temne, quod ultro
Præferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia—
Et petiêre sibi et voluêre adjungere gentes :
Sed nos fata Deûm vestras exquirere terras
Imperiis egêre suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus
Huc repetit, jussisque ingentibus urget Apollo
Tyrrhenum ad Tybrim, et fontis vada sacra Numici.
Dat tibi præterea fortunæ parva prioris

Munera, reliquias Trojâ ex ardente receptas.
Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras;
Hoc Priami gestamen erat, quum jura vocatis
More daret populis; sceptrumque, sacerque tiaras,
Iliadumque labor, vestes."
  Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus
Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis hæret,
Intentos volvens oculos: nec purpura regem
Picta movet, nec sceptra movent Priameïa tantum,
Quantum in connubio natæ thalamoque moratur,
Et veteris Fauni volvit sub pectore sortem:—
Hunc illum fatis externâ a sede profectum
Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari
Auspiciis; huic progeniem virtute futuram
Egregiam, et totum quæ viribus occupet orbem.
Tandem lætus ait: "Dî nostra incepta secundent
Auguriumque suum. Dabitur, Trojane, quod optas,
Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino,
Divitis uber agri Trojæve opulentia deerit.
Ipse modo Æneas, nostrî si tanta cupido est,
Si jungi hospitio properat, sociusque vocari,
Adveniat; vultus neve exhorrescat amicos.
Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni.
Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte.
Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam jungere nostræ
Non patrio ex adyto sortes, non plurima cœlo
Monstra sinunt: generos externis affore ab oris,
Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata
Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto."
Hæc effatus, equos numero pater eligit omni;
(Stabant ter centum nitidi in præsepibus altis:)
Omnibus extemplo Teucris jubet ordine duci
Instratos ostro alipedes pictisque tapetis;
Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent;
Tecti auro, fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum.
Absenti Æneæ currum geminosque jugales,
Semine ab ætherio, spirantes naribus ignem,
Illorum de gente, patri quos Dædala Circe
Suppositâ de matre nothos furata creavit.
Talibus Æneadæ donis dictisque Latini
Sublimes in equis redeunt, pacemque reportant.

Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis
Sæva Jovis conjux, aurasque invecta tenebat :
Et lætum Ænean classemque ex æthere longe
Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno.
Moliri jam tecta videt, jam fidere terræ,
Deseruisse rates : stetit acri fixa dolore :
Tum quassans caput, hæc effudit pectore dicta :
"Heu stirpem invisam, et fatis contraria nostris
Fata Phrygum ! num Sigeïs occumbere campis,
Num capti potuêre capi ? num incensa cremavit
Troja viros ? medias acies, mediosque per ignes
Invenêre viam. At, credo, mea numina tandem
Fessa jacent, odiis aut exsaturata quievi :
Quin etiam patriâ excussos infesta per undas
Ausa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto.
Absumptæ in Teucros vires cœlique marisque.
Quid Syrtes, aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis
Profuit ? optato conduntur Tybridis alveo,
Securi pelagi atque mei. Mars perdere gentem
Immanem Lapithûm valuit : concessit in iras
Ipse Deûm antiquam genitor Calydona Dianæ :
Quod scelus aut Lapithas tantum, aut Calydona merentem ?
Ast ego, magna Jovis conjux, nil linquere inausum
Quæ potui infelix, quæ memet in omnia verti,
Vincor ab Æneâ. Quod si mea numina non sunt
Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod usquam est ;
Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.
Non dabitur regnis (esto) prohibere Latinis,
Atque immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux :
At trahere, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus ;
At licet amborum populos exscindere regum.
Hâc gener atque socer coëant mercede suorum.
Sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo ;
Et Bellona manet te pronuba : nec face tantum
Cisseïs prægnans ignes enixa jugales ;
Quin idem Veneri partus suus, et Paris alter,
Funestæque iterum recidiva in Pergama tædæ."
Hæc ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit :
Luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede sororum
Infernisque ciet tenebris ; cui tristia bella,
Iræque, insidiæque, et crimina noxia, cordi.
Odit et ipse pater Pluton, odêre sorores

Tartaræ monstrum ; tot sese vertit in ora,
Tam sævæ facies, tot pullulat atra colubris.
Quam Juno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur :
"Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata nocte, laborem,
Hanc operam : ne noster honos, infractave cedat
Fama loco ; neu connubiis ambire Latinum
Æneadæ possint, Italosve obsidere fines.
Tu potes unanimos armare in prælia fratres,
Atque odiis versare domos : tu verbera tectis
Funereasque inferre faces : tibi nomina mille,
Mille nocendi artes. Fœcundum concute pectus,
Disjice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli :
Arma velit, poscatque simul, rapiatque juventus,
Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis
Principio Latium et Laurentis tecta tyranni
Celsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatæ :
Quam super adventu Teucrûm, Turnique hymenæis.
Fœmineæ ardentem curæque iræque coquebant
Huic Dea cœruleis unum de crinibus anguem
Conjicit, inque sinum præcordia ad intima subdit :
Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat omnem.
Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus,
Volvitur attactu nullo, fallitque furentem,
Vipeream inspirans animam : fit tortile collo
Aurum ingens coluber, fit longæ tænia vittæ,
Innectitque comas, et membris lubricus errat.
Ac dum prima lues udo sublapsa veneno
Pertentat sensus, atque ossibus implicat ignem ;
Necdum animus toto percepit pectore flammam ;
Mollius, et solito matrum de more, locuta est,
Multa super natâ lacrymans, Phrygisque hymenæis :
"Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris,
O genitor ? nec te miseret natæque, tuique ?
Nec matris miseret, quam primo Aquilone relinquet
Perfidus, alta petens, abductâ virgine prædo ?
At non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedæmona pastor,
Ledæamque Helenam Trojanas vexit ad urbes.
Quid tua sancta fides, quid cura antiqua tuorum,
Et consanguineo toties data dextera Turno ?
Si gener externâ petitur de gente Latinis,
Idque sedet, Faunique premunt te jussa parentis ;
Omnem equidem sceptris terram quæ libera nostris

Dissidet, externam reor ; et sic dicere Divos.
Et Turno, si prima domûs repetatur origo,
Inachus Acrisiusque patres, mediæque Mycenæ."
His ubi nequicquam dictis experta, Latinum
Contra stare videt ; penitusque in viscera lapsum
Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat ;
Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstris,
Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem.
Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
Intenti ludo exercent ; ille actus habenâ
Curvatis fertur spatiis ; stupet inscia supra
Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum ;
Dant animos plagæ : non cursu segnior illo
Per medias urbes agitur, populosque feroces.
Quin etiam in sylvas, simulato numine Bacchi,
Majus adorsa nefas, majoremque orsa furorem,
Evolat, et natam frondosis montibus abdit ;
Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris, tædasque moretur :
Evoë Bacche ! fremens ; "solum te virgine dignum"
Vociferans ; "etenim molles tibi sumere thyrsos,
Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem."
Fama volat ; Furiisque accensas pectore matres
Idem omnes simul ardor agit nova quærere tecta :
Deseruêre domos ; ventis dant colla comasque.
Ast aliæ tremulis ululatibus æthera complent,
Pampineasque gerunt incinctæ pellibus hastas.
Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum
Sustinet, ac natæ Turnique canit hymenæos,
Sanguineam torquens aciem ; torvumque repente
Clamat : "Io matres, audite ubi quæque, Latinæ.
Si qua piis animis manet infelicis Amatæ
Gratia, si juris materni cura remordet ;
Solvite crinales vittas, capite orgia mecum."
Talem inter sylvas, inter deserta ferarum,
Reginam Allecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi.
Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores,
Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini,
Protinus hinc fuscis tristis Dea tollitur alis
Audacis Rutuli ad muros : quam dicitur urbem
Acrisioneis Danaë fundâsse colonis,
Præcipiti delata Noto. Locus *Ardea* quondam

Dictus avis ; et nunc magnum manet *Ardea* nomen :
Sed fortuna fuit. Tectis hic Turnus in altis
Jam mediam nigrâ carpebat nocte quietem.
Allecto torvam faciem et furialia membra
Exuit ; in vultus sese transformat aniles,
Et frontem obscœnam rugis arat ; induit albos
Cum vittâ crines ; tum ramum innectit olivæ :
Fit Calybe, Junonis anus templique sacerdos ;
Et juveni ante oculos his secum vocibus offert :
" Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores,
Et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis ?
Rex tibi conjugium et quæsitas sanguine dotes
Abnegat, externusque in regnum quæritur hæres.
I nunc; ingratis offer te, irrise, periclis ;
Tyrrhenas, i, sterne acies ; tege pace Latinos.
Hæc adeo tibi me, placidâ quum nocte jaceres,
Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit.
Quare age, et armari pubem portisque moveri
Lætus in arma para ; et Phrygios, qui flumine pulchro
Consedêre, duces, pictasque exure carinas.
Cœlestûm vis magna jubet. Rex ipse Latinus,
Nî dare conjugium et dicto parere fatetur,
Sentiat, et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis."
Hic juvenis, vatem irridens, sic orsa vicissim
Ore refert : " Classes invectus Tybridis alveo—
Non, ut rere, meas effugit nuncius aures :
Ne tantos mihi finge metus ; nec regia Juno
Immemor est nostrî.
Sed te victa situ verique effœta senectus,
O mater, curis nequicquam exercet, et, arma
Regum inter, falsâ vatem formidine ludit.
Cura tibi, Divûm effigies et templa tueri :
Bella viri pacemque gerent, quîs bella gerenda."
Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras.
At juveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus ;
Diriguêre oculi ; tot Erinnys sibilat hydris,
Tantaque se facies aperit. Tum, flammea torquens
Lumina, cunctantem et quærentem dicere plura
Reppulit, et geminos erexit crinibus angues,
Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque hæc addidit ore :
" En ego victa situ, quam veri effœta senectus
Arma inter regum falsâ formidine ludit !

Respice ad hæc : adsum dirarum ab sede sororum :
Bella manu, letumque gero."
Sic effata, facem juveni conjecit, et atro
Lumine fumantes fixit sub pectore tædas.
Olli somnum ingens rupit pavor ; ossaque et artus
Perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor.
Arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit.
Sævit amor ferri, et scelerata insania belli ;
Ira super : magno veluti quum flamma sonore
Virgea suggeritur costis undantis aheni,
Exsultantque æstu latices ; furit intus aquaï
Fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis ;
Nec jam se capit unda ; volat vapor ater ad auras.
Ergo iter ad regem, pollutâ pace, Latinum
Indicit primis juvenum, et jubet arma parari,
Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem :
"Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque."
Hæc ubi dicta dedit, Divosque in vota vocavit,
Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma :
Hunc decus egregium formæ movet, atque juventæ ;
Hunc atavi reges ; hunc claris dextera factis.
Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet,
Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis ;
Arte novâ speculata locum, quo littore pulcher
Insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iülus.
Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo
Objicit, et noto nares contingit odore,
Ut cervum ardentes agerent : quæ prima laborum
Causa fuit, belloque animos accendit agrestes.
Cervus erat formâ præstanti et cornibus ingens,
Tyrrhidæ pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum
Nutribant, Tyrrheusque pater ; cui regia parent
Armenta, et late custodia credita campi.
Assuetum imperiis soror omni Sylvia curâ
Mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis,
Pectebatque ferum, puroque in fonte lavabat.
Ille manum patiens, mensæque assuetus herili,
Errabat sylvis ; rursusque ad limina nota
Ipse domum serâ quamvis se nocta ferebat
Hunc procul errantem rabidæ venantis Iüli
Commovêre canes ; fluvio quum forte secundo
Deflueret, ripâque æstus viridante levaret.

Ipse etiam, eximiæ laudis succensus amore,
Ascanius curvo direxit spicula cornu :
Nec dextræ erranti Deus afuit ; actaque multo
Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit arundo.
Saucius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit,
Successitque gemens stabulis ; questuque cruentus,
Atque imploranti similis, tectum omne replevit.
Sylvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos,
Auxilium vocat, et duros conclamat agrestes.
Olli (pestis enim tacitis latet aspera sylvis)
Improvisi adsunt ; hic torre armatus obusto,
Stipitis hic gravidi nodis : quod cuique repertum
Rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocat agmina Tyrrheus,
Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis
Scindebat, raptâ spirans immane securi.
At sæva e speculis tempus Dea nacta nocendi
Ardua tecta petit stabuli, et de culmine summo
Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo
Tartaream intendit vocem : quâ protinus omne
Contremuit nemus, et sylvæ intonuêre profundæ ;
Audiit et Triviæ longe lacus, audiit amnis
Sulfureâ Nar albus aquâ, fontesque Velini ;
Et trepidæ matres pressêre ad pectora natos.
Tum vero ad vocem celeres, qua buccina signum
Dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis
Indomiti agricolæ : necnon et Troïa pubes
Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.
Direxêre acies : non jam, certamine agresti,
Stipitibus duris agitur sudibusve præustis ;
Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt ; atraque late
Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, æraque fulgent
Sole lacessita, et lucem sub nubila jactant :
Fluctus uti primo cœpit quum albescere vento,
Paulatim sese tollit mare, et altius undas
Erigit, inde imo consurgit ad æthera fundo.
Hic juvenis primam ante aciem stridente sagittâ,
Natorum Tyrrhi fuerat qui maximus, Almo
Sternitur ; hæsit enim sub gutture vulnus, et udæ
Vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam.
Corpora multa virûm circa ; seniorque Galesus,
Dum paci medium se offert, justissimus unus.
Qui fuit, Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis.

Quinque greges illi balantûm, quina redibant
Armenta, et terram centum vertebat aratris.
 Atque ea per campos æquo dum Marte geruntur,
Promissi Dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum
Imbuit, et primæ commisit funera pugnæ,
Deserit Hesperiam ; et, cœli convexa per auras,
Junonem victrix affatur voce superbâ :
" En perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi :
Dic, in amicitiam coëant, et fœdera jungant.
Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros,
Hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas
Finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes,
Accendamque animos insani Martis amore,
Undique ut auxilio veniant : spargem arma per agros."
Tum contra Juno : " Terrorum et fraudis abunde est ;
Stant belli causæ : pugnatur cominus armis.
Quæ fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit, arma.
Talia connubia et tales celebrent hymenæos
Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.
Te super ætherias errare licentius auras
Haud pater ipse velit, summi regnator Olympi :
Cede locis : ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est
Ipsa regam." Tales dederat Saturnia voces.
Illa autem attollit stridentes anguibus alas,
Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens.
Est locus, Italiæ in medio sub montibus altis,
Nobilis, et famâ multis memoratus in oris,
Amsancti valles : densis hunc frondibus atrum
Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus
Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens.
Hic specus horrendum, sævi spiracula Ditis,
Monstratur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
Pestiferas aperit fauces ; queis condita Erinnys,
Invisum numen, terras cœlumque levabat.
 Nec minus interea extremam Saturnia bello
Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem
Pastorum ex acie numerus, cæsosque reportant,
Almonem puerum, fœdatique ora Galesi ;
Implorantque Deos, obtestanturque Latinum.
Turnus adest, medioque in crimine cædis et ignis
Terrorem ingeminat : " Teucros in regna vocari,
Stirpem admisceri Phrygiam, se limine pelli."

Tum quorum attonitæ Baccho nemora avia matres
Insultant thiasis (neque enim leve nomen Amatæ),
Undique collecti coëunt, Martemque fatigant.
Illicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,
Contra fata Deûm, perverso numine poscunt.
Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini.
Ille, velut pelagi rupes immota, resistit :
Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore,
Quæ sese, multis circum latrantibus undis,
Mole tenet ; scopuli nequicquam et spumea circum
Saxa fremunt, laterique illisa refunditur alga.
Verum, ubi nulla datur cæcum exsuperare potestas
Consilium, et sævæ nutu Junonis eunt res,
Multa Deos, aurasque pater testatus inanes :
" Frangimur heu fatis," inquit, " ferimurque procellâ.
Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine pœnas,
O miseri ! Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit
Supplicium ; votisque Deos venerabere seris.
Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus :
Funere felici spolior." Nec plura locutus
Sepsit se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas.
Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, (quem protinus urbes
Albanæ coluêre sacrum, nunc maxima rerum
Roma colit), quum prima movent in prælia Martem,
Sive Getis inferre manu lacrymabile bellum,
Hyrcanisve, Arabisve parant ; seu tendere ad Indos
Auroramque sequi, Parthosque reposcere signa.
Sunt geminæ Belli portæ (sic nomine dicunt)
Relligione sacræ et sævi formidine Martis :
Centum ærei claudunt vectes, æternaque ferri
Robora ; nec custos absistit limine Janus.
Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnæ,
Ipse, Quirinali trabeâ cinctuque Gabino
Insignis, reserat stridentia limina consul ;
Ipse vocat pugnas : sequitur tum cetera pubes,
Æreaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco.
Hoc et tum Æneadis indicere bella Latinus
More jubebatur, tristesque recludere portas.
Abstinuit tactu pater, aversusque refugit
Fœda ministeria, et cæcis se condidit umbris.
Tum regina Deûm, cœlo delapsa, morantes
Impulit ipsa manu portas, et, cardine verso,

Belli ferratos rupit Saturnia postes.
Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante:
Pars pedes ire parat campis; pars arduus altis
Pulverulentus equis furit: omnes arma requirunt.
Pars leves clypeos et spicula lucida tergunt
Arvinâ pingui, subiguntque in cote secures;
Signaque ferre juvat, sonitusque audire tubarum.
Quinque adeo magnæ positis incudibus urbes
Tela novant; Atina potens, Tiburque superbum,
Ardea, Crustumerique, et turrigeræ Antemnæ.
Tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignas
Umbonum crates; alii thoracas aënos,
Aut leves ocreas lento ducunt argento.
Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri
Cessit amor; recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses;
Classica jamque sonant; it bello tessera signum.
Hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit; ille frementes
Ad juga cogit equos, clypeumque auroque trilicem
Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense.
Pandite nunc Helicona, Deæ, cantusque movete:
Qui bello exciti reges; quæ quemque secutæ
Complêrint campos acies; quibus Itala jam tum
Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis
Et meministis enim, Divæ, memorare potestis;
Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura.
Primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris
Contemptor Divûm Mezentius, agminaque armat.
Filius huic juxta Lausus; quo pulchrior alter
Non fuit, excepto Laurentis corpore Turni:
Lausus equûm domitor, debellatorque ferarum,
Ducit Agyllinâ nequicquam ex urbe secutos
Mille viros; dignus, patriis qui lætior esset
Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mezentius esset.
Post hos insignem palmâ per gramina currum,
Victoresque ostentat equos, satus Hercule pulchro
Pulcher Aventinus; clypeoque, insigne paternum,
Centum angues cinctamque gerit serpentibus hydram:
Collis Aventini sylvâ quem Rhea sacerdos
Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras,
Mixta Deo mulier; postquam Laurentia victor,
Geryone exstincto, Tirynthius attigit arva,
Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Iberas.

Pila manu, sævosque gerunt in bella dolones ;
Et tereti pugnant mucrone veruque Sabello.
Ipse pedes tegmen torquens immane leonis,
Terribili impexum setâ, cum dentibus albis,
Indutus capiti ; sic regia tecta subibat
Horridus, Herculeoque humeros innexus amictu.
Tum gemini fratres *Tiburtia* mœnia linquunt,
Fratris *Tiburti* dictam cognomine gentem,
Catillusque acerque Coras, Argiva juventus ;
Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur :
Ceu duo nubigenæ quum vertice montis ab alto
Descendunt Centauri, Homolen Othrynque nivalem
Linquentes cursu rapido : dat euntibus ingens
Sylva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.
Nec Prænestinæ fundator defuit urbis ;
Vulcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem,
Inventumque focis omnis quem credidit ætas,
Cæculus : hunc legio late comitatur agrestis ;
Quique altum Præneste viri, quique arva Gabinæ
Junonis, gelidumque Anienem, et roscida rivis
Hernica saxa colunt ; quos, dives Anagnia, pascis ;
Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma,
Nec clypei currusve sonant : pars maxima glandes
Liventis plumbi spargit ; pars spicula gestat
Bina manu ; fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros
Tegmen habet capiti ; vestigia nuda sinistri
Instituêre pedis, crudus tegit altera pero.
At Messapus equûm domitor, Neptunia proles,
Quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferro,
Jampridem resides populos desuetaque bello
Agmina in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat.
Hi Fescenninas acies, Æquosque Faliscos,
Hi Soractis habent arces, Flaviniaque arva,
Et Cimini cum monte lacum, lucosque Capenos.
Ibant æquati numero, regemque canebant :
Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cycni,
Quum sese e pastu referunt, et longa canoros
Dant per colla modos : sonat amnis, et Asia longe
Pulsa palus.
Nec quisquam æratas acies ex agmine tanto
Misceri putet, aëriam sed gurgite ab alto
Urgeri volucrum raucarum ad littora nubem.

Ecce, Sabinorum prisco de sanguine, magnum
Agmen agens Clausus, magnique ipse agminis instar,
Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens
Per Latium, postquam in partem data Roma Sabinis.
Una ingens Amiterna cohors, priscique Quirites;
Ereti manus omnis, oliviferæque Mutuscæ;
Qui Nomentum urbem, qui rosea rura Velini,
Qui Tetricæ horrentes rupes, montemque Severum,
Casperiamque colunt, Forulosque, et flumen Himellæ;
Qui Tybrim Fabarimque bibunt; quos frigida misit
Nursia, et Hortinæ classes, populique Latini;
Quosque secans, infaustum, interluit Allia, nomen:
Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus,
Sævus ubi Orion hibernis conditur undis;
Vel quam Sole novo densæ torrentur aristæ,
Aut Hermi campo, aut Lyciæ flaventibus arvis.
Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrita tellus.
Hinc Agamemnonius, Trojani nominis hostis,
Curru jungit Halesus equos, Turnoque feroces
Mille rapit populos; vertunt felicia Baccho
Massica qui rastris; et quos de collibus altis
Aurunci misêre patres, Sidicinaque juxta
Æquora; quique Cales linquunt; amnisque vadosi
Accola Vulturni; pariterque Saticulus asper,
Oscorumque manus. Teretes sunt aclydes illis
Tela; sed hæc lento mos est aptare flagello:
Lævas cætra tegit; falcati cominus enses.
Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis,
Œbale; quem generâsse Telon Sebethide Nymphâ
Fertur, Teleboum Capreas quum regna teneret
Jam senior: patriis sed non et filius arvis
Contentus, late jam tum ditione premebat
Sarrastes populos, et quæ rigat æquora Sarnus;
Quique Rufras, Batulumque tenent, atque arva Celennæ;
Et quos maliferæ despectant mœnia Abellæ:
Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias;
Tegmina queis capitum raptus de subere cortex;
Æratæque micant peltæ; micat æreus ensis.
Et te montosæ misêre in prælia Nersæ,
Ufens, insignem famâ et felicibus armis;
Horrida præcipue cui gens, assuetaque multo
Venatu nemorum, duris Æquicola glebis:

Armati terram exercent, semperque recentes
Convectare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto.
Quin et Marrubiâ venit de gente sacerdos,
Fronde super galeam et felici comptus olivâ,
Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro:
Vipereo generi et graviter spirantibus hydris
Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat,
Mulcebatque iras, et morsus arte levabat.
Sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuspidis ictum
Evaluit; neque eum juvêre in vulnera cantus
Somniferi, et Marsis quæsitæ in montibus herbæ.
Te nemus Anguitiæ, vitreâ te Fucinus undâ,
Te liquidi flevêre lacus.
Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello,
Virbius; insignem quem mater Aricia misit,
Eductum Egeriæ lucis humentia circum
Littora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianæ.
Namque ferunt famâ Hippolytum, postquam arte novercæ
Occiderit, patriasque explêrit sanguine pœnas,
Turbatis distractus equis, ad sidera rursus
Ætherea et superas cœli venisse sub auras,
Pæonîs revocatum herbis, et amore Dianæ.
Tum Pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris
Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitæ,
Ipse repertorem medicinæ talis et artis
Fulmine Phœbigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas.
At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit
Sedibus, et Nymphæ Ægeriæ nemorique relegat:
Solus ubi in sylvis Italis ignobilis ævum
Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset.
Unde etiam Triviæ templo lucisque sacratis
Cornipedes arceantur equi, quod littore currum
Et juvenem monstris pavidi effudêre marinis.
Filius ardentes haud secius æquore campi
Exercebat equos, curruque in bella ruebat.
Ipse inter primos præstanti corpore Turnus
Vertitur, arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est:
Cui triplici crinita jubâ galea alta Chimæram
Sustinet, Ætnæos efflantem faucibus ignes;
Tam magis illa fremens, et tristibus effera flammis,
Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnæ:
At levem clypeum sublatis cornibus Io

Auro insignibat, jam setis obsita, jam bos,
(Argumentum ingens) et custos virginis Argus,
Cælatâque amnem fundens pater Inachus urnâ.
Insequitur nimbus peditum, clypeataque totis
Agmina densantur campis, Argivaque pubes,
Auruncæque manus, Rutuli, veteresque Sicani,
Et Sacranæ acies, et picti scuta Labici ;
Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici
Littus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere colles,
Circæumque jugum ; queis Jupiter Anxurus arvis
Præsidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco ;
Qua Saturæ jacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas
Quærit iter valles, atque in mare conditur, Ufens.
  Hos super advenit Volscâ de gente Camilla,
Agmen agens equitum et florentes ære catervas,
Bellatrix : non illa colo calathisve Minervæ
Fœmineas assueta manus ; sed prælia virgo
Dura pati, cursuque pedum prævertere ventos.
Illa vel intactæ segetis per summa volaret
Gramina, nec teneras cursu læsisset aristas :
Vel mare per medium, fluctu suspensa tumenti,
Ferret iter, celeres nec tingeret æquore plantas.
Illam omnis tectis agrisque effusa juventus
Turbaque miratur matrum, et prospectat euntem,
Attonitis inhians animis ; ut regius ostro
Velet honos leves humeros ; ut fibula crinem
Auro internectat ; Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram,
Et pastoralem præfixâ cuspide myrtum.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER OCTAVUS.

Ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce
Extulit, et rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu ;
Utque acres concussit equos, utque impulit arma ;
Extemplo turbati animi : simul omne tumultu
Conjurat trepido Latium, sævitque juventus

Effera. Ductores primi, Messapus, et Ufens,
Contemptorque Deûm Mezentius, undique cogunt
Auxilia, et latos vastant cultoribus agros.
Mittitur et magni Venulus Diomedis ad urbem,
Qui petat auxilium ; et, Latio consistere Teucros,
Advectum Ænean classi, victosque Penates
Inferre, et fatis regem se dicere posci,
Edoceat ; multasque viro se adjungere gentes
Dardanio, et late Latio increbrescere nomen :
Quid struat his cœptis ; quem, si fortuna sequatur,
Eventum pugnæ cupiat ; manifestius ipsi,
Quam Turno regi, aut regi apparere Latino.
Talia per Latium : quæ Laomedontius heros
Cuncta videns, magno curarum fluctuat æstu ;
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
In partesque rapit varias, perque omnia versat :
Sicut aquæ tremulum labris ubi lumen aënis,
Sole repercussum, aut radiantis imagine lunæ,
Omnia pervolitat late loca ; jamque sub auras
Erigitur, summique ferit laquearia tecti.
Nox erat, et terras animalia fessa per omnes
Alituum pecudumque genus sopor altus habebat :
Quum pater in ripâ, gelidique sub ætheris axe,
Æneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,
Procubuit, seramque dedit per membra quietem.
Huic Deus ipse loci, fluvio Tiberinus amœno,
Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes
Visus : eum tenuis glauco velabat amictu
Carbasus, et crines umbrosa tegebat arundo.
Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis :
" O sate gente Deûm, Trojanam ex hostibus urbem
Qui revehis nobis, æternaque Pergama servas,
Exspectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis,
Hic tibi certa domus ; certi, ne absiste, Penates ;
Neu belli terrere minis : tumor omnis et iræ
Concessêre Deûm.
Jamque tibi, ne vana putes hæc fingere somnum,
Littoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus,
Triginta capitum fœtus enixa, jacebit ;
Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati.
Hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum :
Ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis

Ascanius clari condet cognominis *Albam.*
Haud incerta cano. Nunc, quâ ratione, quod instat,
Expedias victor, paucis (adverte) docebo.
Arcades his oris, genus, a Pallante profectum,
Qui regem Evandrum comites, qui signa secuti,
Delegêre locum, et posuère in montibus urbem,
Pallantis proavi de nomine, *Pallantëum.*
Hi bellum assidue ducunt cum gente Latinâ ;
Hos castris adhibe socios, et fœdera junge.
Ipse ego te ripis et recto flumine ducam,
Adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem.
Surge, age, nate Deâ ; primisque cadentibus astris
Junoni fer rite preces, iramque minasque
Supplicibus supera votis : mihi victor honorem
Persolves. Ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis
Stringentem ripas, et pinguia culta secantem,
Cœruleus Tybris, cœlo gratissimus amnis.
Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus, exit."
Dixit : deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto,
Ima petens. Nox Ænean somnusque reliquit.
Surgit, et ætherii spectans orientia Solis
Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis
Sustulit, ac tales effudit ad æthera voces :
" Nymphæ, Laurentes Nymphæ, genus amnibus unde est,
Tuque, o Tybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto,
Accipite Ænean, et tandem arcete periclis.
Quo te cunque lacus, miserantem incommoda nostra,
Fonte tenet, quocunque solo pulcherrimus exis,
Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis,
Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum.
Adsis o tantum, et propius tua numina firmes."
Sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe biremes,
Remigioque aptat : socios simul instruit armis.
Ecce autem subitum atque oculis mirabile monstrum !
Candida per sylvam cum fœtu concolor albo
Procubuit, viridique in littore conspicitur sus :
Quam pius Æneas tibi enim, tibi, maxima Juno,
Mactat, sacra ferens, et cum grege sistit ad aram.
Tybris eâ fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem
Leniit, et tacitâ refluens ita substitit undâ,
Mitis ut, in morem stagni placidæque paludis,
Sterneret æquor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.

Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo :
Labitur uncta vadis abies : mirantur et undæ,
Miratur nemus insuetum, fulgentia longe
Scuta virûm fluvio pictasque innare carinas.
Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant,
Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur
Arboribus, viridesque secant placido æquore sylvas.
  Sol medium cœli conscenderat igneus orbem,
Quum muros, arcemque procul, et rara domorum
Tecta vident, quæ nunc Romana potentia cœlo
Æquavit : tum res inopes Evandrus habebat.
Ocyus advertunt proras, urbique propinquant.
Forte die solemnem illo rex Arcas honorem
Amphitryoniadæ magno Divisque ferebat,
Ante urbem, in luco : Pallas huic filius una,
Una omnes juvenum primi, pauperque senatus,
Thura dabant ; tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras.
Ut celsas vidêre rates, atque inter opacum
Allabi nemus, et tacitis incumbere remis,
Terrentur visu subito ; cunctique relictis
Consurgunt mensis : audax quos rumpere Pallas
Sacra vetat, raptoque volat telo obvius ipse,
Et procul e tumulo : "Juvenes, quæ causa subegit
Ignotas tentare vias ? quo tenditis ?" inquit.
"Qui genus ? unde domo ? pacemne huc fertis, an arma ?"
Tum pater Æneas puppi sic fatur ab altâ ;
Paciferæque manu ramum prætendit olivæ :
"Trojugenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis ;
Quos illi bello profugos egêre superbo :
Evandrum petimus : ferte hæc, et dicite lectos
Dardaniæ venisse duces, socia arma rogantes."
Obstupuit tanto perculsus nomine Pallas :
"Egredere o, quicunque es," ait, "coramque parentem
Alloquere, ac nostris succede penatibus hospes."
Excepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhæsit.
Progressi subeunt luco, fluviumque relinquunt.
Tum regem Æneas dictis affatur amicis :
"Optime Grajugenûm, cui me Fortuna precari,
Et vittâ comptos voluit prætendere ramos,
Non equidem extimui, Danaûm quod ductor et Arcas,
Quodque a stirpe fores geminis conjunctus Atridis ;
Sed mea me virtus, et sancta oracula Divûm,

Cognatique patres, tua terris didita fama,
Conjunxêre tibi, et fatis egêre volentem.
Dardanus, Iliacæ primus pater urbis et auctor,
Electrâ, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus,
Advehitur Teucros ; Electram maximus Atlas
Edidit, æthereos humero qui sustinet orbes.
Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia
Cyllenæ gelido conceptum vertice fudit.
At Maiam, auditis si quicquam credimus, Atlas,
Idem Atlas, generat, cœli qui sidera tollit.
Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.
His fretus non legatos, neque prima per artem
Tentamenta tui pepigi : me, me ipse meumque
Objeci caput, et supplex ad limina veni.
Gens eadem, quæ te crudeli, Daunia, bello
Insequitur, nos si pellant, nihil abfore credunt,
Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub juga mittant,
Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra.
Accipe, daque fidem : sunt nobis fortia bello
Pectora, sunt animi, et rebus spectata juventus."
Dixerat Æneas : ille os oculosque loquentis
Jamdudum, et totum lustrabat lumine corpus.
Tum sic pauca refert : " Ut te, fortissime Teucrûm,
Accipio agnoscoque libens ! ut verba parentis
Et vocem Anchisæ magni vultumque recordor !
Nam memini Hesionæ visentem regna sororis
Laomedontiaden Priamum, Salamina petentem,
Protinus Arcadiæ gelidos invisere fines.
Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juventa ;
Mirabarque duces Teucros, mirabar et ipsum
Laomedontiaden : sed cunctis altior ibat
Anchises. Mihi mens juvenali ardebat amore
Compellare virum, et dextræ conjungere dextram.
Accessi, et cupidus Phenei sub mœnia duxi.
Ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas,
Discedens, chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam,
Frænaque bina, meus quæ nunc habet, aurea, Pallas.
Ergo et, quam petitis, juncta est mihi fœdere dextra ;
Et, lux quum primum terris se crastina reddet,
Auxilio lætos dimittam, opibusque juvabo.
Interea sacra hæc, quando huc venistis amici,
Annua, quæ differre nefas, celebrate faventes

Nobiscum, et jam nunc sociorum assuescite mensis."
Hæc ubi dicta, dapes jubet et sublata reponi
Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili;
Præcipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis
Accipit Ænean, solioque invitat acerno.
Tum lecti juvenes certatim aræque sacerdos
Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque canistris
Dona laboratæ Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.
Vescitur Æneas, simul et Trojana juventus,
Perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.
  Postquam exempta fames, et amor compressus edendi,
Rex Evandrus ait: "Non hæc solemnia nobis,
Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram
Vana superstitio veterumve ignara Deorum
Imposuit: sævis, hospes Trojane, periclis
Servati facimus, meritosque novamus honores.
Jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem:
Disjectæ procul ut moles, desertaque montis
Stat domus, et scopuli ingentem traxêre ruinam.
Hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu,
Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,
Solis inaccessam radiis; semperque recenti
Cæde tepebat humus; foribusque affixa superbis
Ora virûm tristi pendebant pallida tabo.
Huic monstro Vulcanus erat pater: illius atros
Ore vomens ignes, magnâ se mole ferebat.
Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus ætas
Auxilium adventumque Dei: nam maximus ultor
Tergemini nece Geryonis spoliisque superbus,
Alcides aderat, taurosque hac victor agebat
Ingentes: vallemque boves amnemque tenebant.
At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum
Aut intentatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,
Quatuor a stabulis præstanti corpore tauros
Avertit, totidem formâ superante juvencas:
Atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,
Caudâ in speluncam tractos, versique viarum
Indiciis raptos, saxo occultabat opaco.
Quærentem nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant.
Interea quum jam stabulis saturata moveret
Amphitryoniades armenta, abitumque pararet,
Discessu mugire boves, atque omne querelis

Impleri nemus, et colles clamore relinqui.
Reddidit una boum vocem, vastoque sub antro
Mugiit, et Caci spem custodita fefellit.
Hic vero Alcidæ furiis exarserat atro
Felle dolor: rapit arma manu, nodisque gravatum
Robur; et aërii cursu petit ardua montis.
Tum primum nostri Cacum vidêre timentem,
Turbatumque oculis: fugit ilicet ocyor Euro,
Speluncamque petit; pedibus timor addidit alas.
Ut sese inclusit, ruptisque immane catenis
Dejecit saxum, quod ferro et arte paternâ
Pendebat, fultosque emuniit objice postes,
Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius; omnemque
Accessum lustrans, huc ora ferebat et illuc,
Dentibus infrendens: ter totum fervidus irâ
Lustrat Aventini montem; ter saxea tentat
Limina nequicquam; ter fessus valle resedit.
Stabat acuta silex, præcisis undique saxis,
Speluncæ dorso insurgens, altissima visu;
Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum:
Hanc, ut prona jugo lævum incumbebat ad amnem,
Dexter in adversum nitens concussit, et imis
Avulsam solvit radicibus; inde repente
Impulit; impulsu quo maximus insonat æther,
Dissultant ripæ, refluitque exterritus amnis.
At specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens
Regia, et umbrosæ penitus patuêre cavernæ:
Non secus ac si quâ penitus vi terra dehiscens
Infernas reseret sedes, et regna recludat
Pallida, Dîs invisa; superque immane barathrum
Cernatur, trepidentque immisso lumine Manes.
Ergo insperatâ deprensum in luce repente,
Inclusumque cavo saxo, atque insueta rudentem,
Desuper Alcides telis premit, omniaque arma
Advocat, et ramis vastisque molaribus instat.
Ille autem, neque enim fuga jam super ulla pericli,
Faucibus ingentem fumum (mirabile dictu!)
Evomit; involvitque domum caligine cæcâ,
Prospectum eripiens oculis: glomeratque sub antro
Fumiferam noctem, commixtis igne tenebris.
Non tulit Alcides animis; seque ipse per ignem
Præcipiti jecit saltu, qua plurimus undam

Fumus agit, nebulâque ingens specus æstuat atrâ
Hic Cacum in tenebris, incendia vana vomentem,
Corripit in nodum complexus, et angit inhærens
Elisos oculos, et siccum sanguine guttur.
Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis;
Abstractæque boves abjuratæque rapinæ
Cœlo ostenduntur; pedibusque informe cadaver
Protrahitur. Nequeunt expleri corda tuendo
Terribiles oculos, vultum, villosaque setis
Pectora semiferi, atque exstinctos faucibus ignes.
Ex illo celebratus honos; lætique minores
Servavêre diem: primusque Potitius auctor,
Et domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri,
Hanc aram luco statuit; quæ Maxima semper
Dicetur nobis, et erit quæ maxima semper.
Quare agite, o juvenes, tantarum in munere laudum
Cingite fronde comas, et pocula porgite dextris,
Communemque vocate Deum, et date vina volentes"
Dixerat: Herculeâ bicolor quum populus umbrâ
Velavitque comas, foliisque innexa pependit;
Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus: ocyus omnes
In mensam læti libant, Divosque precantur.
Devexo interea propior fit vesper Olympo:
Jamque sacerdotes primusque Potitius ibant,
Pellibus in morem cincti, flammasque ferebant;
Instaurant epulas, et mensæ grata secundæ
Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.
Tum Salii ad cantus, incensa altaria circum,
Populeis adsunt evincti tempora ramis:
Hic juvenum chorus; ille senum; qui carmine laudes
Herculeas et facta ferunt: ut prima novercæ
Monstra manu geminosque premens eliserit angues;
Ut bello egregias idem disjecerit urbes,
Trojamque, Œchaliamque; ut duros mille labores
Rege sub Eurystheo, fatis Junonis iniquæ,
Pertulerit. Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembres,
Hylæumque, Pholumque, manu; tu Cressia mactas
Prodigia; et vastum Nemeæ sub rupe leonem:
Te Stygii tremuêre lacus; te janitor Orci,
Ossa super recubans antro semesa cruento:
Nec te ullæ facies, non terruit ipse Typhœus
Arduus, arma tenens; non te rationis egentem

Lernæus turbâ capitum circumstetit anguis.
Salve, vera Jovis proles, decus addite Divis ;
Et nos, et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo.—
Talia carminibus celebrant ; super omnia Caci
Speluncam adjiciunt, spirantemque ignibus ipsum.
Consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant.
  Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem
Perfectis referunt : ibat rex obsitus ævo,
Et comitem Ænean juxta natumque tenebat
Ingrediens, varioque viam sermone levabat.
Miratur, facilesque oculos fert omnia circum
Æneas, capiturque locis, et singula lætus
Exquiritque auditque virûm monumenta priorum.
Tum rex Evandrus, Romanæ conditor arcis :
"Hæc nemora indigenæ Fauni Nymphæque tenebant,
Gensque virûm truncis et duro robore nata :
Queis neque mos, neque cultus erat : nec jungere tauros,
Aut componere opes nôrant, aut parcere parto ;
Sed rami, atque asper victu venatus alebat.
Primus ab æthereo venit Saturnus Olympo,
Arma Jovis fugiens, et regnis exsul ademptis :
Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis
Composuit, legesque dedit ; *Latium*que vocari
Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.
Aurea, quæ perhibent, illo sub rege fuerunt
Sæcula ; sic placidâ populos in pace regebat :
Deterior donec paulatim ac decolor ætas,
Et belli rabies, et amor successit habendi.
Tum manus Ausoniæ, et gentes venêre Sicanæ ;
Sæpius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus.
Tum reges, asperque immani corpore Tybris ;
A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine *Tybrin*
Diximus ; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen.
Me pulsum patriâ, pelagique extrema sequentem,
Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum
His posuêre locis ; matrisque egêre tremenda
Carmentis Nymphæ monita, et Deus auctor Apollo."
Vix ea dicta : dehinc progressus monstrat et aram,
Et *Carmentalem* Romano nomine portam,
Quam memorant Nymphæ priscum Carmentis honorem
Vatis fatidicæ ; cecinit quæ prima futuros
Æneadas magnos, et nobile Pallantëum.

Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer *Asylum*
Rettulit, et gelidâ monstrat sub rupe *Lupercal*,
Parrhasio dictum *Panos* de more Lycæi.
Necnon et sacri monstrat nemus *Argileti* ;
Testaturque locum, et letum docet hospitis Argi.
Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit,
Aurea nunc, olim sylvestribus horrida dumis :
Jam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes
Dira loci, jam tum sylvam saxumque tremebant.
"H c nemus, hunc," inquit, "frondoso vertice collem
(Quis Deus, incertum est) habitat Deus. Arcades ipsum
Credunt se vidisse Jovem ; quum sæpe nigrantem
Ægida concuteret dextrâ, nimbosque cieret.
Hæc duo præterea disjectis oppida muris,
Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum :
Hanc Janus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit urbem ;
Janiculum huic, illi fuerat *Saturnia* nomen."
Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant
Pauperis Evandri ; passimque armenta videbant
Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis.
Ut ventum ad sedes : "Hæc," inquit, "limina victor
Alcides subiit ; hæc illum regia cepit.
Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum
Finge Deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis."
Dixit : et angusti subter fastigia tecti
Ingentem Ænean duxit, stratisque locavit,
Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursæ.
  Nox ruit, et fuscis tellurem amplectitur alis.
At Venus, haud animo nequicquam exterrita, mater,
Laurentûmque minis et duro mota tumultu,
Vulcanum alloquitur ; thalamoque hæc conjugis aureo
Incipit, et dictis divinum aspirat amorem :
"Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges
Debita, casurasque inimicis ignibus arces,
Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi
Artis opisque tuæ ; nec te, carissime conjux,
Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores :
Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis,
Et durum Æneæ flevissem sæpe laborem.
Nunc, Jovis imperiis, Rutulorum constitit oris :
Ergo eadem supplex venio, et sanctum mihi numen
Arma rogo, genitrix nato. Te filia Nerei,

Te potuit lacrymis Tithonia flectere conjux.
Aspice, qui coëant populi, quæ mœnia clausis
Ferrum acuant portis, in me excidiumque meorum."
Dixerat: et niveis hinc atque hinc Diva lacertis
Cunctantem amplexu molli fovet; ille repente
Accepit solitam flammam, notusque medullas
Intravit calor, et labefacta per ossa cucurrit:
Non secus atque olim, tonitru quum rupta corusco
Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos.
Sensit læta dolis et formæ conscia conjux;
Tum pater æterno fatur devinctus amore:
"Quid causas petis ex alto? fiducia cessit
Quo tibi, Diva, mei? similis si cura fuisset,
Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset;
Nec Pater omnipotens Trojam, nec fata vetabant
Stare, decemque alios Priamum superesse per annos.
Et nunc, si bellare paras, atque hæc tibi mens est,
Quicquid in arte meâ possum promittere curæ,
Quod fieri ferro, liquidove potest electro,
Quantum ignes animæque valent, absiste precando
Viribus indubitare tuis." Ea verba locutus
Optatos dedit amplexus, placidumque petivit
Conjugis infusus gremio per membra soporem.
Inde (ubi prima quies medio jam noctis abactæ
Curriculo expulerat somnum, quum fœmina primum,
Cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minervâ
Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes,
Noctem addens operi; famulasque ad lumina longo
Exercet penso; castum ut servare cubile
Conjugis, et possit parvos educere natos);
Haud secus ignipotens, nec tempore segnior illo,
Mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit.
Insula Sicanium juxta latus Æoliamque
Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis;
Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis
Antra Ætnæa tonant, validique incudibus ictus
Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis
Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat:
Vulcani domus, et *Vulcania* nomine tellus.
Huc tunc ignipotens cœlo descendit ab alto.
Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,
Brontesque, Steropesque, et nudus membra Pyracmon.

His informatum manibus jam parte politâ
Fulmen erat, toto genitor quæ plurima cœlo
Dejicit in terras; pars imperfecta manebat;
Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ
Addiderant, rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri;
Fulgores nunc terrificos, sonitumque, metumque
Miscebant operi, flammisque sequacibus iras.
Parte aliâ Marti currumque rotasque volucres
Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes;
Ægidaque horrificam, turbatæ Palladis arma,
Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polîbant;
Connexosque angues, ipsamque in pectore Divæ
Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.
"Tollite cuncta," inquit, "cœptosque auferte labores,
Ætnæi Cyclopes, et huc advertite mentem.
Arma acri facienda viro: nunc viribus usus,
Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistrâ.
Præcipitate moras." Nec plura effatus; at illi
Ocyus incubuêre omnes, pariterque laborem
Sortiti: fluit æs rivis, aurique metallum;
Vulnificusque chalybs vastâ fornace liquescit.
Ingentem clypeum informant, unum omnia contra
Tela Latinorum: septenosque orbibus orbes
Impediunt. Alii ventosis follibus auras
Accipiunt redduntque; alii stridentia tingunt
Æra lacu. Gemit impositis incudibus antrum:
Illi inter sese multâ vi brachia tollunt
In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.
  Hæc pater Æoliis properat dum Lemnius oris,
Evandrum ex humili tecto lux suscitat alma,
Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.
Consurgit senior, tunicâque inducitur artus,
Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis:
Tum lateri atque humeris Tegeæum subligat ensem;
Demissa ab lævâ pantheræ terga retorquens.
Nec non et gemini custodes limine ab alto
Procedunt, gressumque canes comitantur herilem.
Hospitis Æneæ sedem et secreta petebat,
Sermonum memor et promissi muneris, heros.
Nec minus Æneas se matutinus agebat.
Filius huic Pallas, olli comes ibat Achates.
Congressi jungunt dextras, mediisque residunt

Ædibus, et licito tandem sermone fruuntur.
Rex prior hæc :
" Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite nunquam
Res equidem Trojæ victas aut regna fatebor,
Nobis ad belli auxilium pro nomine tanto
Exiguæ vires : hinc Tusco claudimur amni ;
Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis.
Sed tibi ego ingentes populos opulentaque regnis
Jungere castra paro, quam fors inopina salutem
Ostentat : fatis huc te poscentibus affers.
Haud procul hinc saxo colitur fundata vetusto
Urbis Agyllinæ sedes ; ubi Lydia quondam
Gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit Etruscis.
Hanc, multos florentem annos, rex deinde superbo
Imperio et sævis tenuit Mezentius armis :
Quid memorem infandas cædes ? quid facta tyranni
Effera ? Dî capiti ipsius generique reservent !
Mortua quin etiam jungebat corpora vivis,
Componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora
(Tormenti genus !), et sanie taboque fluentes,
Complexu in misero, longâ sic morte necabat.
At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem
Armati circumsistunt ipsumque domumque :
Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia jactant.
Ille inter cædes Rutulorum elapsus in agros
Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis.
Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis ;
Regem ad supplicium præsenti Marte reposcunt.
His ego te, Ænea, ductorem millibus addam.
Toto namque fremunt condensæ littore puppes,
Signaque ferre jubent ; retinet longævus aruspex,
Fata canens : ' O Mæoniæ delecta juventus,
Flos veterum virtusque virûm, quos justus in hostem
Fert dolor, et meritâ accendit Mezentius irâ,
Nulli fas Italo tantam subjungere gentem :
Externos optate duces.' Tum Etrusca resedit
Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita Divûm.
Ipse oratores ad me regnique coronam
Cum sceptro misit, mandatque insignia Tarcho,
Succedam castris, Tyrrhenaque regna capessam :
Sed mihi tardi gelu sæclisque effœta senectus
Invidet imperium, seræque ad fortia vires.

Natum exhortarer, nî, mixtus matre Sabellâ,
Hinc partem patriæ traheret. Tu, cujus et annis
Et generi fatum indulget, quem numina poscunt,
Ingredere, o Teucrûm atque Italûm fortissime ductor.
Hunc tibi præterea, spes et solatia nostrî,
Pallanta adjungam : sub te tolerare magistro
Militiam et grave Martis opus, tua cernere facta
Assuescat ; primis et te miretur ab annis.
Arcadas huic equites bis centum, robora pubis
Lecta, dabo ; totidemque suo tibi nomine Pallas."
 Vix ea fatus erat ; defixique ora tenebant
Æneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates,
Multaque duro suo tristi cum corde putabant :
Nî signum cœlo Cytherea dedisset aperto.
Namque improviso vibratus ab æthere fulgor
Cum sonitu venit ; et ruere omnia visa repente,
Tyrrhenusque tubæ mugire per æthera clangor.
Suspiciunt : iterum atque iterum fragor intonat ingens :
Arma inter nubem, cœli in regione serenâ,
Per sudum rutilare vident, et pulsa tonare.
Obstupuêre animis alii ; sed Troïus heros
Agnovit sonitum, et Divæ promissa parentis.
Tum memorat : "Ne vero, hospes, ne quære profecto
Quem casum portenta ferant ; ego poscor Olympo.
Hoc signum cecinit missuram Diva creatrix,
Si bellum ingrueret ; Vulcaniaque arma per auras
Laturam auxilio.
Heu quantæ miseris cædes Laurentibus instant !
Quas pœnas mihi, Turne, dabis ! quam multa sub undas
Scuta virûm, galeasque, et fortia corpora volves,
Tybri pater ! poscant acies, et fœdera rumpant."
Hæc ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto ;
Et primum Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras
Excitat hesternumque Larem, parvo que Penates
Lætus adit : mactat lectas de more bidentes
Evandrus pariter, pariter Trojana juventus.
Post hinc ad naves graditur, sociosque revisit :
Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequantur,
Præstantes virtute legit ; pars cetera pronâ
Fertur aquâ, segnisque secundo defluit amni,
Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque.
Dantur equi Teucris Tyrrhena petentibus arva :

Ducunt exsortem Æneæ; quem fulva leonis
Pellis obit totum, præfulgens unguibus aureis.
  Fama volat parvam subito vulgata per urbem,
Ocyus ire equites Tyrrheni ad limina regis.
Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo
It timor, et major Martis jam apparet imago.
Tum pater Evandrus dextram complexus euntis
Hæret, inexpletum lacrymans, ac talia fatur:
"O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos!
Qualis eram, quum primam aciem Præneste sub ipsa
Stravi, scutorumque incendi victor acervos,
Et regem hâc Herilum dextrâ sub Tartara misi:
Nascenti cui tres animas Feronia mater
(Horrendum dictu!) dederat, terna arma movenda;
Ter leto sternendus erat: cui tunc tamen omnes
Abstulit hæc animas dextra, et totidem exuit armis.
Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellere usquam,
Nate, tuo; neque finitimus Mezentius usquam,
Huic capiti insultans, tot ferro sæva dedisset
Funera, tam multis viduâsset civibus urbem.
At vos, o superi, et Divûm tu maxime rector,
Jupiter, Arcadii, quæso, miserescite regis,
Et patrias audite preces. Si numina vestra
Incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant;
Si visurus eum vivo, et venturus in unum;
Vitam oro: patiar quemvis durare laborem.
Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris,
Nunc o, nunc liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
Dum curæ ambiguæ, dum spes incerta futuri;
Dum te, care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas,
Complexu teneo; gravior ne nuntius aures
Vulneret." Hæc genitor digressu dicta supremo
Fundebat; famuli collapsum in tecta ferebant.
  Jamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis:
Æneas inter primos et fidus Achates;
Inde alii Trojæ proceres; ipse agmine Pallas
In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis:
Qualis ubi Oceani perfusus Lucifer undâ,
Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes,
Extulit os sacrum cœlo, tenebrasque resolvit.
Stant pavidæ in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur
Pulveream nubem, et fulgentes ære catervas.

Olli per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum,
Armati tendunt. It clamor; et, agmine facto,
Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.
Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Cæritis amnem,
Religione patrum late sacer: undique colles
Inclusêre cavi, et nigrâ nemus abiete cingit.
Sylvano fama est veteres sacrâsse Pelasgos,
Arvorum pecorisque Deo, lucumque diemque,
Qui primi fines aliquando habuêre Latinos.
Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant
Castra locis; celsoque omnis de colle videri
Jam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis.
Huc pater Æneas et bello lecta juventus
Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.
At Venus æthereos inter Dea candida nimbos
Dona ferens aderat; natumque in valle reductâ
Ut procul egelido secretum flumine vidit,
Talibus affata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro:
"En perfecta mei promissâ conjugis arte
Munera; ne mox aut Laurentes, nate, superbos,
Aut acrem dubites in prælia poscere Turnum."
Dixit, et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit;
Arma sub adversâ posuit radiantia quercu.
Ille, Deæ donis et tanto lætus honore,
Expleri nequit, atque oculos per singula volvit,
Miraturque, interque manus et brachia versat
Terribilem cristis galeam flammasque vomentem,
Fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex ære rigentem,
Sanguineam, ingentem: qualis quum cœrula nubes
Solis inardescit radiis, longeque refulget.
Tum leves ocreas electro auroque recocto,
Hastamque, et clypei non enarrabile textum.
Illic res Italas, Romanorumque triumphos,
Haud fatûm ignarus venturique inscius ævi,
Fecerat ignipotens: illic genus omne futuræ
Stirpis ab Ascanio, pugnataque in ordine bella.
Fecerat et viridi fœtam Mavortis in antro
Procubuisse lupam: geminos huic ubera circum
Ludere pendentes pueros, et lambere matrem
Impavidos; illam, tereti cervice reflexam,
Mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere linguâ.
Nec procul hinc Romam, et raptas sine more Sabinas

Concessu caveæ, magnis Circensibus actis,
Addiderat; subitoque novum consurgere bellum
Romulidis, Tatioque seni, Curibusque severis.
Post îdem, inter se posito certamine, reges
Armati Jovis ante aram, paterasque tenentes
Stabant, et cæsâ jungebant fœdera porcâ.
Haud procul inde citæ Metium in diversa quadrigæ
Distulerant (at tu dictis, Albane, maneres!),
Raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus
Per sylvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres.
Nec non Tarquinium ejectum Porsena jubebat
Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat:
Æneadæ in ferrum pro libertate ruebant:
Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti
Aspiceres; pontem auderet quod vellere Cocles,
Et fluvium vinclis innaret Clœlia ruptis.
In summo custos Tarpeiæ Manlius arcis
Stabat pro templo, et Capitolia celsa tenebat;
Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.
Atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser
Porticibus, Gallos in limine adesse canebat;
Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,
Defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacæ:
Aurea cæsaries ollis, atque aurea vestis;
Virgatis lucent sagulis; tum lactea colla
Auro innectuntur; duo quisque Alpina coruscant
Gæsa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.
Hic exsultantes Salios, nudosque Lupercos,
Lanigerosque apices, et lapsa ancilia cœlo
Extuderat: castæ ducebant sacra per urbem
Pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit
Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis;
Et scelerum pœnas; et te, Catilina, minaci
Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem:
Secretosque pios; his dantem jura Catonem.
Hæc inter tumidi late maris ibat imago
Aurea; sed fluctu spumabant cœrula cano:
Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem
Æquora verrebant caudis, æstumque secabant.
In medio classes æratas, Actia bella,
Cernere erat; totumque instructo Marte videres
Fervere Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus.

Hinc Augustus agens Italos in prælia Cæsar
Cum patribus, populoque, Penatibus, et magnis Dîs,
Stans celsâ in puppi ; geminas cui tempora flammas
Læta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus.
Parte aliâ, ventis et Dîs Agrippa secundis
Arduus, agmen agens : cui, belli insigne superbum,
Tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronâ.
Hinc ope barbaricâ variisque Antonius armis
Victor ab Auroræ populis et littore rubro
Ægyptum, viresque Orientis, et ultima secum
Bactra vehit ; sequiturque (nefas !) Ægyptia conjux.
Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare, reductis
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus, æquor.
Alta petunt : pelago credas innare revulsas
Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos :
Tantâ mole viri turritis puppibus instant.
Stupea flamma manu, telisque volatile ferrum
Spargitur ; arva novâ Neptunia cæde rubescunt.
Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro ;
Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues.
Omnigenûmque Deûm monstra, et latrator Anubis,
Contra Neptunum et Venerem, contraque Minervam
Tela tenent : sævit medio in certamine Mavors
Cælatus ferro, tristesque ex æthere Diræ :
Et scissâ gaudens vadit Discordia pallâ ;
Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.
Actius, hæc cernens, arcum intendebat Apollo
Desuper : omnis eo terrore Ægyptus, et Indi,
Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabæi.
Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis
Vela dare, et laxos jam jamque immitere funes.
Illam inter cædes, pallentem morte futurâ,
Fecerat ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri ;
Contra autem magno mœrentem corpore Nilum,
Pandentemque sinus, et totâ veste vocantem
Cœruleum in gremium latebrosaque flumina victos.
At Cæsar, triplici invectus Romana triumpho
Mœnia, Dîs Italis votum immortale sacrabat,
Maxima ter centum totam delubra per urbem.
Lætitiâ ludisque viæ plausuque fremebant :
Omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus aræ
Ante aras terram cæsi stravêre juvenci.

Ipse, sedens niveo candentis limine Phœbi,
Dona recognoscit populorum, aptatque superbis
Postibus : incedunt victæ longo ordine gentes,
Quam variæ linguis, habitu tam vestis et armis.
Hic Nomadum genus, et discinctos Mulciber Afros,
Hic Lelegas, Carasque, sagittiferosque Gelonos
Finxerat : Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis,
Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis,
Indomitique Dahæ, et pontem indignatus Araxes.
Talia, per clypeum Vulcani, dona parentis
Miratur, rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet,
Attollens humero famamque et fata nepotum.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER NONUS.

ATQUE ea diversâ penitus dum parte geruntur,
Irim de cœlo misit Saturnia Juno
Audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum forte parentis
Pilumni Turnus sacratâ valle sedebat ;
Ad quem sic roseo Thaumantias ore locuta est :
" Turne, quod optanti Divûm promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro.
Æneas, urbe, et sociis, et classe relictâ,
Sceptra Palatini sedemque petît Evandri ;
Nec satis : extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes ;
Lydorumque manum, collectos armat agrestes.
Quid dubitas ? nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere currus :
Rumpe moras omnes, et turbata arripe castra."
Dixit : et in cœlum paribus se sustulit alis ;
Ingentemque fugâ secuit sub nubibus arcum.
Agnovit juvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas
Sustulit, ac tali fugientem est voce secutus :
" Iri, decus cœli, quis te mihi nubibus actam
Detulit in terras ? unde hæc tam clara repente
Tempestas ? medium video discedere cœlum,
Palantesque polo stellas. Sequor omina tanta,

Quisquis in arma vocas." Et, sic effatus, ad undam
Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,
Multa Deos orans; oneravitque æthera votis.
Jamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis,
Dives equûm, dives pictaï vestis et auri.
Messapus primas acies, postrema coërcent
Tyrrhidæ juvenes; medio dux agmine Turnus
Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est:
Ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus
Per tacitum Ganges; aut pingui flumine Nilus,
Quum refluit campis, et jam se condidit alveo.
Hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem
Prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis.
Primus ab adversâ conclamat mole Caïcus:
"Quis globus, o cives, caligine volvitur atrâ?
Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, scandite muros:
Hostis adest, eja!" Ingenti clamore per omnes
Condunt se Teucri portas, et mœnia complent.
Namque ita discedens præceperat optimus armis
Æneas; si qua interea fortuna fuisset,
Ne struere auderent aciem, neu credere campo;
Castra modo et tutos servarent aggere muros.
Ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat,
Objiciunt portas tamen, et præcepta facessunt,
Armatique cavis exspectant turribus hostem.
Turnus, ut antevolans tardum præcesserat agmen,
Viginti lectis equitum comitatus, et urbi
Improvisus adest; maculis quem Thracius albis
Portat equus, cristâque tegit galea aurea rubrâ:
"Ecquis erit mecum, juvenes? qui primus in hostem?
En!" ait: et jaculum attorquens emittit in auras,
Principium pugnæ; et campo sese arduus infert.
Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequuntur
Horrisono: Teucrûm mirantur inertia corda;
Non æquo dare se campo, non obvia ferre
Arma viros; sed castra fovere. Huc turbidus atque huc
Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per avia quærit:
Ac (veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili,
Quum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbres,
Nocte super mediâ; tuti sub matribus agni
Balatum exercent; ille asper et improbus irâ
Sævit in absentes: collecta fatigat edendi

Ex longo rabies, et siccæ sanguine fauces):
Haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti
Ignescunt iræ, et duris dolor ossibus ardet;
Quâ tentet ratione aditus, et quæ via clausos
Excutiat Teucros vallo, atque effundat in æquor.
Classem, quæ lateri castrorum adjuncta latebat,
Aggeribus septam circum et fluvialibus undis,
Invadit; sociosque incendia poscit ovantes;
Atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet.
Tum vero incumbunt; urget præsentia Turni;
Atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris:
Diripuêre focos: piceum fert fumida lumen
Tæda, et commixtam Vulcanus ad astra favillam.
  Quis Deus, o Musæ, tam sæva incendia Teucris
Avertit? tantos ratibus quis depulit ignes?
Dicite. Prisca fides facto, sed fama perennis.
  Tempore quo primum Phrygiâ formabat in Idâ
Æneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat,
Ipsa Deûm fertur genitrix Berecynthia magnum
Vocibus his affata Jovem: "Da, nate, petenti,
Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo.
Pinea sylva mihi, multos dilecta per annos,
Lucus in arce fuit summâ, quo sacra ferebant,
Nigranti piceâ trabibusque obscurus acernis:
Has ego Dardanio juveni, quum classis egeret,
Læta dedi; nunc sollicitam timor anxius urget:
Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem;
Ne cursu quassatæ ullo, neu turbine venti
Vincantur: prosit nostris in montibus ortas."
Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi:
"O genetrix, quo fata vocas? aut quid petis istis?
Mortaline manu factæ immortale carinæ
Fas habeant? certusque incerta pericula lustret
Æneas? cui tanta Deo permissa potestas?
Immo, ubi defunctæ finem portusque tenebunt
Ausonios, olim quæcunque evaserit undis,
Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva,
Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique jubebo
Æquoris esse Deas: quales Nereïa Doto
Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum."
Dixerat; idque ratum, Stygii per flumina fratris,
Per pice torrentes atrâque voragine ripas,

Annuit ; et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.
Ergo aderat promissa dies, et tempora Parcæ
Debita complêrant; quum Turni injuria matrem
Admonuit sacris ratibus depellere tædas.
Hic primum nova lux oculis effulsit, et ingens
Visus ab Aurorâ cœlum transcurrere nimbus,
Idæique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras
Excidit, et Troüm Rutulorumque agmina complet:
" Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves,
Neve armate manus: maria ante exurere Turno
Quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutæ,
Ite, Deæ pelagi : Genitrix jubet." Et sua quæque
Continuo puppes abrumpunt vincula ripis,
Delphinumque modo demersis æquora rostris
Ima petunt. Hinc virgineæ (mirabile monstrum !),
Quot prius æratæ steterant ad littora proræ,
Reddunt se totidem facies, pontoque feruntur.
Obstupuêre animis Rutuli : conterritus ipse
Turbatis Messapus equis : cunctatur et amnis
Rauca sonans, revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto.
At non audaci cessit fiducia Turno;
Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro :
" Trojanos hæc monstra petunt ; his Jupiter ipse
Auxilium solitum eripuit: non tela, nec ignes
Exspectant Rutulos. Ergo maria invia Teucris,
Nec spes ulla fugæ ; rerum pars altera adempta est :
Terra autem in manibus nostris ; tot millia gentes
Arma ferunt Italæ. Nil me fatalia terrent,
Si qua Phryges præ se jactant, responsa Deorum.
Sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigêre quod arva
Fertilis Ausoniæ Troës : sunt et mea contra
Fata mihi, ferro sceleratam exscindere gentem,
Conjuge præreptâ : nec solos tangit Atridas
Iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis.
Sed periisse semel satis est: peccare fuisset
Ante satis, penitus mode non genus omne perosos
Fœmineum : quibus hæc medii fiducia valli,
Fossarumque moræ, leti discrimina parva,
Dant animos. At non viderunt mœnia Trojæ,
Neptuni fabricata manu, considere in ignes ?
Sed vos, o lecti ! ferro quis scindere vallum
Apparat, et mecum invadit trepidantia castra ?

Non armis mihi Vulcani, non mille carinis
Est opus in Teucros : addant se protinus omnes
Etrusci socios ; tenebras et inertia furta
Palladii, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis,
Ne timeant ; nec equi cæcâ condemur in alvo :
Luce palam certum est igni circumdare muros.
Haud sibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasgâ
Esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum.
Nunc adeo melior quoniam pars acta diei,
Quod superest, læti bene gestis corpora rebus
Procurate, viri ; et pugnam sperate parati."
Interea vigilum excubiis obsidere portas
Cura datur Messapo, et mœnia cingere flammis.
Bis septem, Rutulo muros qui milite servent,
Delecti : ast illos centeni quemque sequuntur
Purpurei cristis juvenes auroque corusci.
Discurrunt, variantque vices, fusique per herbam
Indulgent vino, et vertunt crateras aënos.
Collucent ignes : noctem custodia ducit
Insomnem ludo.
  Hæc super e vallo prospectant Troës et armis
Alta tenent : necnon trepidi formidine portas
Explorant, pontesque et propugnacula jungunt ;
Tela gerunt : instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus ;
Quos pater Æneas, si quando adversa vocarent,
Rectores juvenum et rerum dedit esse magistros.
Omnis per muros legio, sortita periclum,
Excubat, exercetque vices, quod cuique tenendum est.
  Nisus erat portæ custos, acerrimus armis,
Hyrtacides ; comitem Æneæ quem miserat Ida
Venatrix, jaculo celerem levibusque sagittis :
Et juxta comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter
Non fuit Æneadum, Trojana neque induit arma ;
Ora puer primâ signans intonsa juventâ.
His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant ;
Tunc quoque communi portam statione tenebant.
Nisus ait : " Dîne hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,
Euryale ? an sua cuique Deus fit dira cupido ?
Aut pugnam, aut aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum
Mens agitat mihi ; nec placidâ contenta quiete est.
Cernis, quæ Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum ;
Lumina rara micant ; somno vinoque soluti

Procubuêre ; silent late loca : percipe porro,
Quid dubitem, et quæ nunc animo sententia surgat.
Ænean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
Exposcunt, mittique viros, qui certa reportent.
Si tibi, quæ posco, promittunt (nam mihi facti
Fama sat est), tumulo videor reperire sub illo
Posse viam ad muros et mœnia Pallantea."
Obstupuit magno laudum perculsus amore
Euryalus ; simul his ardentem affatur amicum :
"Mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus,
Nise, fugis ? solum te in tanta pericula mittam ?
Non ita me genitor, bellis assuetus, Opheltes,
Argolicum terrorem inter Trojæque labores
Sublatum, erudiit ; nec tecum talia gessi,
Magnanimum Ænean et fata extrema secutus.
Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor ; et istum
Qui vitâ bene credat emi, quo tendis, honorem."
Nisus ad hæc : "Equidem de te nil tale verebar ;
Nec fas ; non : ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem
Jupiter, aut quicunque oculis hæc aspicit æquis.
Sed si quis (quæ multa vides discrimine tali),
Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve Deusve,
Te superesse velim : tua vitâ dignior ætas.
Sit, qui me raptum pugnâ, pretiove redemptum,
Mandet humo solitâ ; aut, si qua id fortuna vetabit,
Absenti ferat inferias, decoretque sepulcro.
Neu matri miseræ tanti sim causa doloris :
Quæ te sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa,
Persequitur ; magni nec mœnia curat Acestæ."
Ille autem : "Causas nequicquam nectis inanes,
Nec mea jam mutata loco sententia cedit.
Acceleremus," ait. Vigiles simul excitat : illi
Succedunt, servantque vices : statione relictâ,
Ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.
   Cetera per terras omnes animalia somno
Laxabant curas, et corda oblita laborum :
Ductores Teucrûm primi, et delecta juventus,
Consilium summis regni de rebus habebant ;
Quid facerent, quisve Æneæ jam nuncius esset.
Stant longis adnixi hastis, et scuta tenentes,
Castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus, et una
Euryalus, confestim alacres admittier orant :

Rem magnam, pretiumque moræ fore. Primus Iülus
Accepit trepidos, ac Nisum dicere jussit.
Tum sic Hyrtacides : "Audite o mentibus æquis,
Æneadæ : neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis,
Quæ ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque sepulti
Conticuêre : locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi,
Qui patet in bivio portæ, quæ proxima ponto ;
Interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus
Erigitur : si fortunâ permittitis uti,
Quæsitum Ænean ad mœnia Pallantea
Mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti cæde peractâ,
Affore cernetis. Nec nos via fallit euntes :
Vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem
Venatu assiduo, et totum cognovimus amnem."
Hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes :
"Dî patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troja est,
Non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,
Quum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis
Pectora." Sic memorans, humeros dextrasque tenebat
Amborum, et vultum lacrymis atque ora rigabat :
"Quæ vobis, quæ digna, viri, pro laudibus istis,
Præmia posse rear solvi ? pulcherrima primum
Dî moresque dabunt vestri ; tum cetera reddet
Actutum pius Æneas, atque integer ævi
Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor unquam."
"Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto,"
Excipit Ascanius, "per magnos, Nise, Penates,
Assaracique Larem, et canæ penetralia Vestæ,
Obtestor (quæcunque mihi fortuna fidesque est,
In vestris pono gremiis), revocate parentem ;
Reddite conspectum : nihil illo triste recepto.
Bina dabo argento perfecta atque aspera signis
Pocula, devictâ genitor quæ cepit Arisbâ ;
Et tripodas geminos ; auri duo magna talenta ;
Cratera antiquum, quem dat Sidonia Dido.
Si vero capere Italiam sceptrisque potiri
Contigerit victori, et prædæ ducere sortem :
Vidisti, quo Turnus equo, quibus ibat in armis,
Aureus ? ipsum illum clypeum cristasque rubentes
Excipiam sorti, jam nunc tua præmia, Nise.
Præterea bis sex genitor lectissima matrum
Corpora, captivosque dabit, suaque omnibus arma :

Insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus.
Te vero, mea quem spatiis propioribus ætas
Insequitur, venerande puer, jam pectore toto
Accipio, et comitem casus complector in omnes:
Nulla meis sine te quæretur gloria rebus,
Seu pacem, seu bella geram: tibi maxima rerum
Verborumque fides." Contra quem talia fatur
Euryalus: "Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis
Dissimilem arguerit: tantum; fortuna secunda
Aut adversa cadat. Sed te super omnia dona
Unum oro: genitrix Priami de gente vetustâ
Est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus
Mecum excedentem, non mœnia regis Acestæ.
Hanc ego nunc, ignaram hujus quodcunque pericli est,
Inque salutatam linquo: Nox et tua testis
Dextera, quod nequeam lacrymas perferre parentis.
At tu, oro, solare inopem, et succurre relictæ;
Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: audentior ibo
In casus omnes." Perculsâ mente dederunt
Dardanidæ lacrymas: ante omnes pulcher Iülus;
Atque animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago.
Tum sic effatur:
"Spondeo digna tuis ingentibus omnia cœptis:
Namque erit ista mihi genitrix, nomenque Creüsæ
Solum defuerit; nec partum gratia talem
Parva manet. Casus factum quicunque sequuntur,
Per caput hoc juro, per quod pater ante solebat,
Quæ tibi polliceor reduci, rebusque secundis,
Hæc eadem matrique tuæ generique manebunt."
Sic ait illacrymans: humero simul exuit ensem
Auratum, mirâ quem fecerat arte Lycaon
Gnossius, atque habilem vaginâ aptârat eburnâ.
Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem, horrentisque leonis
Exuvias: galeam fidus permutat Aletes.
Protinus armati incedunt: quos omnis euntes
Primorum manus ad portas juvenumque senumque
Prosequitur votis; necnon et pulcher Iülus,
Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem,
Multa patri portanda dabat mandata: sed auræ
Omnia discerpunt, et nubibus irrita donant.
  Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram
Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri

Exitio. Passim vino somnoque per herbam
Corpora fusa vident; arrectos littore currus;
Inter lora rotasque, viros; simul arma jacere,
Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus:
"Euryale, audendum dextrâ: nunc ipsa vocat res:
Hâc iter est: tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis
A tergo possit, custodi, et consule longe:
Hæc ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam."
Sic memorat, vocemque premit: simul ense superbum
Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui, forte tapetibus altis
Exstructus, toto proflabat pectore somnum;
Rex idem, et regi Turno gratissimus augur:
Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.
Tres juxta famulos temere inter tela jacentes,
Armigerumque Remi premit, aurigamque sub ipsis
Nactus equis, ferroque secat pendentia colla;
Tum caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relinquit
Sanguine singultantem: atro tepefacta cruore
Terra torique madent. Necnon Lamyrumque Lamumque,
Et juvenem Sarranum, illâ qui plurima nocte
Luserat, insignis facie, multoque jacebat
Membra Deo victus: felix, si protinus illum
Æquâsset nocti ludum, in lucemque tulisset.
Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans
(Suadet enim vesana fames) manditque trahitque
Molle pecus mutumque metu, fremit ore cruento:
Nec minor Euryali cædes; incensus et ipse
Perfurit; ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem,
Fadumque, Herbesumque subit, Rhœtumque, Abarimque,
Ignaros; Rhœtum vigilantem et cuncta videntem;
Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat;
Pectore in adverso totum cui cominus ensem
Condidit assurgenti, et multâ morte recepit.
Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta
Vina refert moriens: hic furto fervidus instat.
Jamque ad Messapi socios tendebat, ubi ignem
Deficere extremum, et religatos rite videbat
Carpere gramen equos: breviter quum talia Nisus,
(Sensit enim nimiâ cæde atque cupidine ferri):
"Absistamus," ait, "nam lux inimica propinquat:
Pœnarum exhaustum satis est: via facta per hostes."
Multa virûm solido argento perfecta relinquunt

Armaque, craterasque simul, pulchrosque tapetas.
Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis et aurea bullis
Cingula ; (Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim
Quæ mittit dona, hospitio quum jungeret absens,
Cædicus ; ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti ;
Post mortem bello Rutuli pugnâque potiti);
Hæc rapit, atque humeris nequicquam fortibus aptat.
Tum galeam Messapi habilem cristisque decoram
Induit. Excedunt castris, et tuta capessunt.
  Interea præmissi equites ex urbe Latinâ,
Cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,
Ibant, et Turno regis responsa ferebant,
Tercentum, scutati omnes, Volscente magistro.
Jamque propinquabant castris, murosque subibant,
Quum procul hos lævo flectentes limite cernunt ;
Et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbrâ
Prodidit immemorem, radiisque adversa refulsit.
Haud temere est visum : conclamat ab agmine Volscens :
" State, viri : quæ causa viæ ? quive estis in armis ?
Quove tenetis iter ?" Nihil illi tendere contra ;
Sed celerare fugam in sylvas, et fidere nocti.
Objiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota
Hinc atque hinc, omnemque aditum custode coronant.
  Sylva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigrâ
Horrida, quam densi complêrant undique sentes ;
Rara per occultos ducebat semita calles.
Euryalum tenebræ ramorum onerosaque præda
Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum :
Nisus abit ; jamque imprudens evaserat hostes,
Atque lacus, qui post *Albæ* de nomine dicti
Albani; tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat.
Ut stetit, et frustra absentem respexit amicum :
" Euryale, infelix quâ te regione reliqui ?
Quâve sequar ?" Rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens
Fallacis sylvæ, simul et vestigia retro
Observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat.
Audit equos, audit strepitus, et signa sequentûm
Nec longum in medio tempus, quum clamor ad aures
Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum ; quem jam manus omnis
Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,
Oppressum rapit, et conantem plurima frustra.
Quid faciat ? quâ vi juvenem, quibus audeat armis

Eripere ? an sese medios moriturus in hostes
Inferat, et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem ?
Ocyus adducto torquens hastile lacerto,
Suspiciens altam Lunam, sic voce precatur :
"Tu Dea, tu præsens nostro succurre labori,
Astrorum decus, et nemorum Latonia custos :
Si qua tuis unquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris
Dona tulit ; si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi,
Suspendive tholo, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi ;
Hunc sine me turbare globum, et rege tela per auras."
Dixerat ; et, toto connixus corpore, ferrum
Conjicit : hasta volans noctis diverberat umbras,
Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique
Frangitur, ac fisso transit præcordia ligno.
Volvitur ille, vomens calidum de pectore flumen,
Frigidus, et longis singultibus ilia pulsat.
Diversi circumspiciunt : hoc acrior idem
Ecce aliud summâ telum librabat ab aure :
Dum trepidant, iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque
Stridens, trajectoque hæsit tepefacta cerebro.
Sævit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam
Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit ;
"Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine pœnas
Persolves amborum," inquit : simul ense recluso
Ibat in Euryalum. Tum vero exterritus, amens
Conclamat Nisus ; nec se celare tenebris
Amplius, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem :
"Me, me (adsum qui feci), in me convertite ferrum,
O Rutuli, mea fraus omnis : nihil iste nec ausus,
Nec potuit : cœlum hoc et conscia sidera testor :
Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum."
Talia dicta dabat : sed viribus ensis adactus
Transabiit costas, et candida pectora rumpit.
Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus
It cruor, inque humeros cervix collapsa recumbit :
Purpureus veluti quum flos succisus aratro
Languescit moriens ; lassove papavera collo
Demisêre caput, pluviâ quum forte gravantur.
At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnes
Volscentem petit ; in solo Volscente moratur :
Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc cominus atque hinc
Proturbant. Instat non segnius, ac rotat ensem

Fulmineum ; donec Rutuli clamantis in ore
Condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.
Tum super exanimem sese projecit amicum
Confossus, placidâque ibi demum morte quievit.
Fortunati ambo ! si quid mea carmina possunt,
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo :
Dum domus Æneæ Capitolî immobile saxum
Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.
Victores prædâ Rutuli spoliisque potiti,
Volscentem exanimum flentes in castra ferebant.
Nec minor in castris luctus, Rhamnete reperto
Exsangui, et primis unâ tot cæde peremtis,
Sarranoque, Numâque. Ingens concursus ad ipsa
Corpora, seminecesque viros, tepidâque recentem
Cæde locum, et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos.
Agnoscunt spolia inter se, galeamque nitentem
Messapi, et multo phaleras sudore receptas.
Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile :
Jam sole infuso, jam rebus luce retectis,
Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,
Suscitat ; æratasque acies in prælia cogit
Quisque suas, variisque acuunt rumoribus iras.
Quin ipsa arrectis (visu miserabile !) in hastis
Præfigunt capita, et multo clamore sequuntur,
Euryali et Nisi.
Æneadæ duri murorum in parte sinistrâ
Opposuêre aciem (nam dextera cingitur amni) ;
Ingentesque tenent fossas, et turribus altis
Stant mœsti : simul ora virûm præfixa movebant,
Nota nimis miseris, atroque fluentia tabo.
Interea pavidam volitans pennata per urbem
Nuntia fama ruit, matrisque allabitur aures
Euryali : at subitus miseræ calor ossa reliquit ;
Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa.
Evolat infelix, et, fœmineo ululatu,
Scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu
Prima petit ; non illa virûm, non illa pericli
Telorumque memor ; cœlum dehinc questibus implet :
“Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio ? tune, illa senectæ
Sera meæ requies, potuisti linquere solam,
Crudelis ? nec te sub tanta pericula missum

Affari extremum miseræ data copia matri?
Heu! terrâ ignotâ, canibus data præda Latinis
Alitibusque, jaces! nec te tua funera mater
Produxi, pressive oculos, aut vulnera lavi,
Veste tegens; tibi quam noctes festina diesque
Urgebam, et telâ curas solabar aniles.
Quo sequar? aut quæ nunc artus, avulsaque membra,
Et funus lacerum tellus habet? hoc mihi de te,
Nate, refers? hoc sum terrâque marique secuta?
Figite me, si qua est pietas; in me omnia tela
Conjicite, o Rutuli; me primam absumite ferro.
Aut tu, magne pater Divûm, miserere, tuoque
Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo:
Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam."
Hoc fletu concussi animi; mœstusque per omnes
It gemitus: torpent infractæ ad prælia vires.
Iliam incendentem luctus Idæus et Actor,
Ilionei monitu et multum lacrymantis Iüli,
Corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt.
At tuba terribilem sonitum procul ære canoro
Increpuit: sequitur clamor, cœlumque remugit.
Accelerant actâ pariter testudine Volsci,
Et fossas implere parant, ac vellere vallum.
Quærunt pars aditum, et scalis ascendere muros;
Qua rara est acies, interlucetque corona
Non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contra
Omne genus Teucri, ac duris detrudere contis,
Assueti longo muros defendere bello.
Saxa quoque infesto volvebant pondere, si qua
Possent tectam aciem perrumpere: quum tamen omnes
Ferre juvat subter densâ testudine casus.
Nec jam sufficiunt: nam, qua globus imminet ingens,
Immanem Teucri molem volvuntque ruuntque;
Quæ stravit Rutulos late, armorumque resolvit
Tegmina: nec curant cæco contendere Marte
Amplius audaces Rutuli; sed pellere vallo
Missilibus certant.
Parte aliâ horrendus visu quassabat Etruscam
Pinum, et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignes:
At Messapus, equûm domitor, Neptunia proles,
Rescindit vallum, et scalas in mœnia poscit.
Vos, o Calliope, precor, aspirate canenti;

Quas ibi tum ferro strages, quæ funera Turnus
Ediderit; quem quisque virum demiserit Orco;
Et mecum ingentes oras evolvite belli:
Et meministis enim, Divæ, et memorare potestis.
Turris erat vasto suspectu et pontibus altis,
Opportuna loco; summis quam viribus omnes
Expugnare Itali, summâque evertere opum vi
Certabant: Troës contra defendere saxis,
Perque cavas densi tela intorquere fenestras.
Princeps ardentem conjecit lampada Turnus,
Et flammam affixit lateri; quæ plurima vento
Corripuit tabulas, et postibus hæsit adesis.
Turbati trepidare intus, frustraque malorum
Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant, retroque residunt
In partem, quæ peste caret; tum pondere turris
Procubuit subito, et cœlum tonat omne fragore.
Semineces ad terram, immani mole secuta,
Confixique suis telis, et pectora duro
Transfossi ligno, veniunt: vix unus Helenor,
Et Lycus elapsi; quorum primævus Helenor,
Mæonio regi quem serva Lycimnia furtim
Sustulerat, vetitisque ad Trojam miserat armis,
Ense levis nudo, parmâque inglorius albâ.
Isque, ubi se Turni media inter millia vidit,
Hinc acies, atque hinc acies astare Latinas,
Ut fera, quæ densâ venantûm septa coronâ
Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti
Injicit, et saltu supra venabula fertur:
Haud aliter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes
Irruit, et qua tela videt densissima tendit.
At pedibus longe melior Lycus inter et hostes
Inter et arma fugâ muros tenet; altaque certat
Prendere tecta manu sociûmque attingere dextras:
Quem Turnus, pariter cursu teloque secutus,
Increpat his victor: "Nostrasne evadere, demens,
Sperâsti te posse manus?" simul arripit ipsum
Pendentem, et magnâ muri cum parte revellit:
Qualis ubi aut leporem aut candenti corpore cycnum
Sustulit alta petens pedibus Jovis armiger uncis:
Quæsitum aut matri multis balatibus agnum
Martius a stabulis rapuit lupus. Undique clamor
Tollitur: invadunt, et fossas aggere complent:

Ardentes tædas alii ad fastigia jactant.
Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
Lucetium, portæ subeuntem, ignesque ferentem;
Emathiona Liger; Corynæum sternit Asylas;
Hic jaculo bonus, hic longe fallente sagittâ:
Ortygium Cæneus; victorem Cænea Turnus;
Turnus Ityn, Cloniumque, Dioxippum, Promolumque,
Et Sagarim, et summis stantem pro turribus Idan;
Privernum Capys: hunc primo levis hasta Temillæ
Strinxerat; ille manum projecto tegmine demens
Ad vulnus tulit: ergo alis allapsa sagitta,
Et lævo infixa est lateri manus, abditaque intus
Spiramenta animæ letali vulnere rumpit.
Stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis,
Pictus acu chlamydem, et ferrugine clarus Iberâ,
Insignis facie; genitor quem miserat Arcens,
Eductum Martis luco, Symæthia circum
Flumina, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici.
Stridentem fundam positis Mezentius armis
Ipse ter adductâ circum caput egit habenâ;
Et media adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo
Diffidit, ac multâ porrectum extendit arenâ.
Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam
Dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugaces,
Ascanius, fortemque manu fudisse Numanum:
Cui Remulo cognomen erat; Turnique minorem
Germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat.
Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu
Vociferans, tumidusque novo præcordia regno,
Ibat, et ingenti sese clamore ferebat:
"Non pudet obsidione iterum valloque teneri,
Bis capti Phryges, et morti prætendere muros?
En, qui nostra sibi bello connubia poscunt?
Quis Deus Italiam, quæ vos dementia adegit?
Non hic Atridæ, nec fandi fictor Ulysses:
Durum a stirpe genus, natos ad flumina primum
Deferimus, sævoque gelu duramus et undis;
Venatu invigilant pueri sylvasque fatigant;
Flectere ludus equos, et spicula tendere cornu:
At patiens operum, parvoque assueta, juventus
Aut rastris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.
Omne ævum ferro teritur, versâque juvencûm

Terga fatigamus hastâ : nec tarda senectus
Debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem :
Canitiem galeâ premimus ; semperque recentes
Convectare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto.
Vobis picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis ;
Desidiæ cordi ; juvat indulgere choreis ;
Et tunicæ manicas, et habent redimicula mitræ.
O vere Phrygiæ (neque enim Phryges !) ite per alta
Dindyma, ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum :
Tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecynthia matris
Idææ. Sinite arma viris, et cedite ferro."
Talia jactantem dictis, ac dira canentem,
Non tulit Ascanius ; nervoque obversus equino
Contendit telum, diversaque brachia ducens
Constitit, ante Jovem supplex per vota precatus :
"Jupiter omnipotens, audacibus annue cœptis :
Ipse tibi ad tua templa feram solennia dona,
Et statuam ante aras auratâ fronte juvencum
Candentem, pariterque caput cum matre ferentem ;
Jam cornu petat, et pedibus qui spargat arenam."
Audiit ; et cœli genitor de parte serenâ
Intonuit lævum : sonat una letifer arcus ;
Et fugit horrendum stridens elapsa sagitta,
Perque caput Remuli venit, et cava tempora ferro
Trajicit. "I, verbis virtutem illude superbis :
Bis capti Phryges hæc Rutulis responsa remittunt !"
Hæc tantum Ascanius : Teucri clamore sequuntur,
Lætitiâque fremunt, animosque ad sidera tollunt.
Ætheriâ tum forte plagâ crinitus Apollo
Desuper Ausonias acies urbemque videbat,
Nube sedens ; atque his victorem affatur Iülum :
"Macte novâ virtute, puer ; sic itur ad astra,
Dîs genite, et geniture Deos. Jure omnia bella
Gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident :
Nec te Troja capit." Simul hæc effatus, ab alto
Æthere se mittit, spirantes dimovet auras,
Ascaniumque petit : formâ tum vertitur oris
Antiquum in Buten. Hic Dardanio Anchisæ
Armiger ante fuit, fidusque ad limina custos ;
Tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo
Omnia longævo similis, vocemque, coloremque,
Et crines albos, et sæva sonoribus arma ;

Atque his ardentem dictis affatur Iülum :
"Sit satis, Æneada, telis impune Numanum
Oppetiisse tuis ; primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo
Concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis :
Cetera parce, puer, bello." Sic orsus Apollo
Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit,
Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
Agnovêre Deum proceres divinaque tela
Dardanidæ, pharetramque fugâ sensêre sonantem.
Ergo avidum pugnæ dictis ac numine Phœbi
Ascanium prohibent : ipsi in certamina rursus
Succedunt, animasque in aperta pericula mittunt.
It clamor totis per propugnacula muris :
Intendunt acres arcus, amentaque torquent.
Sternitur omne solum telis ; tum scuta cavæque
Dant sonitum flictu galeæ ; pugna aspera surgit :
Quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus Hædis
Verberat imber humum ; quam multâ grandine nimbi
In vada præcipitant, quum Jupiter horridus Austris
Torquet aquosam hiemem, et cœlo cava nubila rumpit.
Pandarus et Bitias, Idæo Alcanore creti,
(Quos Jovis eduxit luco sylvestris Iæra,
Abietibus juvenes patriis et montibus æquos),
Portam, quæ ducis imperio commissa, recludunt
Freti armis, ultroque invitant mœnibus hostem.
Ipsi intus, dextrâ ac lævâ, pro turribus astant,
Armati ferro, et cristis capita alta corusci :
Quales aëriæ liquentia flumina circum,
Sive Padi ripis, Athesin seu propter amœnum,
Consurgunt geminæ quercus, intonsaque cœlo
Attollunt capita, et sublimi vertice nutant.
Irrumpunt, aditus Rutuli ut vidêre patentes.
Continuo Quercens, et pulcher Aquicolus armis,
Et præceps animi Tmarus, et Mavortius Hæmon,
Agminibus totis aut versi terga dedêre,
Aut ipso portæ posuêre in limine vitam.
Tum magis increscunt animis discordibus iræ ;
Et jam collecti Troës glomerantur eodem,
Et conferre manum, et procurrere longius audent.
Ductori Turno, diversâ in parte furenti,
Turbantique viros, perfertur nuntius, hostem
Fervere cæde novâ, et portas præbere patentes.

Deserit inceptum, atque immani concitus irâ
Dardaniam ruit ad portum, fratresque superbos:
Et primum Antiphaten (is enim se primus agebat),
Thebanâ de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti,
Conjecto sternit jaculo: volat Itala cornus
Aëra per tenuem, stomachoque infixa sub altum
Pectus abit; reddit specus atri vulneris undam
Spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit.
Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit Aphidnum;
Tum Bitian ardentem oculis animisque frementem,
Non jaculo; neque enim jaculo vitam ille dedisset;
Sed magnum stridens contorta falarica venit,
Fulminis acta modo, quam nec duo taurea terga,
Nec duplici squamâ lorica fidelis et auro
Sustinuit: collapsa ruunt immania membra.
Dat tellus gemitum, et clypeum super intonat ingens:
Qualis in Euboïco Baiarum littore quondam
Saxea pila cadit; magnis quam molibus ante
Constructam, ponto jaciunt: sic illa ruinam
Prona trahit, penitusque vadis illisa recumbit:
Miscent se maria, et nigræ attolluntur arenæ:
Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, durumque cubile
Inarime Jovis imperiis imposta Typhœo.
  Hic Mars armipotens animum viresque Latinis
Addidit, et stimulos acres sub pectore vertit;
Immisitque Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.
Undique conveniunt; quoniam data copia pugnæ,
Bellatorque animo Deus incidit.
Pandarus, ut fuso germanum corpore cernit,
Et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res,
Portam vi multâ converso cardine torquet,
Obnixus latis humeris; multosque suorum,
Mœnibus exclusos, duro in certamine linquit:
Ast alios secum includit, recipitque ruentes.
Demens! qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem
Viderit irrumpentem, ultroque incluserit urbi:
Immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim.
Continuo nova lux oculis effulsit, et arma
Horrendum sonuêre: tremunt in vertice cristæ
Sanguineæ, clypeoque micantia fulgura mittunt.
Agnoscunt faciem invisam atque immania membra
Turbati subito Æneadæ: tum Pandarus ingens

Emicat, et, mortis fraternæ fervidus irâ,
Effatur: "Non hæc dotalis regia Amatæ;
Nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.
Castra inimica vides: nulla hinc exire potestas."
Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus:
"Incipe, siqua animo virtus, et consere dextram;
Hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillem."
Dixerat: ille rudem nodis et cortice crudo
Intorquet, summis adnixus viribus, hastam:
Excepêre auræ vulnus; Saturnia Juno
Detorsit veniens, portæque infigitur hasta.
"At non hoc telum, meâ quod vi dextera versat,
Effugies: neque enim is teli nec vulneris auctor."
Sic ait; et sublatum alte con urgit in ensem,
Et mediam ferro gemina inter tempora frontem
Dividit, impubesque immani vulnere malas.
Fit sonus; ingenti concussa est pondere tellus:
Collapsos artus atque arma cruenta cerebro
Sternit humi moriens; atque illi partibus æquis
Huc caput atque illuc humero ex utroque pependit.
Diffugiunt versi trepidâ formidine Troës;
Et si continuo victorem ea cura subîsset,
Rumpere claustra manu, sociosque immittere portis,
Ultimus ille dies bello gentique fuisset:
Sed furor ardentem cædisque insana cupido
Egit in adversos.
Principio Phalarim, et, succiso poplite, Gygen
Excipit; hinc raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas
In tergum: Juno vires animumque ministrat.
Addit Halyn comitem, et confixâ Phegea parmâ;
Ignaros deinde in muris, Martemque cientes,
Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytaninque;
Lyncea tendentem contra, sociosque vocantem,
Vibranti gladio connixus ab aggere dexter
Occupat; huic uno dejectum cominus ictu
Cum galeâ longe jacuit caput: inde ferarum
Vastatorem Amycum, quo non felicior alter
Ungere tela manu, ferrumque armare veneno:
Et Clytium Æoliden, et amicum Crethea Musis;
Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper
Et citharæ cordi, numerosque intendere nervis:
Semper equos, atque arma virûm, pugnasque canebat.

Tandem ductores, auditâ cæde suorum,
Conveniunt Teucri, Mnestheus acerque Serestus;
Palantesque vident socios, hostemque receptum.
Et Mnestheus: "Quo deinde fugam? quo tenditis?" inquit:
"Quos alios muros, quæ jam ultra mœnia habetis?
Unus homo, et vestris, o cives, undique septus
Aggeribus, tantas strages impune per urbem
Ediderit? juvenum primos tot miserit Orco?
Non infelicis patriæ, veterumque Deorum,
Et magni Æneæ segnes miseretque pudetque?"
Talibus accensi firmantur, et agmine denso
Consistunt. Turnus paulatim excedere pugnâ,
Et fluvium petere, ac partem quæ cingitur amni.
Acrius hoc Teucri clamore incumbere magno,
Et glomerare manum. Ceu sævum turba leonem
Quum telis premit infensis; at territus ille
Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit; et neque terga
Ira dare aut virtus patitur, nec tendere contra
(Ille quidem hoc cupiens) potis est per tela virosque:
Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus
Improperata refert; et mens exæstuat irâ.
Quin etiam bis tum medios invaserat hostes;
Bis confusa fugâ per muros agmina vertit:
Sed manus e castris propere coït omnis in unum.
Nec contra vires audet Saturnia Juno
Sufficere; aëriam cœlo nam Jupiter Irim
Demisit, germanæ haud mollia jussa ferentem;
Nî Turnus cedat Teucrorum mœnibus altis.
Ergo nec clypeo juvenis subsistere tantum,
Nec dextrâ valet: injectis sic undique telis
Obruitur. Strepit assiduo cava tempora circum
Tinnitu galea, et saxis solida æra fatiscunt;
Discussæque jubæ capiti; nec sufficit umbo
Ictibus; ingeminant hastis et Troës et ipse
Fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor
Liquitur et piceum (nec respirare potestas)
Flumen agit; fessos quatit æger anhelitus artus.
Tum demum præceps saltu sese omnibus armis
In fluvium dedit: ille suo cum gurgite flavo
Accepit venientem, ac mollibus extulit undis,
Et lætum sociis, ablutâ cæde, remisit.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER DECIMUS.

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
Conciliumque vocat Divûm pater atque hominum rex
Sideream in sedem: terras unde arduus omnes,
Castraque Dardanidum aspectat, populosque Latinos.
Considunt tectis bipatentibus; incipit ipse:
"Cœlicolæ magni, quianam sententia vobis
Versa retro? tantumque animis certatis iniquis?
Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris:
Quæ contra vetitum discordia? quis metus aut hos
Aut hos arma sequi, ferrumque lacessere suasit?
Adveniet justum pugnæ (ne arcessite) tempus,
Quum fera Carthago Romanis arcibus olim
Exitium magnum atque Alpes immittet apertas:
Tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit;
Nunc sinite, et placitum læti componite fœdus."
Jupiter hæc paucis; at non Venus aurea contra
Pauca refert:
"O pater, o hominum Divûmque æterna potestas,
(Namque aliud quid sit, quod jam implorare queamus?)
Cernis, ut insultent Rutuli, Turnusque feratur
Per medios insignis equis tumidusque secundo
Marte ruat? Non clausa tegunt jam mœnia Teucros,
Quin intra portas atque ipsis prælia miscent
Aggeribus mœrorum, et inundant sanguine fossæ.
Æneas ignarus abest. Nunquamne levari
Obsidione sines? muris iterum imminet hostis
Nascentis Trojæ, nec non exercitus alter,
Atque iterum in Teucros Ætolis surgit ab Arpis
Tydides. Equidem, credo, mea vulnera restant,
Et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma.
Si sine pace tuâ, atque invito numine, Troës
Italiam petiêre, luant peccata, neque illos
Juveris auxilio: sin tot responsa secuti,
Quæ superi manesque dabant, cur nunc tua quisquam
Vertere jussa potest? aut cur nova condere fata?

Quid repetam exustas Erycino in littore classes?
Quid tempestatum regem, ventosque furentes
Æoliâ excitos, aut actam nubibus Irim?
Nunc etiam Manes (hæc intentata manebat
Sors rerum) movet, et superis immissa repente
Allecto, medias Italûm bacchata per urbes.
Nil super imperio moveor: speravimus ista,
Dum fortuna fuit: vincant, quos vincere mavis.
Si nulla est regio Teucris quam det tua conjux
Dura, (per eversæ, genitor, fumantia Trojæ
Excidia obtestor), liceat dimittere ab armis
Incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem.
Æneas sane ignotis jactetur in undis;
Et, quamcunque viam dederit fortuna, sequatur:
Hunc tegere, et diræ valeam subducere pugnæ.
Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphos, atque Cythera,
Idaliæque domus: positis inglorius armis
Exigat hic ævum. Magnâ ditione jubeto
Carthago premat Ausoniam: nihil urbibus inde
Obstabit Tyriis. Quid pestem evadere belli
Juvit, et Argolicos medium fugisse per ignes,
Totque maris vastæque exhausta pericula terræ,
Dum Latium Teucri recidivaque Pergama quærunt?
Non satius cineres patriæ insedisse supremos,
Atque solum, quo Troja fuit? Xanthum et Simoënta
Redde, oro, miseris: iterumque revolvere casus
Da, pater, Iliacos Teucris." Tum regia Juno
Acta furore gravi: "Quid me alta silentia cogis
Rumpere, et obductum verbis vulgare dolorem?
Ænean hominum quisquam Divûmve subegit
Bella sequi, aut hostem regi se inferre Latino?
Italiam fatis petiit auctoribus (esto)
Cassandræ impulsus furiis: num linquere castra
Hortati sumus, aut vitam committere ventis?
Num puero summam belli, num credere muros?
Tyrrhenamve fidem, aut gentes agitare quietas?
Quis Deus in fraudem, quæ dura potentia nostra
Egit? ubi hic Juno, demissave nubibus Iris?
Indignum est, Italos Trojam circumdare flammis
Nascentem, et patriâ Turnum consistere terrâ;
Cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater:
Quid, face Trojanos atrâ vim ferre Latinis?

Arva aliena jugo premere, atque avertere prædas?
Quid, soceros legere, et gremiis abducere pactas?
Pacem orare manu, præfigere puppibus arma?
Tu potes Ænean manibus subducere Graiûm,
Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes;
Et potes in totidem classem convertere Nymphas:
Nos aliquid Rutulos contra juvisse, nefandum est?
Æneas ignarus abest: ignarus et absit.
Est Paphos, Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera.
Quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera tentas?
Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiæ res vertere fundo
Conamur? nos? an miseros qui Troas Achivis
Objecit? quæ causa fuit consurgere in arma
Europamque Asiamque, et fœdera solvere furto?
Me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter?
Aut ego tela dedi, fovique cupidine bella?
Tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis
Haud justis assurgis, et irrita jurgia jactas."
Talibus orabat Juno; cunctique fremebant
Cœlicolæ assensu vario: ceu flamina prima
Quum deprênsa fremunt sylvis, et cæca volutant
Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.
Tum pater omnipotens, rerum cui summa potestas,
Infit: eo dicente, Deûm domus alta silescit,
Et tremefacta solo tellus; silet arduus æther;
Tum Zephyri posuêre, premit placida æquora pontus:
"Accipite ergo animis, atque hæc mea figite dicta.
Quandoquidem Ausonios conjungi fœdere Teucris
Haud licitum est, nec vestra capit discordia finem,
Quæ cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem,
Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebo:
Seu fatis Italûm castra obsidione tenentur,
Sive errore malo Trojæ, monitisque sinistris.
Nec Rutulos solvo: sua cuique exorsa laborem
Fortunamque ferent: rex Jupiter omnibus idem,
Fata viam invenient." Stygii per flumina fratris,
Per pice torrentes atrâque voragine ripas,
Annuit, et nutu totum tremefecit Olympum.
Hic finis fandi: solio tum Jupiter aureo
Surgit, cœlicolæ medium quem ad limina ducunt.
Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant
Sternere cæde viros, et mœnia cingere flammis.

Ast legio Æneadûm vallis obsessa tenetur ;
Nec spes ulla fugæ : miseri stant turribus altis
Nequicquam, et rarâ muros cinxêre coronâ,
Asius Imbrasides, Hicetaoniusque Thymœtes,
Assaracique duo, et senior cum Castore Thymbris,
Prima acies : hos germani Sarpedonis ambo,
Et Clarus et Themon, Lyciâ comitantur ab altâ.
Fert ingens toto connixus corpore saxum,
Haud partem exiguam montis, Lyrnessius Acmon,
Nec Clytio genitore minor, nec fratre Menestheo.
Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis,
Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas.
Ipse inter medios, Veneris justissima cura,
Dardanius caput, ecce, puer detectus honestum,
Qualis gemma, micat, fulvum quæ dividit aurum,
Aut collo decus, aut capiti ; vel quale per artem
Inclusum buxo, aut Oriciâ terebintho,
Lucet ebur : fusos cervix cui lactea crines
Accipit, et molli subnectit circulus auro.
Te quoque magnanimæ viderunt, Ismare, gentes
Vulnera dirigere, et calamos armare veneno,
Mæoniâ generose domo : ubi pinguia culta
Exercentque viri, Pactolusque irrigat auro.
Affuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni
Aggere mœrorum sublimem gloria tollit ;
Et Capys : hinc nomen *Campanæ* ducitur urbi.
  Ille inter sese duri certamina belli
Contulerant ; mediâ Æneas freta nocte secabat.
Namque, ut ab Evandro castris ingressus Etruscis,
Regem adit, et regi memorat nomenque genusque ;
Quidve petat, quidve ipse ferat ; Mezentius arma
Quæ sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni,
Edocet ; humanis quæ sit fiducia rebus
Admonet, immiscetque preces. Haud fit mora ; Tarcho
Jungit opes, fœdusque ferit : tum libera fati
Classem conscendit jussis gens Lydia Divûm
Externo commissa duci. Æneïa puppis
Prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones ;
Imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris.
Hic magnus sedet Æneas, secumque volutat
Eventus belli varios : Pallasque, sinistro
Affixus lateri, jam quærit sidera, opacæ

Noctis iter ; jam quæ passus terrâque marique.
Pandite nunc Helicona, Deæ, cantusque movete ;
Quæ manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris
Ænean, armetque rates, pelagoque vehatur.
Massicus æratâ princeps secat æquora Tigri ;
Sub quo mille manus juvenum, qui mœnia Clusî,
Quique urbem liquêre Cosas ; queîs tela, sagittæ,
Corytique leves humeris, et letifer arcus.
Una torvus Abas : huic totum insignibus armis
Agmen, et aurato fulgebat Apolline puppis.
Sexcentos illi dederat Populonia mater
Expertos belli juvenes : ast Ilva trecentos
Insula, inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis,
Tertius, ille hominum Divûmque interpres Asylas
(Cui pecudum fibræ, cœli cui sidera parent
Et linguæ volucrum, et præsagi fulminis ignes),
Mille rapit densos acie, atque horrentibus hastis :
Hos parere jubent Alpheæ ab origine Pisæ,
Urbs Etrusca solo. Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur,
Astur equo fidens et versicoloribus armis.
Tercentum adjiciunt (mens omnibus una sequendi)
Qui Cærete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis,
Et Pyrgi veteres, intempestæque Graviscæ.
Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello,
Transierim, Cinyra ; et paucis comitate Cupavo ;
Cujus olorinæ surgunt de vertice pennæ.
Crimen amor vestrum, formæque insigne paternæ.
Namque ferunt, luctu Cycnum Phaëthontis amati,
Populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum
Dum canit, et mœstum musâ solatur amorem,
Canentem molli plumâ duxisse senectam,
Linquentem terras, et sidera voce sequentem.
Filius, æquales comitatus classe catervas,
Ingentem remis Centaurum promovet : ille
Instat aquæ, saxumque undis immane minatur
Arduus, et longâ sulcat maria alta carinâ.
Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,
Fatidicæ Mantûs et Tusci filius amnis,
Qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, *Mantua*, nomen ;
Mantua, dives avis ; sed non genus omnibus unum :
Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni ;
Ipsa caput populis ; Tusco de sanguine vires.

Hinc quoque quingentos in se Mezentius armat,
Quos patre Benaco velatus arundine glaucâ
Mincius infesta ducebat in æquora pinu.
It gravis Aulestes, centenâque arbore fluctus
Verberat assurgens: spumant vada marmore verso.
Hunc vehit immanis Triton et cærula concha
Exterrens freta; cui laterum tenus hispida nanti
Frons hominem præfert, in pristin desinit alvus:
Spumea semifero sub pectore murmurat unda.
Tot lecti proceres ter denis navibus ibant
Subsidio Trojæ, et campos salis ære secabant.
Jamque dies cœlo concesserat, almaque curru
Noctivago Phœbe medium pulsabat Olympum.
Æneas (neque enim membris dat cura quietem)
Ipse sedens clavumque regit velisque ministrat;
Atque illi medio in spatio chorus, ecce, suarum
Occurrit comitum: Nymphæ, quas alma Cybebe
Numen habere maris, Nymphasque e navibus esse,
Jusserat, innabant pariter, fluctusque secabant,
Quot prius æratæ steterant ad littora proræ:
Agnoscunt longe regem, lustrantque choreis:
Quarum, quæ fandi doctissima, Cymodocea
Pone sequens dextrâ puppim tenet, ipsaque dorso
Eminet, ac lævâ tacitis subremigat undis:
Tum sic ignarum alloquitur: "Vigilasne, deûm gens,
Ænea? vigila, et velis immitte rudentes.
Nos sumus Idææ sacro de vertice pinus,
Nunc pelagi Nymphæ, classis tua. Perfidus ut nos
Præcipites ferro Rutulus flammâque premebat,
Rupimus invitæ tua vincula, teque per æquor
Quærimus. Hanc genetrix faciem miserata refecit,
Et dedit esse deas, ævumque agitare sub undis.
At puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur
Tela inter media atque horrentes Marte Latinos.
Jam loca jussa tenent forti permixtus Etrusco
Arcas eques: medias illis opponere turmas,
Ne castris jungant, certa est sententia Turno.
Surge age, et Aurorâ socios veniente vocari
Primus in arma jube, et clipeum cape, quem dedit ipse
Invictum ignipotens, atque oras ambiit auro.
Crastina lux, mea si non irrita dicta putâris,
Ingentes Rutulæ spectabit cædis acervos."

Dixerat ; et dextrâ discedens impulit altam,
Haud ignara modi, puppim : fugit illa per undas
Ocyor et jaculo et ventos æquante sagittâ.
Inde aliæ celerant cursus. Stupet inscius ipse
Tros Anchisiades ; animos tamen omine tollit;
Tum breviter, supera adspectans convexa, precatur :
" Alma parens Idæa deûm, (cui Dindyma cordi,
Turrigeræque urbes, bijugique ad frena leones ;)
Tu mihi nunc pugnæ princeps, tu rite propinques
Augurium, Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo."
Tantum effatus : et interea revoluta ruebat
Maturâ jam luce dies, noctemque fugârat.
Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur,
Atque animos aptent armis, pugnæque parent se.
Jamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra,
Stans celsâ in puppi : clypeum cum deinde sinistrâ
Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad sidera tollunt
Dardanidæ e muris : spes addita suscitat iras :
Tela manu jaciunt : quales sub nubibus atris
Strymoniæ dant signa grues, atque æthera tranant
Cum sonitu, fugiuntque notos clamore secundo.
At Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
Ausoniis, donec versas ad littora puppes
Respiciunt, totumque allabi classibus æquor.
Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma
Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignes :
Non secus, ac liquidâ si quando nocte cometæ
Sanguinei lugubre rubent ; aut Sirius ardor :
Ille, sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus ægris,
Nascitur, et lævo contristat lumine cœlum.
Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit
Littora præripere, et venientes pellere terrâ ;
Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro :
" Quod votis optâstis, adest, perfringere dextrâ :
In manibus Mars ipse, viri : nunc conjugis esto
Quisque suæ tectique memor ; nunc magna referto
Facta, patrum laudes. Ultro occurramus ad undam,
Dum trepidi, egressisque labant vestigia prima.
Audentes fortuna juvat."
Hæc ait ; et secum versat, quos ducere contra,
Vel quibus obsessos possit concredere muros.
Interea Æneas socios de puppibus altis

Pontibus exponit : multi servare recursus
Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu ;
Per remos alii. Speculatus littora Tarcho,
Qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda,
Sed mare inoffensum crescenti allabitur æstu,
Advertit subito proras ; sociosque precatur :
"Nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis ;
Tollite, ferte rates ; inimicam findite rostris
Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina :
Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso,
Arreptâ tellure semel." Quæ talia postquam
Effatus Tarcho, socii consurgere tonsis,
Spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis ;
Donec rostra tenent siccum, et sedêre carinæ
Omnes innocuæ ; sed non puppis tua, Tarcho :
Namque, inflicta vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo,
Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat,
Solvitur, atque viros mediis exponit in undis :
Fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra
Impediunt, retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens.
Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora, sed rapit acer
Totam aciem in Teucros, et contra in littore sistit.
Signa canunt : primus turmas invasit agrestes
Æneas, omen pugnæ, stravitque Latinos,
Occiso Therone, virûm qui maximus ultro
Ænean petit : huic gladio, perque ærea suta,
Per tunicam squalentem auro, latus haurit apertum.
Inde Lichan ferit, exsectum jam matre peremptâ,
Et tibi, Phœbe, sacrum, casus evadere ferri
Quod licuit parvo. Nec longe Cissea durum,
Immanemque Gyan, sternentes agmina clavâ,
Dejecit leto : nihil illos Herculis arma,
Nil validæ juvêre manus, genitorque Melampus,
Alcidæ comes, usque graves dum terra labores
Præbuit. Ecce Pharo, voces dum jactat inertes,
Intorquens jaculum, clamanti sistit in ore.
Tu quoque, flaventem primâ lanugine malas
Dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cydon,
Dardaniâ stratus dextrâ, securus amorum,
Qui juvenum tibi semper erant, miserande, jaceres ;
Ni fratrum stipata cohors foret obvia, Phorci
Progenies ; septem numero, septenaque tela

Conjiciunt : partim galeâ clypeoque resultant
Irrita, deflexit partim stringentia corpus
Alma Venus. Fidum Æneas affatur Achaten :
" Suggere tela mihi (non ullum dextera frustra
Torserit in Rutulos), steterunt quæ in corpore Graiûm
Iliacis campis." Tum magnam corripit hastam,
Et jacit : illa volans clypei transverberat æra
Mæonis, et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit.
Huic frater subit Alcanor, fratremque ruentem
Sustentat dextrâ : trajecto missa lacerto
Protinus hasta fugit, servatque cruenta tenorem ;
Dexteraque ex humero nervis moribunda pependit.
Tum Numitor, jaculo fratris de corpore rapto,
Ænean petiit ; sed non et figere contra
Est licitum, magnique femur perstrinxit Achatæ.
Hic Curibus, fidens primævo corpore, Clausus
Advenit, et rigidâ Dryopen ferit eminus hastâ
Sub mentum graviter pressâ, pariterque loquentis
Vocem animamque rapit trajecto gutture ; at ille
Fronte ferit terram, et crassum vomit ore cruorem.
Tres quoque Threïcios, Boreæ de gente supremâ,
Et tres, quos Idas pater et patria Ismara mittit,
Per varios sternit casus. Accurrit Halesus,
Auruncæque manus ; subit et Neptuniâ proles,
Insignis Messapus equis ; expellere tendunt
Nunc hi, nunc illi : certatur limine in ipso
Ausoniæ. Magno discordes æthere venti
Prælia ceu tollunt, animis et viribus æquis ;
Non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedit ;
Anceps pugna diu ; stant obnixi ; omnia contra :
Haud aliter Trojanæ acies, aciesque Latinæ
Concurrunt : hæret pede pes, densusque viro vir.
At parte ex aliâ, qua saxa rotantia late
Intulerat torrens, arbustaque diruta ripis,
Arcadas, insuetos acies inferre pedestres,
Ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci ;
Aspera queis natura loci dimittere quando
Suasit equos ; unum quod rebus restat egenis,
Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris :
" Quo fugitis, socii ? per vos, et fortia facta,
Per ducis Evandri nomen, devictaque bella,
Spemque meam, patriæ quæ nunc subit æmula laudis,

Fidite ne pedibus : ferro rumpenda per hostes
Est via. Qua globus ille virûm densissimus urget,
Hâc vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposcit.
Numina nulla premunt : mortali urgemur ab hoste
Mortales : totidem nobis animæque manusque.
Ecce, maris magno claudit nos objice pontus ;
Deest jam terra fugæ : pelagus, Trojamne petemus ?"
Hæc ait ; et medius densos prorumpit in hostes
Obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis,
Fit Lagus : hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum,
Intorto figit telo, discrimina costis
Per medium qua spina dabat, hastamque receptat
Ossibus hærentem. Quem non super occupat Hisbo,
Ille quidem hoc sperans ; nam Pallas ante ruentem,
Dum furit, incautum, crudeli morte sodalis,
Excipit, atque ensem tumido in pulmone recondit.
Hinc Sthenelum petit, et Rhœti de gente vetustâ
Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercæ.
Vos etiam gemini Rutulis cecidistis in arvis,
Dancia, Laride Thymberque, simillima proles,
Indiscreta suis, gratusque parentibus error ;
At nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas :
Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Evandrius abstulit ensis ;
Te decisa suum, Laride, dextera quærit ;
Semianimesque micant digiti, ferrumque retractant.
Arcadas accensos monitu, et præclara tuentes.
Facta viri, mistus dolor et pudor armat in hostes.
Tum Pallas bijugis fugientem Rhœtea præter
Trajicit : hoc spatium, tantumque moræ fuit Ilo :
Ilo namque procul validam direxerat hastam,
Quam medius Rhœteus intercipit ; optime Teuthra,
Te fugiens, fratremque Tyren : curruque volutus
Cædit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva.
Ac velut, optato ventis æstate coörtis,
Dispersa immittit sylvis incendia pastor ;
Correptis subito mediis, extenditur una
Horrida per latos acies Vulcania campos ;
Ille sedens victor flammas despectat ovantes :
Non aliter sociûm virtus coit omnis in unum,
Teque juvat, Palla. Sed bellis acer Halesus
Tendit in adversos, seque in sua colligit arma.
Hic mactat Ladona, Pheretaque, Demodocumque ;

Strymonio dextram fulgenti diripit ense,
Elatam in jugulum ; saxo ferit ora Thoantis,
Ossaque dispergit cerebro permixta cruento.
Fata canens sylvis genitor celârat Halesum ;
Ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit,
Injecêre manum Parcæ, telisque sacrârunt
Evandri ; quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus :
"Da nunc, Tybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,
Fortunam atque viam dura per pectus Halesi :
Hæc arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit."
Audiit illa Deus : dum texit Imaona Halesus,
Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum.
At non cæde viri tantâ perterrita Lausus,
Pars ingens belli, sinit agmina : primus Abantem
Oppositum interimit, pugnæ nodumque moramque.
Sternitur Arcadiæ proles, sternuntur Etrusci ;
Et vos, o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri.
Agmina concurrunt, ducibusque et viribus æquis ;
Extremi addensent acies ; nec turba moveri
Tela manusque sinit : hinc Pallas instat et urget ;
Hinc contra Lausus ; nec multum discrepat ætas ;
Egregii formâ ; sed queis fortuna negârat
In patriam reditus. Ipsos concurrere Lauso
Haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi :
Mox illos sua fata manent majore sub hoste.
Interea soror alma monet succurrere Lauso
Turnum, qui volucri curru medium secat agmen.
Ut vidit socios : "Tempus desistere pugnæ :
Solus ego in Pallanta feror ; soli mihi Pallas
Debetur : cuperem, ipse parens spectator adesset."
Hæc ait ; et socii cesserunt æquore jusso.
At, Rutulûm abscessu, juvenis, tum jussa superba
Miratus, stupet in Turno ; corpusque per ingens
Lumina volvit, obitque truci procul omnia visu ;
Talibus et dictis et contra dicti tyranni :
"Aut spoliis ego jam raptis laudabor opimis,
Aut leto insigni : sorti pater æquus utrique est :
Tolle minas." Fatus medium procedit in æquor :
Frigidus Arcadibus coit in præcordia sanguis.
Desiluit Turnus bijugis ; pedes apparat ire
Cominus : utque leo, speculâ quum vidit ab altâ
Stare procul campis meditantem prælia taurum,

Advolat; haud alia est Turni venientis imago.
Hunc ubi contiguum missæ fore credidit hastæ,
Ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adjuvet ausum
Viribus imparibus; magnumque ita ad æthera fatur:
"Per patris hospitium, et mensas quas advena adîsti,
Te precor, Alcide, cœptis ingentibus adsis:
Cernant semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta,
Victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni."
Audiit Alcides juvenem, magnumque sub imo
Corde premit gemitum, lacrymasque effudit inanes.
Tum genitor natum dictis affatur amicis:
"Stat sua cuique dies; breve et irreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vitæ; sed famam extendere factis,
Hoc virtutis opus. Trojæ sub mœnibus altis
Tot nati cecidêre Deûm; quin occidit una
Sarpedon, mea progenies: etiam sua Turnum
Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad ævi."
Sic ait; atque oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvis.
At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam,
Vaginâque cavâ fulgentem diripit ensem.
Illa volans, humeris surgunt qua tegmina summa,
Incidit; atque, viam clypei molita per oras,
Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.
Hic Turnus ferro præfixum robur acuto
In Pallanta diu librans jacit, atque ita fatur:
"Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum."
Dixerat; at clypeum, tot ferri terga, tot æris,
Quum pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri,
Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu,
Loricæque moras et pectus perforat ingens.
Ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum:
Unâ eâdemque viâ sanguis animusque sequuntur.
Corruit in vulnus: sonitum super arma dedêre:
Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento.
Quem Turnus super assistens:
"Arcades hæc," inquit, "memores mea dicta referte
Evandro: qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.
Quisquis honos tumuli, quicquid solamen humandi est,
Largior: haud illi stabunt Æneïa parvo
Hospitia." Et lævo pressit pede, talia fatus,
Exanimem, rapiens, immania pondera baltei,
Impressumque nefas (unâ sub nocte jugali

Cæsa manus juvenum fœde, thalamique cruenti);
Quæ Clonus Eurytides multo cælaverat auro:
Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus.
Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ,
Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!
Turno tempus erit, magno quum optaverit emptum
Intactum Pallanta; et quum spolia ista diemque
Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrymisque
Impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.
O dolor, atque decus magnum rediture parenti!
Hæc te prima dies bello dedit, hæc eadem aufert;
Quum tamen ingentes Rutulorum linquis acervos.
Nec jam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor
Advolat Æneæ, tenui discrimine leti
Esse suos; tempus versis succurrere Teucris,
Proxima quæque metit gladio, latumque per agmen
Ardens limitem agit ferro; te, Turne, superbum
Cæde novâ quærens. Pallas, Evander, in ipsis
Omnia sunt oculis: mensæ, quas advena primas
Tunc adiit, dextræque datæ. Sulmone creatos
Quatuor hic juvenes, totidem, quos educat Ufens,
Viventes rapit; inferias quos immolet umbris,
Captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flammas.
Inde Mago procul infensam contenderat hastam;
Ille astu subit, at tremebunda supervolat hasta;
Et genua amplectens affatur talia supplex:
"Per patrios manes, et spes surgentis Iüli,
Te precor, hanc animam serves natoque patrique.
Est domus alta; jacent penitus defossa talenta,
Cælati argenti; sunt auri pondera facti
Infectique mihi; non hic victoria Teucrûm
Vertitur; aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta."
Dixerat; Æneas contra cui talia reddit:
"Argenti atque auri memoras quæ multa talenta,
Gnatis parce tuis: belli commercia Turnus
Sustulit ista prior, jam tum Pallente perempto.
Hoc patris Anchisæ manes, hoc sentit Iülus."
Sic fatus, galeam lævâ tenet, atque reflexâ
Cervice orantis capulo tenus applicat ensem.
Nec procul Hæmonides, Phœbi Triviæque sacerdos,
Infula cui sacrâ redimibat tempora vittâ,
Totus collucens veste atque insignibus armis;

Quem congressus agit campo, lapsumque superstans
Immolat, ingentique umbrâ tegit: arma Serestus
Lecta refert humeris, tibi, rex Gradive, tropæum.
Instaurant acies Vulcani stirpe creatus
Cæculus, et veniens Marsorum montibus Umbro.
Dardanides contra furit. Anxuris ense sinistram,
Et totum clypei ferro dejecerat orbem.
Dixerat ille aliquid magnum, vimque affore verbo
Crediderat, cœloque animum fortasse ferebat,
Canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos.
Tarquitus exsultans contra fulgentibus armis,
Sylvicolæ Fauno Dryope quem Nympha creârat,
Obvius ardenti sese obtulit: ille reductâ
Loricam clypeique ingens onus impedit hastâ.
Tum caput orantis nequicquam, et multa parantis
Dicere, deturbat terræ; truncumque tepentem
Provolvens, super hæc inimico pectore fatur:
"Istic nunc, metuende, jace: non te optima mater
Condet humi, patriove onerabit membra sepulcro:
Altibus linquêre feris, aut gurgite mersum
Unda feret, piscesque impasti vulnera lambent."
Protinus Antæum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni,
Persequitur, fortemque Numam, fulvumque Camertem,
Magnanimo Volscente satum; ditissimus agri
Qui fuit Ausonidum, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis.
Ægæon qualis, centum cui brachia dicunt
Centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem
Pectoribusque arsisse, Jovis quum fulmina contra
Tot paribus streperet clypeis, tot stringeret enses:
Sic toto Æneas desævit in æquore victor,
Ut semel intepuit mucro. Quin ecce Niphæi
Quadrijuges in equos adversaque pectora tendit;
Atque ille, gradientem et dira frementem
Ut vidêre, metu versi, retroque ruentes,
Effunduntque ducem, rapiuntque ad littora currus.
Interea bijugis infert se Lucagus albis
In medios, fraterque Liger: sed frater habenis
Flectit equos; strictum rotat acer Lucagus ensem.
Haud tulit Æneas tanto fervore furentes;
Irruit, adversâque ingens apparuit hastâ:
Cui Liger:
"Non Diomedis equos, nec currum cernis Achillis,

Aut Phrygiæ campos : nunc belli finis et ævi
His dabitur terris." Vesano talia late
Dicta volant Ligeri : sed non et Troïus heros
Dicta parat contra ; jaculum nam torquet in hostem.
Lucagus, ut pronus pendens in verbera telo
Admonuit bijugos, projecto dum pede lævo
Aptat se pugnæ ; subit oras hasta per imas
Fulgentis clypei, tum lævum perforat inguen.
Excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis ;
Quem pius Æneas dictis affatur amaris :
"Lucage, nulla tuos currus fuga segnis equorum
Prodidit, aut vanæ vertêre ex hostibus umbræ :
Ipse rotis saliens juga deseris." Hæc ita fatus,
Arripuit bijugos : frater tendebat inermes
Infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem :
"Per te, per qui te talem genuêre parentes,
Vir Trojane, sine hanc animam, et miserere precantis."
Pluribus oranti Æneas : "Haud talia dudum
Dicta dabas : morere ; et fratrem ne desere frater."
Tum latebras animæ pectus mucrone recludit.
Talia per campos edebat funera ductor
Dardanius ; torrentes aquæ vel turbinis atri
More furens. Tandem erumpunt, et castra relinquunt
Ascanius puer, et nequicquam obsessa juventus
Junonem interea compellat Jupiter ultro :
"O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima conjux
Ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit)
Trojanas sustentat opes : non vivida bello
Dextra viris, animusque ferox, patiensque pericli."
Cui Juno submissa : "Quid, o pulcherrime conjux,
Sollicitas ægram, et tua tristia dicta timentem ?
Si mihi, quæ quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat,
Vis in amore foret ; non hoc mihi namque negares,
Omnipotens, quin et pugnæ subducere Turnum,
Et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.
Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine pœnas.
Ille tamen nostrâ deducit origine nomen :
Pilumnusque illi quartus pater ; et tua largâ
Sæpe manu multisque oneravit limina donis."
Cui rex ætherei breviter sic fatur Olympi :
"Si mora præsentis leti tempusque caduco
Oratur juveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentis ;

Tolle fugâ Turnum, atque instantibus eripe fatis.
Hactenus indulsisse vacat: sin altior istis
Sub precibus venia ulla latet totumque moveri
Mutarive putas bellum, spes pascis inanes."
Et Juno allacrymans: "Quid si, quod voce gravaris,
Mente dares; atque hæc Turno rata vita maneret?
Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus; aut ego veri
Vana feror: quod ut o potius formidine falsâ
Ludar; et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas."
Hæc ubi dicta dedit, cœlo se protinus alto
Misit, agens hiemem, nimbo succincta, per auras;
Iliacumque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit.
Tum Dea nube cavâ tenuem sine viribus umbram
In faciem Æneæ (visu mirabile monstrum!)
Dardaniis ornat telis; clypeumque jubasque
Divini assimulat capitis; dat inania verba;
Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque effingit euntis:
Morte obitâ quales fama est volitare figuras,
Aut quæ sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.
At primas læta ante acies exsultat imago,
Irritatque virum telis, et voce lacessit:
Instat cui Turnus, stridentemque eminus hastam
Conjicit: illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.
Tum vero Ænean aversum ut cedere Turnus
Credidit, atque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem:
"Quo fugis, Ænea? thalamos ne desere pactos:
Hâc dabitur dextrâ tellus quæsita per undas."
Talia vociferans sequitur, strictumque coruscat
Mucronem; nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos.
Forte ratis, celsi conjuncta crepidine saxi,
Expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato;
Quâ rex Clusinis advectus Osinius oris.
Huc sese trepida Æneæ fugientis imago
Conjicit in latebras: nec Turnus segnior instat,
Exsuperatque moras, et pontes transilit altos.
Vix proram attigerat: rumpit Saturnia funem,
Avulsamque rapit revoluta per æquora navem.
Illum autem Æneas absentem in prælia poscit:
Obvia multa virûm demittit corpora morti.
Tunc levis haud ultra latebras jam quærit imago,
Sed sublime volans nubi se immiscuit atræ?
Quum Turnum medio interea fert æquore turbo.

Respicit ignarus rerum, ingratusque salutis;
Et duplices cum voce manus ad sidera tendit:
"Omnipotens genitor, tanton' me crimine dignum
Duxisti? et tales voluisti expendere pœnas?
Quo feror? unde abii? quæ me fuga, quemve reducet?
Laurentesne iterum muros aut castra videbo?
Quid manus illa virûm, qui me meaque arma secuti;
Quosque (nefas!) omnes infandâ in morte reliqui?
Et nunc palantes video, gemitumque cadentûm
Accipio. Quid agam? aut quæ jam satis ima dehiscat
Terra mihi? vos o potius miserescite, venti:
In rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro)
Ferte ratem, sævisque vadis immittite Syrtis,
Quo neque me Rutuli, neque conscia fama sequatur."
Hæc memorans, animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc:
An sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens
Induat, et crudum per costas exigat ensem;
Fluctibus an jaciat mediis, et littora nando
Curva petat, Teucrûmque iterum se reddat in arma.
Ter conatus utramque viam: ter maxima Juno
Continuit, juvenemque animi miserata repressit.
Labitur, alta secans, fluctuque æstuque secundo:
Et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem.
At Jovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens
Succedit pugnæ, Teucrosque invadit ovantes.
Concurrunt Tyrrhenæ acies, atque omnibus uni,
Uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.
Ille (velut rupes, vastum quæ prodit in æquor,
Obvia ventorum furiis, expostaque ponto
Vim cunctam atque minas perfert cœlique marisque,
Ipsa immota manens) prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum
Sternit humi, cum quo Latagum, Palmumque fugacem:
Sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
Occupat os faciemque adversam; poplite Palmum
Succiso volvi segnem sinit, armaque Lauso
Donat habere humeris, et vertice figere cristas.
Nec non Euanthen Phrygium; Paridisque Mimanta
Æqualem comitemque; unâ quem nocte Theano
In lucem genitori Amyco dedit, et face prægnans
Cisseïs regina Parin: Paris urbe paternâ
Occubat; ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.
Ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis

Actus aper (multos Vesulus quem pinifer annos
Defendit, multosque palus Laurentia), sylvâ
Pastus arundineâ, postquam inter retia ventum est,
Substitit, infremuitque ferox, et inhorruit armos;
Nec cuiquam irasci propiusve accedere virtus,
Sed jaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant;
Ille autem impavidus partes cunctatur in omnes,
Dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas:
Haud aliter, justæ quibus est Mezentius iræ,
Non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro;
Missilibus longe et vasto clamore lacessunt.
Venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acron,
Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenæos:
Hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,
Purpureum pennis et pactæ conjugis ostro;
Impastus stabula alta leo ceu sæpe peragrans
(Suadet enim vesana fames) si forte fugacem
Conspexit capream, aut surgentem in cornua cervum,
Gaudet hians immane, comasque arrexit, et hæret
Visceribus super incumbens; lavit improba teter
Ora cruor:
Sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostes.
Sternitur infelix Acron, et calcibus atram
Tundit humum exspirans, infractaque tela cruentat.
Atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Oroden
Sternere, nec jactâ cæcum dare cupside vulnus:
Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir
Contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis.
Tum super abjectum posito pede, nixus et hastâ:
"Pars belli haud temnenda, viri, jacet altus Orodes."
Conclamant socii, lætum Pæana secuti:
Ille autem exspirans: "Non me, quicunque es, inulto,
Victor, nec longum lætabere: te quoque fata
Prospectant paria, atque eadem mox arva tenebis."
Ad quem subridens mixtâ Mezentius irâ:
"Nunc morere: ast de me Divûm pater atque hominum rex
Viderit." Hoc dicens, eduxit corpore telum.
Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
Somnus; in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem.
Cædicus Alcathoum obtruncat, Sacrator Hydaspen;
Partheniumque Rapo, et prædurum viribus Orsen;
Messapus Cloniumque, Lycaoniumque Ericeten:

Illum, infrænis equi lapsu tellure jacentem;
Hunc, peditem pedes. Et Lycius processerat Agis;
Quem tamen haud expers Valerus virtutis avitæ
Dejicit; at Thronium Salius; Saliumque Nealces,
Insignis jaculo et longe fallente sagittâ.
Jam gravis æquabat luctus et mutua Mavors
Funera: cædebant pariter, pariterque ruebant
Victores victique; neque his fuga nota, neque illis.
Dî Jovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem
Amborum, et tantos mortalibus esse labores:
Hinc Venus, hinc contra spectat Saturnia Juno:
Pallida Tisiphone media inter millia sævit.
At vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam
Turbidus ingreditur campo. Quum magnus Orion,
Quum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei
Stagna viam scindens, humero supereminet undas;
Aut, summis referens annosam montibus ornum,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit:
Talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.
Huic contra Æneas, speculatus in agmine longo,
Obvius ire parat. Manet imperterritus ille,
Hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole suâ stat;
Atque, oculis spatium emensus quantum satis hastæ:
"Dextra mihi Deus, et telum, quod missile libro,
Nunc adsint: voveo prædonis corpore raptis
Indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropæum
Æneæ." Dixit; stridentemque eminus hastam
Injicit: illa volans clypeo est excussa, proculque
Egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit;
Herculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis
Hæserat Evandro, atque Italâ consederat urbe.
Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, cœlumque
Aspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos.
Tum pius Æneas hastam jacit: illa per orbem
Ære cavum triplici, per linea terga, tribusque
Transiit intextum tauris opus, imaque sedit
Inguine; sed vires haud pertulit. Ocyus ensem
Æneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine lætus,
Eripit a femore, et trepidanti fervidus instat.
Ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore,
Ut vidit, Lausus; lacrymæque per ora volutæ.
Hic mortis duræ casum, tuaque optima facta,

Si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas,
Non equidem, nec te, juvenis memorande, silebo.
Ille pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus
Cedebat, clypeoque inimicum hastile trahebat.
Prorupit juvenis, seseque immiscuit armis;
Jamque assurgentis dextrâ, plagamque ferentis,
Æneæ subiit mucronem; ipsumque morando
Sustinuit; socii magno clamore sequuntur,
Dum genitor nati parmâ protectus abiret;
Telaque conjiciunt, proturbantque eminus hostem
Missilibus: furit Æneas, tectusque tenet se.
Ac velut, effusâ si quando grandine nimbi
Præcipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,
Omnis et agricola; et tutâ latet arce viator,
Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice saxi,
Dum pluit in terris; ut possint, sole reducto,
Exercere diem: sic obrutus undique telis
Æneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem
Sustinet; et Lausum increpitat, Lausoque minatur:
"Quo, moriture, ruis? majoraque viribus audes?
Fallit te incautum pietas tua." Nec minus illo
Exsultat demens; sævæ jamque altius iræ
Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso
Parcæ fila legunt; validum namque exigit ensem
Per medium Æneas juvenem, totumque recondit:
Transiit et parmam mucro, levia arma minacis,
Et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro;
Implevitque sinum sanguis: tum vita per auras
Concessit mœsta ad Manes, corpusque reliquit.
At vero ut vultum vidit morientis et ora,
Ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris,
Ingemuit miserans graviter, dextramque tetendit;
Et mentem patriæ subiit pietatis imago:
"Quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis,
Quid pius Æneas tantâ dabit indole dignum?
Arma, quibus lætatus, habe tua: teque parentum
Manibus et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto.
Hoc tamen, infelix, miseram solabere mortem;
Æneæ magni dextrâ cadis." Increpat ultro
Cunctantes socios, et terrâ sublevat ipsum,
Sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos.
Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam

Vulnera siccabat lymphis, corpusque levabat,
Arboris acclinis trunco: procul ærea ramis
Dependet galea, et prato gravia arma quiescunt.
Stant lecti circum juvenes; ipse æger, anhelans,
Colla fovet, fusus propexam in pectore barbam:
Multa super Lauso rogitat; multosque remittit,
Qui revocent, mœstique ferant mandata parentis.
At Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant
Flentes; ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum.
Agnovit longe gemitum præsaga mali mens.
Canitiem immundo deformat pulvere, et ambas
Ad cœlum tendit palmas, et corpore inhæret:
"Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas,
Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextræ
Quem genui? tuane hæc genitor per vulnera servor,
Morte tuâ vivens? heu! nunc misero mihi demum
Exsilium infelix, nunc alte vulnus adactum!
Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen,
Pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis.
Debueram patriæ pœnas, odiisque meorum:
Omnes per mortes animam sontem ipse dedissem.
Nunc vivo, neque adhuc homines lucemque relinquo:
Sed linquam." Simul hæc dicens, attollit in ægrum
Se femur; et, quanquam vis alto vulnere tardat,
Haud dejectus equum duci jubet: hoc decus illi,
Hoc solamen erat; bellis hoc victor abibat
Omnibus. Alloquitur mœrentem, et talibus infit:
"Rhœbe, diu (res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est)
Viximus: aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta,
Et caput Æneæ referes, Lausique dolorum
Ultor eris mecum; aut, aperit si nulla viam vis,
Occumbes pariter: neque enim, fortissime, (credo)
Jussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros."
Dixit; et exceptus tergo consueta locavit
Membra, manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis;
Ære caput fulgens, cristâque hirsutus equinâ.
Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit: æstuat ingens
Uno in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu,
Et furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus.
Atque hic Ænean magnâ ter voce vocavit:
Æneas agnovit eum, lætusque precatur:
"Sic pater ille Deûm faciat, sic altus Apollo,

Incipias conferre manum."
Tantum effatus, et infestâ subit obvius hastâ.
Ille autem: "Quid me erepto, sævissime, nato
Terres? hæc via sola fuit, quâ perdere posses.
Nec mortem horremus, nec Divûm parcimus ulli.
Desine: jam venio moriturus, et hæc tibi porto
Dona prius." Dixit; telumque intorsit in hostem:
Inde aliud super atque aliud figitque, volatque
Ingenti gyro; sed sustinet aureus umbo.
Ter circum astantem lævos equitavit in orbes,
Tela manu jaciens; ter secum Troïus heros
Immanem ærato circumfert tegmine sylvam.
Inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula tædet
Vellere; et urgetur pugnâ congressus iniquâ;
Multa movens animo, jam tandem erumpit, et inter
Bellatoris equi cava tempora conjicit hastam.
Tollit se arrectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras
Verberat, effusumque equitem super ipse secutus
Implicat, ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo.
Clamore incendunt cælum Troësque Latinique.
Advolat Æneas, vaginâque eripit ensem;
Et super hæc: "Ubi nunc Mezentius acer, et illa
Effera vis animi?" Contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras
Suspiciens hausit cœlum, mentemque recepit:
"Hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris?
Nullum in cæde nefas, nec sic ad prælia veni;
Nec tecum meus hæc pepigit mihi fœdera Lausus.
Unum hoc, per, si qua est victis venia hostibus, oro;
Corpus humo patiare tegi. Scio acerba meorum
Circumstare odia: hunc, oro, defende furorem,
Et me consortem nati concede sepulcro."
Hæc loquitur, juguloque haud inscius accipit ensem,
Undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER UNDECIMUS.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
Æneas (quamquam et sociis dare tempus humandis
Præcipitant curæ, turbataque funere mens est)
Vota Deûm primo victor solvebat Eoö.
Ingentem quercum, decisis undique ramis,
Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma,
Mezentî ducis exuvias; tibi, magne, tropæum,
Bellipotens: aptat rorantes sanguine cristas,
Telaque trunca viri, et bis sex thoraca petitum
Perfossumque locis; clypeumque ex ære sinistræ
Subligat, atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.
Tum socios (namque omnis eum stipata tegebat
Turba ducum) sic incipiens hortatur ovantes:
"Maxima res effecta, viri: timor omnis abesto,
Quod superest: hæc sunt spolia, et de rege superbo
Primitiæ; manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.
Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.
Arma parate, animis et spe præsumite bellum;
Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa
Annuerint Superi, pubemque educere castris,
Impediat, segnesque metu sententia tardet.
Interea socios inhumataque corpora terræ
Mandemus; qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est.
Ite (ait); egregias animas, quæ sanguine nobis
Hanc patriam peperêre suo, decorate supremis
Muneribus; mœstamque Evandri primus ad urbem
Mittatur Pallas, quem non virtutis egentem
Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo."
Sic ait illacrymans; recipitque ad limina gressum:
Corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Acœtes
Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio Evandro
Armiger ante fuit; sed non felicibus æque
Tum comes auspiciis caro datus ibat alumno.
Circum omnis famulûmque manus, Trojanaque turba,
Et mœstum Iliades crinem de more solutæ.

Ut vero Æneas foribus sese intulit altis,
Ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt
Pectoribus ; mœstoque immugit regia luctu.
Ipse, caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora
Ut vidit, levique patens in pectore vulnus
Cuspidis Ausoniæ, lacrymis ita fatur obortis :
"Tene," inquit, "miserande puer, quum læta veniret,
Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres
Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas?
Non hæc Evandro de te promissa parenti
Discedens dederam, quum me complexus euntem
Mitteret in magnum imperium, metuensque moneret
Acres esse viros, cum durâ prælia gente.
Et nunc ille quidem, spe multum captus inani,
Fors et vota facit, cumulatque altaria donis ;
Nos juvenem exanimum, et nil jam cœlestibus ullis
Debentem, vano mœsti comitamur honore.
Infelix ! nati funus crudele videbis.
Hi nostri exspectatique triumphi ?
Hæc mea magna fides ? At non, Evandre, pudendis
Vulneribus pulsum aspicies : nec sospite dirum
Optabis nato funus pater. Hei mihi, quantum
Præsidium, Ausonia, et quantum tu perdis, Iüle !"
Hæc ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus
Imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit
Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem,
Intersintque patris lacrymis ; solatia lectûs
Exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.
Haud segnes alii crates et molle feretrum
Arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno,
Exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.
Hic juvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt :
Qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem,
Seu mollis violæ, seu languentis hyacinthi ;
Cui neque fulgor adhuc, necdum sua forma recessit ;
Non jam mater alit tellus, viresque ministrat.
Tum geminas vestes, auroque ostroque rigentes,
Extulit Æneas : quas illi læta laborum
Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.
Harum unam juveni supremum mœstus honorem
Induit, arsurasque comas obnubit amictu :

Multaque præterea Laurentis præmia pugnæ
Aggerat, et longo prædam jubet ordine duci :
Addit equos et tela, quibus spoliaverat hostem.
Vinxerat et post terga manus, quos mitteret umbris
Inferias, cæso sparsuros sanguine flammam ;
Indutosque jubet truncos hostilibus armis
Ipsos ferre duces, inimicaque nomina figi.
Ducitur infelix ævo confectus Acœtes,
Pectora nunc fœdans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora ;
Sternitur et toto projectus corpore terræ.
Ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.
Post bellator equus, positis insignibus, Æthon
It lacrymans, guttisque humectat grandibus ora.
Hastam alii galeamque ferunt : nam cetera Turnus
Victor habet. Tum mœsta phalanx, Teucrique sequuntur,
Tyrrhenique duces, et versis Arcades armis.
Postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo,
Substitit Æneas, gemituque hæc addidit alto :
"Nos alias hinc ad lacrymas eadem horrida belli
Fata vocant. Salve æternum mihi, maxime Palla,
Æternumque vale." Nec plura effatus, ad altos
Tendebat muros, gressumque in castra ferebat.
Jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latinâ,
Velati ramis oleæ, veniamque rogantes :
Corpora, per campos ferro quæ fusa jacebant;
Redderet, ac tumulo sineret succedere terræ ;
Nullum cum victis certamen et æthere cassis ;
Quos bonus Æneas, haud aspernanda precantes,
Prosequitur veniâ, et verbis hæc insuper addit :
"Quænam vos tanto Fortuna indigna, Latini,
Implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos ?
Pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis
Oratis ? equidem et vivis concedere vellem :
Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent ;
Nec bellum cum gente gero : rex nostra reliquit
Hospitia, et Turni potius se credidit armis.
Æquius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti.
Si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros
Apparat, his mecum decuit concurrere telis :
Vixêt, cui vitam Deus aut sua dextra dedisset.
Nunc ite, et miseris supponite civibus ignem."
Dixerat Æneas : olli obstupuêre silentes,

Conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.
Tum senior, semperque odiis et crimine Drances
Infensus juveni Turno, sic ore vicissim
Orsa refert : " O famâ ingens, ingentior armis,
Vir Trojane, quibus cœlo te laudibus æquem ?
Justitiæne prius mirer, belline laborum ?
Nos vero hæc patriam grati referemus ad urbem.
Et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino
Jungemus regi : quærat sibi fœdera Turnus.
Quin et fatales murorum attollere moles,
Saxaque subvectare humeris Trojana juvabit."
Dixerat hæc ; unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant.
Bis senos pepigêre dies ; et pace sequestrâ
Per sylvas Teucri, mixtique impune Latini,
Erravêre jugis : ferro sonat icta bipenni
Fraxinus ; evertunt actas ad sidera pinus ;
Robora nec cuneis, et olentem scindere cedrum,
Nec plaustris cessant vectare gementibus ornos.
Et jam Fama volans, tanti prænuntia luctûs,
Evandrum Evandrique domos et mœnia complet ;
Quæ modo victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat.
Arcades ad portas ruere, et de more vetusto
Funereas rapuêre faces : lucet via longo
Ordine flammarum, et late discriminat agros.
Contra turba Phrygum veniens plangentia jungunt
Agmina : quæ postquam matres succedere tectis
Viderunt, mœstam incendunt clamoribus urbem.
At non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere ;
Sed venit in medios : feretro Pallanta reposto
Procubuit super, atque hæret lacrymansque gemensque ;
Et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est :
" Non hæc, o Palla, dederas promissa parenti,
Cautius ut sævo velles te credere Marti !
Haud ignarus eram, quantum nova gloria in armis,
Et prædulce decus primo certamine posset.
Primitiæ juvenis miseræ ! bellique propinqui
Dura rudimenta ! et nulli exaudita Deorum
Vota, precesque meæ ! tuque, o sanctissima conjux,
Felix morte tuâ, neque tu hunc servata dolorem !
Contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes
Restarem ut genitor. Troûm socia arma secutum
Obruerent Rutuli telis ! animam ipse dedissem,

Atque hæc pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret !
Nec vos arguerim, Teucri, nec fœdera, nec quas
Junximus hospitio dextras : sors ista senectæ
Debita erat nostræ. Quod si immatura manebat
Mors natum ; cæsis Volscorum millibus ante,
Ducentem Latium Teucros cecidisse juvabit.
Quin ego non alio digner te funere, Palla,
Quam pius Æneas, et quam magni Phryges, et quam
Tyrrhenique duces, Tyrrhenûm exercitus omnis.
Magna tropæa ferunt, quos dat tua dextera leto :
Tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,
Esset par ætas, et idem si robur ab annis,
Turne. Sed infelix Teucros quid demoror armis ?
Vadite, et hæc memores regi mandata referte :
'Quod vitam moror invisam, Pallante perempto,
Dextera causa tua est ; Turnum gnatoque patrique
Quam debere vides : meritis vacat hic tibi solus
Fortunæque locus. Non vitæ gaudia quæro ;
Nec fas : sed nato Manes perferre sub imos.' "
Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
Extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores.
Jam pater Æneas, jam curve in littore Tarcho
Constituêre pyras : huc corpora quisque suorum
More tulêre patrum ; subjectisque ignibus atris
Conditur in tenebras altum caligine cœlum.
Ter circum accensos, cincti fulgentibus armis,
Decurrêre rogos ; ter mœstum funeris ignem.
Lustravêre in equis, ululatusque ore dedêre :
Spargitur et tellus lacrymis, sparguntur et arma.
It cœlo clamorque virûm, clangorque tubarum.
Hinc alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis.
Conjiciunt igni ; galeas, ensesque decoros,
Frænaque, ferventesque rotas : pars, munera nota,
Ipsorum clypeos, et non felicia tela.
Multa boum circa mactantur corpora Morti ;
Setigerosque sues, raptasque ex omnibus agris
In flammam jugulant pecudes. Tum littore toto
Ardentes spectant socios, semiustaque servant
Busta ; neque avelli possunt, nox humida donec
Invertit cœlum stellis fulgentibus aptum.
Nec minus et miseri diversâ in parte Latini
Innumeras struxêre pyras ; et corpora partim

Multa virûm terræ infodiunt; avectaque partim
Finitimos tollunt in agros, urbique remittunt:
Cetera, confusæque ingentem cædis acervum,
Nec numero nec honore cremant. Tunc undique vasti
Certatim crebris collucent ignibus agri.
Tertia lux gelidam cœlo dimoverat umbram;
Mœrentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant
Ossa focis, tepidoque onerabant aggere terræ.
  Jam vero in tectis prædivitis urbe Latini
Præcipuus fragor, et longe pars maxima luctûs.
Hic matres miseræque nurus, hic cara sororum
Pectora mœrentûm, puerique parentibus orbi,
Dirum exsecrantur bellum, Turnique hymenæos;
Ipsum armis, ipsumque jubent decernere ferro;
Qui regnum Italiæ et primos sibi poscat honores.
Ingravat hæc sævus Drances, solumque vocari
Testatur, solum posci in certamina Turnum.
Multa simul contra variis sententia dictis
Pro Turno; et magnum reginæ nomen obumbrat;
Multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropæis.
Hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu,
Ecce super mœsti magnâ Diomedis ab urbe
Legati responsa ferunt: nihil omnibus actum
Tantorum impensis operum; nil dona, neque aurum,
Nec magnas valuisse preces; alia arma Latinis
Quærenda, aut pacem Trojano ab rege petendam,
Deficit ingenti luctu rex ipse Latinus:
Fatalem Ænean manifesto numine ferri
Admonet ira Deûm, tumulique ante ora recentes.
Ergo concilium magnum, primosque suorum
Imperio accitos, alta intra limina cogit.
Olli convenêre, fluuntque ad regia plenis
Tecta viis: sedet in mediis et maximus ævo,
Et primus sceptris, haud lætâ fronte, Latinus:
Atque hic legatos Ætolâ ex urbe remissos,
Quæ referant, fari jubet; et responsa reposcit
Ordine cuncta suo. Tum facta silentia linguis;
Et Venulus, dicto parens, ita farier infit:
" Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivaque castra;
Atque iter emensi casus superavimus omnes;
Contigimusque manum, quâ concidit Ilia tellus.
Ille urbem Argyripam, patriæ cognomine gentis,

Victor Gargani condebat Iapygis agris.
Postquam introgressi, et coram data copia fandi,
Munera præferimus ; nomen patriamque docemus ;
Qui bellum intulerint, quæ causa attraxerit Arpos.
Auditis ille hæc placido sic reddidit ore :
'O fortunatæ gentes, Saturnia regna,
Antiqui Ausonii, quæ vos fortuna quietos
Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacessere bella ?
Quicunque Iliacos ferro violavimus agros
(Mitto ea, quæ muris bellando exhausta sub altis,
Quos Simoïs premat ille viros), infanda per orbem
Supplicia, et scelerum pœnas expendimus omnes,
Vel Priamo miseranda manus : scit triste Minervæ
Sidus, et Euboïcæ cautes, ultorque Caphereus.
Militiâ ex illâ diversum ad littus adacti,
Atrides Protei Menelaus ad usque columnas
Exsulat ; Ætnæos vidit Cyclopas Ulysses.
Regna Neoptolemi referam, versosque Penates
Idomenei ? Libycone habitantes littore Locros ?
Ipse Mycenæus magnorum ductor Achivûm
Conjugis infandæ prima intra limina dextrâ
Oppetiit : devictam Asiam subsedit adulter.
Invidisse Deos, patriis ut redditus oris
Conjugium optatum et pulchram Calydona viderem !
Nunc etiam horribili visu portenta sequuntur,
Et socii amissi petierunt æthera pennis,
Fluminibusque vagantur aves (heu, dira meorum
Supplicia !), et scopulos lacrymosis vocibus implent.
Hæc adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt
Tempore, quum ferro cœlestia corpora demens
Appetii, et Veneris violavi vulnere dextram.
Ne vero, ne me ad tales impellite pugnas :
Nec mihi cum Teucris ullum post eruta bellum
Pergama ; nec veterum memini lætorve malorum.
Munera, quæ patriis ad me portatis ab oris,
Vertite ad Ænean : stetimus tela aspera contra,
Contulimusque manus : experto credite, quantus
In clypeum assurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam.
Si duo præterea tales Idæa tulisset
Terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes
Dardanus, et versis lugeret Græcia fatis.
Quicquid apud duræ cessatum est mœnia Trojæ,

Hectoris Æneæque manu victoria Graiûm
Hæsit, et in decimum vestigia retulit annum :
Ambo animis, ambo insignes præstantibus armis ;
Hic pietate prior. Coëant in fœdera dextræ,
Qua datur ; ast, armis concurrant arma, cavete.'
Et responsa simul quæ sint, rex optime, regis
Audîsti, et quæ sit magno sententia bello."
Vix ea legati ; variusque per ora cucurrit
Ausonidûm turbata fremor : ceu saxa morantur
Quum rapidos amnes, clauso fit gurgite murmur,
Vicinæque fremunt ripæ crepitantibus undis.
Ut primum placati animi, et trepida ora quiêrunt,
Præfatus Divos solia rex infit ab alto:
"Ante equidem summâ de re statuisse, Latini,
Et vellem, et fuerat melius ; non tempore tali
Cogere concilium, quum muros obsidet hostis.
Bellum importunum, cives, cum gente Deorum
Invictisque viris gerimus ; quos nulla fatigant
Prælia, nec victi possunt absistere ferro.
Spem si quam accitis Ætolûm habuistis in armis,
Ponite: spes sibi quisque; sed, hæc quam angusta, videtis.
Cetera quâ rerum jaceant perculsa ruinâ,
Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras
Nec quemquam incuso : potuit quæ plurima virtus
Esse, fuit : toto certatum est corpore regni.
Nunc adeo, quæ sit dubiæ sententia menti,
Expediam, et paucis (animos adhibete) docebo.
Est antiquus ager, Tusco mihi proximus amni,
Longus in occasum, fines super usque Sicanos :
Aurunci Rutulique serunt, et vomere duros
Exercent colles, atque horum asperrima pascunt.
Hæc omnis regio, et celsi plaga pinea montis
Cedat amicitiæ Teucrorum ; et fœderis æquas
Dicamus leges, sociosque in regna vocemus:
Considant, si tantus amor, et mœnia condant:
Sin alios fines aliamque capessere gentem
Est animus, possuntque solo decedere nostro,
Bis denas Italo texamus robore naves,
Seu plures complere valent: jacet omnis ad undam
Materies: ipsi numerumque modumque carinis
Præcipiant ; nos æra, manus, navalia demus.
Præterea, qui dicta ferant et fœdera firment,

Centum oratores primâ de gente Latinos
Ire placet, pacisque manu prætendere ramos;
Munera portantes aurique eborisque talenta,
Et sellam regni trabeamque insignia nostri.
Consulite in medium, et rebus succurrite fessis."
Tum Drances idem infensus, (quem gloria Turni
Obliquâ invidiâ stimulisque agitabat amaris;
Largus opum, et linguâ melior, sed frigida bello
Dextera, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor,
Seditione potens; genus huic materno superbum
Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat);
Surgit, et his onerat dictis, atque aggerat iras:
"Rem nulli obscuram, nostræ nec vocis egentem,
Consulis, o bone rex: cuncti se scire fatentur,
Quid fortuna ferat populi; sed dicere mussant.
Det libertatem fandi, flatusque remittat,
Cujus ob auspicium infaustum moresque sinistros
(Dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemque minetur)
Lumina tot cecidisse ducum, totamque videmus
Consedisse urbem luctu; dum Troïa tentat
Castra, fugæ fidens, et cœlum territat armis.
Unum etiam donis istis, quæ plurima mitti
Dardanidis dicique jubes, unum, optime regum,
Adjicias; nec te ullius violentia vincat,
Quin natam egregio genero dignisque hymenæis
Des pater, et pacem hanc æterno fœdere jungas.
Quod si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror,
Ipsum obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab ipso;
Cedat, jus proprium regi patriæque remittat.
Quid miseros toties in aperta pericula cives
Projicis, o Latio caput horum et causa malorum?
Nulla salus bello: pacem te poscimus omnes,
Turne, simul pacis solum inviolabile pignus.
Primus ego, invisum quem tu tibi fingis, et esse
Nil moror; en, supplex venio: miserere tuorum,
Pone animos, et pulsus abi: sat funera fusi
Vidimus, ingentes et desolavimus agros.
Aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectore robur
Concipis, et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est,
Aude, atque adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem.
Scilicet, ut Turno contingat regia conjux,
Nos, animæ viles, inhumata infletaque turba,

Sternamur campis? Et jam tu, si qua tibi vis,
Si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contra,
Qui vocat."
Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni;
Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces:
"Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi,
Tunc quum bella manus poscunt; patribusque vocatis
Primus ades: sed non replenda est curia verbis,
Quæ tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem
Agger mœrorum, nec inundant sanguine fossæ.
Proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi: meque timoris
Argue tu, Drance; quando tot stragis acervos
Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropæis
Insignis agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,
Experiare licet; nec longe scilicet hostes
Quærendi nobis: circumstant undique muros
Imus in adversos? quid cessas? an tibi Mavors
Ventosâ in linguâ pedibusque fugacibus istis
Semper erit?
Pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, fœdissime, pulsum
Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui crescere Tybrim
Sanguine, et Evandri totam cum stirpe videbit
Procubuisse domum, atque exutos Arcadas armis?
Haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens,
Et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi,
Inclusus muris, hostilique aggere septus.
Nulla salus bello! capiti cane talia demens
Dardanio, rebusque tuis: proinde omnia magno
Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere vires
Gentis bis victæ, contra premere arma Latini.
Nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremiscunt;
Nunc et Tydîdes, et Larissæus Achilles:
Amnis et Hadriacus retro fugit Aufidus undas:
Vel quum se pavidum contra mea jurgia fingit
Artificis scelus, et formidine crimen acerbat.
Nunquam animam talem dextrâ hâc (absiste moveri)
Amittes: habitet tecum, et sit pectore in isto.
Nunc ad te et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor.
Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis;
Si tam deserti sumus, et semel agmine verso
Funditus occidimus, neque habet Fortuna regressum;
Oremus pacem, et dextras tendamus inermes.

Quanquam, o, si solitæ quicquam virtutis adesset,
Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum,
Egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,
Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit.
Sin et opes nobis, et adhuc intacta juventus,
Auxilioque urbes Italæ populique supersunt;
Sin et Trojanis cum multo gloria venit
Sanguine; sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnes
Tempestas: cur indecores in limine primo
Deficimus? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?
Multa dies variusque labor mutabilis ævi
Retulit in melius: multos alterna revisens
Lusit, et in solido rursus Fortuna locavit.
Non erit auxilio nobis Ætolus, et Arpi:
At Messapus erit, felixque Tolumnius, et quos
Tot populi misêre duces; nec parva sequetur
Gloria delectos Latio et Laurentibus agris.
Est et Volscorum egregiâ de gente Camilla,
Agmen agens equitum et florentes ære catervas.
Quod si me solum Teucri in certamina poscunt,
Idque placet, tantumque bonis communibus obsto,
Non adeo has exosa manus victoria fugit,
Ut tantâ quicquam pro spe tentare recusem.
Ibo animis contra; vel magnum præstet Achillem,
Factaque Vulcani manibus paria induat arma
Ille licet: vobis animam hanc soceroque Latino
Turnus ego, haud ulli veterum virtute secundus,
Devovi. Solum Æneas vocat: et vocet, oro.
Nec Drances potius, sive est hæc ira Deorum,
Morte luat; sive est virtus et gloria, tollat."
Illi hæc inter se dubiis de rebus agebant
Certantes: castra Æneas aciemque movebat.
Nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu
Ecce ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet:
Instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis.
Extemplo turbati animi, concussaque vulgi
Pectora, et arrectæ stimulis haud mollibus iræ.
Arma manu trepidi poscunt; fremit arma juventus;
Flent mœsti mussantque patres; hic undique clamor
Dissensu vario magnus se tollit in auras:
Haud secus atque alto in luco quum forte catervæ

Consedêre avium; piscosove amne Padusæ
Dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cycni.
"Immo," ait, "o cives, arrepto tempore," Turnus,
"Cogite concilium, et pacem laudate sedentes:
Illi armis in regna ruant." Nec plura locutus
Corripuit sese, et tectis citus extulit altis.
"Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice maniplis;
Duc," ait, "et Rutulos: equitem, Messapus, in armis,
Et cum fratre Coras, latis diffundite campis:
Pars aditus urbis firment, turresque capessant:
Cetera, qua jussô, mecum manus inferat arma."
Ilicet in muros totâ discurritur urbe.
Concilium ipse pater et magna incepta Latinus
Deserit, ac tristi turbatus tempore differt;
Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ultro
Dardanium Ænean, generumque adsciverit urbi.
Præfodiunt alii portas, aut saxa sudesque
Subvectant: bello dat signum rauca cruentum
Buccina: tum muros variâ cinxêre coronâ
Matronæ puerique: vocat labor ultimus omnes.
Nec non ad templum summasque ad Palladis arces
Subvehitur magnâ matrum regina catervâ,
Dona ferens; juxtaque comes Lavinia virgo,
Causa mali tanti, atque oculos dejecta decoros.
Succedunt matres, et templum thure vaporant,
Et mœstas alto fundunt de limine voces:
"Armipotens belli præses, Tritonia virgo,
Frange manu telum Phrygii prædonis, et ipsum
Pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis."
Cingitur ipse furens certatim in prælia Turnus:
Jamque adeo, Rutulum thoraca indutus, aënis
Horrebat squamis; surasque incluserat auro,
Tempora nudus adhuc; laterique accinxerat ensem;
Fulgebatque altâ decurrens aureus arce;
Exsultatque animis, et spe jam præcipit hostem
Qualis ubi abruptis fugit præsepia vinclis
Tandem liber equus, campoque potitus aperto,
Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum,
Aut assuetus aquæ perfundi flumine noto,
Emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte
Luxurians; luduntque jubæ per colla, per armos
Obvia cui, Volscorum acie comitante, Camilla

Occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis
Desiluit; quam tota cohors imitata relictis
Ad terram defluxit equis: tum talia fatur:
"Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti,
Audeo, et Æneadum promitto occurrere turmæ,
Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra.
Me sine prima manu tentare pericula belli:
Tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et mœnia serva."
Turnus ad hæc, oculos horrendâ in virgine fixus:
"O, decus Italiæ, virgo, quas dicere grates,
Quasve referre parem? sed nunc, est omnia quando
Iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem.
Æneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant
Exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma
Præmisit, quaterent campos: ipse, ardua montis
Per deserta jugo superans, adventat ad urbem.
Furta paro belli convexo in tramite sylvæ,
Ut bivias armato obsidam milite fauces:
Tu Tyrrhenum equitem collatis excipe signis;
Tecum acer Messapus erit, turmæque Latinæ,
Tiburtique manus: ducis et tu concipe curam."
Sic ait; et paribus Messapum in prælia dictis
Hortatur, sociosque duces; et pergit in hostem.
Est curvo anfractu vallis, accommoda fraudi
Armorumque dolis, quam densis frondibus atrum
Urget utrinque latus; tenuis quo semita ducit,
Angustæque ferunt fauces aditusque maligni.
Hanc super, in speculis summoque in vertice montis,
Planities ignota jacet, tutique receptus:
Seu dextrâ lævâque velis occurrere pugnæ,
Sive instare jugis, et grandia volvere saxa.
Huc juvenis notâ fertur regione viarum,
Arripuitque locum, et sylvis insedit iniquis.
Velocem interea superis in sedibus Opim,
Unam ex virginibus sociis sacrâque catervâ,
Compellabat, et has tristi Latonia voces
Ore dabat: "Graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla,
O virgo, et nostris nequicquam cingitur armis,
Cara mihi ante alias: neque enim novus iste Dianæ
Venit amor, subitâque animum dulcedine movit.
Pulsus ob invidiam regno viresque superbas
Priverno antiquâ Metabus quum excederet urbe,

Infantem, fugiens media inter prælia belli,
Sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit
Nomine *Casmillæ*, mutatâ parte, *Camillam*.
Ipse, sinu præ se portans, juga longa petebat
Solorum nemorum : tela undique sæva premebant ;
Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci.
Ecce, fugæ medio, summis Amasenus abundans
Spumabat ripis, tantus se nubibus imber
Ruperat : ille, innare parans, infantis amore
Tardatur, caroque oneri timet : omnia secum
Versanti subito vix hæc sententia sedit.
Telum immane, manu validâ quod forte gerebat
Bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto ;
Huic natam, libro et sylvestri subere clausam,
Implicat, atque habilem mediæ circumligat hastæ ;
Quam dextra ingenti librans ita ad æthera fatur :
'Alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix Latonia virgo,
Ipse pater famulam voveo ; tua prima per auras
Tela tenens supplex hostem fugit : accipe, testor,
Diva, tuam, quæ nunc dubiis committitur auris.'
Dixit ; et adducto contortum hastile lacerto
Immittit : sonuêre undæ ; rapidum super amnem
Infelix fugit in jaculo stridente Camilla
At Metabus, magnâ propius jam urgente catervâ,
Dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor
Gramineo, donum Triviæ, de cespite vellit.
Non illum tectis ullæ, non mœnibus urbes
Accepêre ; neque ipse manus feritate dedisset ;
Pastorum et solis exegit montibus ævum.
Hic natam in dumis, interque horrentia lustra,
Armentalis equæ mammis et lacte ferino
Nutrîbat, teneris immulgens ubera labris.
Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis
Institerat, jaculo palmas oneravit acuto ;
Spiculaque ex humero parvæ suspendit et arcum :
Pro crinali auro, pro longæ tegmine pallæ,
Tigridis exuviæ per dorsum a vertice pendent :
Tela manu jam tum tenerâ puerilia torsit,
Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habenâ,
Strymoniamque gruem aut album dejecit olorem.
Multæ illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres
Optavêre nurum : solâ contenta Dianâ,

Æternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
Intemerata colit: vellem haud correpta fuisset
Militiâ tali, conata lacessere Teucros;
Cara mihi comitumque foret nunc una mearum.
Verum age, quandoquidem fatis urgetur acerbis,
Labere, Nympha, polo, finesque inviso Latinos,
Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna.
Hæc cape, et ultricem pharetrâ deprome sagittam:
Hâc, quicunque sacrum violârit vulnere corpus,
Tros Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine pœnas.
Post ego nube cavâ miserandæ corpus et arma
Inspoliata feram tumulo, patriæque reponam."
Dixit: at illa, leves cœli delapsa per auras,
Insonuit, nigro circumdata turbine corpus.
At manus interea muris Trojana propinquat,
Etruscique duces, equitumque exercitus omnis,
Compositi numero in turmas: fremit æquore toto
Insultans sonipes, et pressis pugnat habenis,
Huc obversus et huc: tum late ferreus hastis
Horret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent.
Nec non Messapus contra, celeresque Latini,
Et cum fratre Coras, et virginis ala Camillæ,
Adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis
Protendunt longe dextris, et spicula vibrant:
Adventusque virûm, fremitusque ardescit equorum.
Jamque intra jactum teli progressus uterque
Substiterat: subito erumpunt clamore, frementesque
Exhortantur equos: fundunt simul undique tela
Crebra, nivis ritu; cœlumque obtexitur umbrâ.
Continuo adversis Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus
Connixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruinam
Dant sonitu ingenti, perfractaque quadrupedantum
Pectora pectoribus rumpunt: excussus Aconteus
Fulminis in morem, aut tormento ponderis acti,
Præcipitat longe, et vitam dispergit in auras.
Extemplo turbatæ acies, versique Latini
Rejiciunt parmas, et equos ad mœnia vertunt;
Troës agunt: princeps turmas inducit Asylas.
Jamque propinquabant portis, rursusque Latini
Clamorem tollunt, et mollia colla reflectunt;
Hi fugiunt, penitusque datis referuntur habenis:
Qualis ubi alterno procurrens gurgite pontus

Nunc ruit ad terras, scopulosque superjacit undam
Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit arenam;
Nunc rapidus retro, atque æstu revoluta resorbens
Saxa, fugit, littusque vado labente relinquit
Bis Tusci Rutulos egêre ad mœnia versos;
Bis rejecti armis respectant terga tegentes:
Tertia sed postquam congressi in prælia, totas
Implicuêre inter se acies, legitque virum vir,
Tum vero et gemitus morientûm, et sanguine in alto
Armaque, corporaque, et permisti cæde virorum
Semianimes volvuntur equi: pugna aspera surgit.
Orsilochus Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire,
Hastam intorsit equo, ferrumque sub aure reliquit;
Quo sonipes ictu furit arduus, altaque jactat,
Vulneris impatiens, arrecto pectore crura:
Volvitur ille excussus humi. Catillus Iolan,
Ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis,
Dejicit Herminium; nudo cui vertice fulva
Cæsaries, nudique humeri: nec vulnera terrent;
Tantus in arma patet: latos huic hasta per armos
Acta tremit, duplicatque virum transfixa dolore.
Funditur ater ubique cruor: dant funera ferro
Certantes, pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem.
At medias inter cædes exsultat Amazon,
Unum exserta latus pugnæ, pharetrata Camilla:
Et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset;
Nunc validam dextrâ rapit indefessa bipennem:
Aureus ex humero sonat arcus, et arma Dianæ.
Illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit,
Spicula converso fugientia dirigit arcu.
At circum lectæ comites, Larinaque virgo,
Tullaque, et æratam quatiens Tarpeia securim,
Italides: quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla
Delegit, pacisque bonas bellique ministras:
Quales Threïciæ, quum flumina Thermodontis
Pulsant, et pictis bellantur Amazones armis;
Seu circum Hippolyten, seu quum se Martia curru
Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu
Fœminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis.
Quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera virgo,
Dejicis? aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis?
Eunæum Clytio primum patre; cujus apertum

Adversi longâ transverberat abiete pectus:
Sanguinis ille vomens rivos cadit, atque cruentam
Mandit humum, moriensque suo se in vulnere versat.
Tum Lirin, Pagasumque super; quorum alter, habenas
Suffosso revolutus equo dum colligit, alter,
Dum subit, ac dextram labenti tendit inermem,
Præcipites pariterque ruunt. His addit Amastrum
Hippotaden; sequiturque incumbens eminus hastâ
Tereaque, Harpalycumque, et Demophoönta, Chromimque:
Quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo,
Tot Phrygii cecidêre viri. Procul Ornytus armis
Ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur;
Cui pellis latos humeros erepta juvenco
Pugnatori operit; caput ingens oris hiatus,
Et malæ texêre lupi cum dentibus albis;
Agrestisque manus armat sparus: ipse catervis
Vertitur in mediis, et toto vertice supra est:
Hunc illa exceptum (neque enim labor agmine verso)
Trajicit, et super hæc inimico pectore fatur:
"Sylvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putâsti?
Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis
Verba redarguerit: nomen tamen haud leve patrum
Manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse Camillæ."
Protinus Orsilochum et Buten, duo maxima Teucrûm
Corpora: sed Buten adversum cuspide fixit
Loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis
Lucent, et lævo dependet parma lacerto;
Orsilochum, fugiens magnumque agitata per orbem,
Eludit gyro interior, sequiturque sequentem:
Tum validam perque arma viro perque ossa securim,
Altior insurgens, oranti et multa precanti
Congeminat; vulnus calido rigat ora cerebro.
Incidit huic, subitoque aspectu territus hæsit,
Appenninicolæ bellator filius Auni,
Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant:
Isque, ubi se nullo jam cursu evadere pugnâ
Posse, neque instantem reginam avertere cernit,
Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu,
Incipit hæc: "Quid tam egregium, si fœmina forti
Fidis equo? dimitte fugam, et te cominus æquo
Mecum crede solo, pugnæque accinge pedestri:
Jam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria laudem."

Dixit: at illa furens, acrique accensa dolore,
Tradit equum comiti, paribusque resi tit in armis,
Ense ped s nudo, purâque interrita parmâ.
At juvenis, vicisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse;
Haud mora; conversisque fugax aufertur habenis,
Quadrupedemque citum ferratâ calce fatigat.
"Vane Ligur, frustraque animis elate superbis,
Nequicquam patrias tentâsti lubricus artes;
Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno."
Hæc fatur virgo; et pernicibus ignea plantis
Transit equum cursu, frænisque adversa prehensis
Congreditur, pœnasque inimico a sanguine sumit:
Quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto
Consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam,
Comprensamque tenet, pedibusque eviscerat uncis;
Tum cruor et vulsæ labuntur ab æthere plumæ.
  At, non hæc nullis hominum sator atque Deorum
Observans oculis, summo sedet altus Olympo:
Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchontem in prælia sæva
Suscitat, et stimulis haud mollibus injicit iras.
Ergo inter cædes cedentiaque agmina Tarcho
Fertur equo, variisque instigat vocibus alas,
Nomine quemque vocans; reficitque in prælia pulsos:
"Quis metus, o nunquam dolituri, o semper inertes
Tyrrheni, quæ tanta animis ignavia venit?
Fœmina palantes agit, atque hæc agmina vertit?
Quo ferrum? quidve hæc gerimus tela irrita dextris?
At non in Venerem segnes nocturnaque bella,
Aut, ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi,
Exspectare dapes, et plenæ pocula mensæ:
Hic amor, hoc studium; dum sacra secundus aruspex
Nuntiet, ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos
Hæc effatus, equum in medios moriturus et ipse
Concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert;
Dereptumque ab equo dextrâ complectitur hostem,
Et gremium ante suum multâ vi concitus aufert.
Tollitur in cœlum clamor, cunctique Latini
Convertêre oculos: volat igneus æquore Tarcho,
Arma virumque ferens; tum summâ ipsius ab hastâ
Defringit ferrum, et partes rimatur apertas,
Qua vulnus letale ferat: contra ille repugnans
Sustinet a jugulo dextram, et vim viribus exit.

Utque volans alte raptum quum fulva draconem
Fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, atque unguibus hæsit;
Saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat,
Arrectisque horret, squamis, et sibilat ore,
Arduus insurgens; illa haud minus urget adunco
Luctantem rostro, simul æthera verberat alis:
Haud aliter prædam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarcho
Portat ovans. Ducis exemplum eventumque secuti
Mæonidæ incurrunt. Tum fatis debitus Arruns
Velocem jaculo et multâ prior arte Camillam
Circuit, et, quæ sit fortuna facillima, tentat.
Qua se cunque furens medio tulit agmine virgo,
Hâc Arruns subit, et tacitus vestigia lustrat;
Qua victrix redit illa, pedemque ex hoste reportat,
Hâc juvenis furtim celeres detorquet habenas:
Hos aditus, jamque hos aditus, omnemque pererrat
Undique circuitum, et certam quatit improbus hastam.
Forte sacer Cybelæ Chloreus, olimque sacerdos,
Insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis;
Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis aënis
In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat.
Ipse, peregrinâ ferrugine clarus et ostro,
Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu;
Aureus ex humeris sonat arcus, et aurea vati
Cassida; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque crepantes
Carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro,
Pictus acu tunicas, et barbara tegmina crurum.
Hunc virgo, sive ut templis præfigeret arma
Troïa, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro
Venatrix, unum ex omni certamine pugnæ
Cæca sequebatur; totumque incauta per agmen
Fœmineo prædæ et spoliorum ardebat amore;
Telum ex insidiis quum tandem, tempore capto,
Concitat, et superos Arruns sic voce precatur:
"Summe Deûm, sancti custos Soractis Apollo,
Quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo
Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem
Cultores multâ premimus vestigia prunâ;
Da, pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,
Omnipotens. Non exuvias, pulsæve tropæum
Virginis, aut spolia ulla peto; mihi cetera laudem
Facta ferent: hæc dira meo dum vulnere pestis

Pulsa cadat, patriam remeabo inglorius urbem."
Audiit ; et voti Phœbus succedere partem
Mente dedit, partem volucres dispersit in auras :
Sterneret ut subitâ turbatam morte Camillam,
Annuit oranti ; reducem ut patria alta videret,
Non dedit ; inque Notos vocem vertêre procellæ.
Ergo, ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras,
Convertêre animos acres, oculosque tulêre
Cuncti ad reginam Volsci : nihil ipsa neque auræ
Nec sonitûs memor, aut venientis ab æthere teli,
Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam
Hæsit, virgineumque alte bibit acta cruorem.
Concurrunt trepidæ comites, dominamque ruentem
Suscipiunt : fugit ante omnes exterritus Arruns,
Lætitiâ mixtoque metu ; nec jam amplius hastæ
Credere, nec telis occurrere virginis audet.
Ac velut ille, prius quam tela inimica sequantur,
Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos,
Occiso pastore, lupus, magnove juvenco,
Conscius audacis facti ; caudamque remulcens
Subjecit pavitantem utero, sylvasque petivit :
Haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns,
Contentusque fugâ mediis se immiscuit armis.
Illa manu moriens telum trahit ; ossa sed inter
Ferreus ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro :
Labitur exsanguis ; labuntur frigida leto
Lumina ; purpureus quondam color ora reliquit :
Tum sic exspirans Accam, ex æqualibus unam,
Alloquitur, fida ante alias quæ sola Camillæ,
Quîcum partiri curas ; atque hæc ita fatur :
"Hactenus, Acca soror, potui : nunc vulnus acerbum
Conficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum :
Effuge, et hæc Turno mandata novissima perfer :
Succedat pugnæ, Trojanosque arceat urbe.
Jamque vale." Simul his dictis linquebat habenas,
Ad terram non sponte fluens : tum frigida toto
Paulatim exsolvit se corpore, lentaque colla
Et captum leto posuit caput, arma relinquens :
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.
Tum vero immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor
Sidera ; dejectâ crudescit pugna Camillâ :
Incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrûm,

Tyrrhenique duces, Evandrique Arcades alæ.
At Triviæ custos jamdudum in montibus Opis
Alta sedet summis, spectatque interrita pugnas :
Utque procul, medio juvenum in clamore furentûm,
Prospexit tristi multatam morte Camillam,
Ingemuitque, deditque has imo pectore voces :
"Heu ! nimium, virgo, nimium crudele luisti
Supplicium, Teucros conata lacessere bello ;
Nec tibi desertæ in dumis coluisse Dianam
Profuit, aut nostras humero gessisse pharetras.
Non tamen indecorem tua te regina relinquet
Extremâ jam in morte ; neque hoc sine nomine letum
Per gentes erit, aut famam patieris inultæ :
Nam quicunque tuum violavit vulnere corpus,
Morte luet meritâ." Fuit ingens monte sub alto
Regis Dercenni terreno ex aggere bustum
Antiqui Laurentis, opacâque ilice tectum :
Hic Dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu
Sistit, et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto.
Ut vidit fulgentem armis, ac vana tumentem,
"Cur," inquit, "diversus abis ? huc dirige gressum ;
Huc, periture, veni ; capias ut digna Camillæ
Præmia : tunc etiam telis moriere Dianæ ?"
Dixit ; et auratâ volucrem Threïssa sagittam
Deprompsit pharetrâ, cornuque infensa tetendit,
Et duxit longe, donec curvata coirent
Inter se capita, et manibus jam tangeret æquis,
Lævâ aciem ferri, dextrâ nervoque papillam.
Extemplo teli stridorem aurasque sonantes
Audiit una Arruns, hæsitque in corpore ferrum.
Illum exspirantem socii atque extrema gementem
Obliti ignoto camporum in pulvere linquunt :
Opis ad æthereum pennis aufertur Olympum.
   Prima fugit, dominâ amissâ, levis ala Camillæ ;
Turbati fugiunt Rutuli ; fugit acer Atinas ;
Disjectique duces desolatique manîpli
Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad mœnia tendunt.
Nec quisquam instantes Teucros letumque ferentes
Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra ;
Sed laxos referunt humeris languentibus arcus ;
Quadrupedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum
Volvitur ad muros caligine turbidus atrâ

Pulvis ; et e speculis percussæ pectora matres
Fœmineum clamorem ad cœli sidera tollunt.
Qui cursu portas primi irrupêre patentes,
Hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba
Nec miseram effugiunt mortem ; sed limine in ipso,
Mœnibus in patriis, atque inter tuta domorum,
Confixi exspirant animas. Pars claudere portas ;
Nec sociis aperire viam, nec mœnibus audent
Accipere orantes ; oriturque miserrima cædes
Defendentûm armis aditus, inque arma ruentûm.
Exclusi, ante oculos lacrymantûmque ora parentum
Pars in præcipites fossas, urgente ruinâ,
Volvitur ; immissis pars cæca et concita frænis
Arietat in portas et duros objice postes.
Ipsæ, de muris summo certamine matres
(Monstrat amor verus patriæ) ut vidêre Camillam,
Tela manu trepidæ jaciunt ; ac robore duro,
Stipitibus, ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis
Præcipites, primæque mori pro mœnibus ardent.
  Interea Turnum in sylvis sævissimus implet
Nuntius, et juveni ingentem fert Acca tumultum :
Deletas Volscorum acies, cecidisse Camillam,
Ingruere infensos hostes, et Marte secundo
Omnia corripuisse : metum jam ad mœnia ferri.
Ille furens (nam sæva Jovis sic numina poscunt)
Deserit obsessos colles, nemora aspera linquit.
Vix e conspectu exierat, campumque tenebat,
Quum pater Æneas, saltus ingressus apertos,
Exsuperatque jugum, sylvâque evadit opacâ.
Sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur
Agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt.
Ac simul Æneas fumantes pulvere campos
Prospexit longe, Laurentiaque agmina vidit :
Et sævum Ænean agnovit Turnus in armis,
Adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum ;
Continuo pugnas ineant, et prælia tentent :
Nî roseus fessos jam gurgite Phœbus Ibero
Tingat equos, noctemque die labente reducat.
Considunt castris ante urbem, et mœnia vallant.

ÆNEIDOS

LIBER DUODECIMUS.

Turnus ut infractos adverso Marte Latinos
Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
Se signari oculis; ultro implacabilis ardet,
Attollitque animos. Pœnorum qualis in arvis,
Saucius ille gravi venantûm vulnere pectus,
Tum demum movet arma leo; gaudetque comantes
Excutiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis
Impavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento:
Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
Tum sic affatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit:
"Nulla mora in Turno; nihil est quod dicta retractent
Ignavi Æneadæ, nec, quæ pepigêre, recusent:
Congredior: fer sacra, pater, et concipe fœdus:
Aut hâc Dardanium dextrâ sub Tartara mittam
Desertorem Asiæ (sedeant, spectentque Latini),
Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam;
Aut habeat victos: cedat Lavinia conjux."
Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus:
"O præstans animi juvenis, quantum ipse feroci
Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius æquum est
Consulere, atque omnes metuentem expendere casus.
Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
Multa manu; nec non aurumque animusque Latino est;
Sunt aliæ innuptæ Latio et Laurentibus agris,
Nec genus indecores. Sine me hæc haud mollia fatu
Sublatis aperire dolis; simul hæc animo hauri:
Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum
Fas erat, idque omnes Divique hominesque canebant.
Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus,
Conjugis et mœstæ lacrymis, vincla omnia rupi,
Promissam eripui genero, arma impia sumpsi.
Ex illo qui me casus, quæ, Turne, sequantur
Bella, vides; quantos primus patiare labores.
Bis magnâ victi pugnâ vix urbe tuemur
Spes Italas: recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta

Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albent.
Quo referor toties ? quæ mentem insania mutat ?
Si, Turno exstincto, socios, sum accire paratus,
Cur non incolumi potius certamina tollo ?
Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet
Italia, ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet !)
Prodiderim, natam et connubia nostra petentem ?
Respice res bello varias ; miserere parentis
Longævi, quem nunc mœstum patria Ardea longe
Dividit." Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni
Flectitur ; exsuperat magis, ægrescitque medendo.
Ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore :
" Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optime, pro me
Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci :
Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextrâ
Spargimus, et nostro sequitur de vulnere sanguis :
Longe illi Dea mater erit, quæ nube fugacem
Fœmineâ tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris."
  At regina, novâ pugnæ conterrita sorte,
Flebat, et ardentem generum moritura tenebat :
" Turne, per has ego te lacrymas, per si quis Amatæ
Tangit honos animum (spes tu nunc una senectæ,
Tu requies, miseræ ; decus imperiumque Latini
Te penes ; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit),
Unum oro : desiste manum committere Teucris.
Qui te cunque manent isto certamine casus,
Et me, Turne, manent : simul hæc invisa relinquam
Lumina, nec generum Ænean captiva videbo."
Accepit vocem lacrymis Lavinia matris,
Flagrantes perfusa genas : cui plurimus ignem
Subjecit rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit.
Indum sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro
Si quis ebur ; vel mixta rubent ubi lilia multâ
Alba rosâ : tales virgo dabat ore colores.
Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine vultus ;
Ardet in arma magis ; paucisque affatur Amatam :
" Ne, quæso, ne me lacrymis, neve omine tanto
Prosequere, in duri certamina Martis euntem,
O mater ; neque enim Turno mora libera mortis.
Nuntius hæc, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno
Haud placitura refer : Quum primum crastina cœlo
Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit,

Non Tencros agat in Rutulos; Teucrûm arma quiescant,
Et Rutulûm; nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum:
Illo quæratur conjux Lavinia campo."
Hæc ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta recessit,
Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementes,
Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia;
Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras.
Circumstant properi aurigæ, manibusque lacessunt
Pectora plausa cavis, et colla comantia pectunt.
Ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco
Circumdat loricam humeris, simul aptat habendo
Ensemque, clypeumque, et rubræ cornua cristæ:
Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens Deus ipse parenti
Fecerat, et Stygiâ candentem tinxerat undâ.
Exin, quæ in mediis ingenti adnixa columnæ
Ædibus astabat, validam vi corripit hastam,
Actoris Aurunci spolium; quassatque trementem,
Vociferans: "Nunc, o nunquam frustrata vocatus
Hasta meos, nunc tempus adest: te maximus Actor,
Te Turni nunc dextra gerit: da sternere corpus,
Loricamque manu validâ lacerare revulsam
Semiviri Phrygis, et fœdare in pulvere crines,
Vibratos calido ferro, myrrhâque madentes."
His agitur furiis; totoque ardentis ab ore
Scintillæ absistunt; oculis micat acribus ignis:
Mugitus veluti quum prima in prælia taurus
Terrificos ciet, atque irasci in cornua tentat,
Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit
Ictibus, et sparsâ ad pugnam proludit arenâ.
  Nec minus interea, maternis sævus in armis,
Æneas acuit Martem, et se suscitat irâ.
Oblato gaudens componi fœdere bellum.
Tum socios mœstique metum solatur Iüli,
Fata docens; regique jubet responsa Latino
Certa referre viros, et pacis dicere leges.
  Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montes
Orta dies, quum primum alto se gurgite tollunt
Solis equi, lucemque elatis naribus efflant:
Campum ad certamen, magnæ sub mœnibus urbis,
Dimensi Rutulique viri Teucrique parabant,
In medioque focos, et Dîs communibus aras
Gramineas; alii fontemque ignemque ferebant

Velati lino, et verbenâ tempora vincti.
Procedit legio Ausonidum, pilataque plenis
Agmina se fundunt portis: hinc Troïus omnis,
Tyrrhenusque ruit variis exercitus armis;
Haud secus instructi ferro, quam si aspera Martis
Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in millibus ipsi
Ductores auro volitant ostroque decori;
Et genus Assaraci Mnestheus, et fortis Asylas,
Et Messapus equûm domitor, Neptunia proles.
Utque, dato signo, spatia in sua quisque recessit,
Defigunt tellure hastas, et scuta reclinant.
Tum studio effusæ matres, et vulgus inermum,
Invalidique senes, turres et tecta domorum
Obsedêre: alii portis sublimibus astant.
At Juno, e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur,
(Tum neque nomen erat, nec honos, aut gloria monti)
Prospiciens tumulo, campum spectabat, et ambas
Laurentûm Troûmque acies, urbemque Latini.
Extemplo Turni sic est affata sororem,
Diva Deam, stagnis quæ fluminibusque sonoris
Præsidet; (hunc illi rex ætheris altus honorem
Jupiter ereptâ pro virginitate sacravit:)
"Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro,
Scis, ut te cunctis unam, quæcunque Latinæ
Magnanimi Jovis ingratum ascendêre cubile,
Prætulerim, cœlique lubens in parte locârim:
Disce tuum (ne me incuses), Juturna, dolorem.
Qua visa est fortuna pati, Parcæque sinebant
Cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua mœnia texi:
Nunc juvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis,
Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat.
Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non fœdera possum:
Tu, pro germano si quid præsentius audes,
Perge; decet: forsan miseros meliora sequentur."
Vix ea, quum lacrymas oculis Juturna profundit,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum.
"Non lacrymis hoc tempus;" ait Saturnia Juno:
"Accelera, et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti:
Aut tu bella cie, conceptumque excute fœdus.
Auctor ego audendi." Sic exhortata reliquit
Incertam, et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis.
Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus

Quadrijugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum
Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,
Solis avi specimen; bigis it Turnus in albis,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
Hinc pater Æneas, Romanæ stirpis origo,
Sidereo flagrans clypeo et cœlestibus armi,
Et juxta Ascanius, magnæ spes altera Romæ,
Procedunt castris: purâque in veste sacerdos
Setigeri fœtum suis, intonsamque bidentem
Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.
Illi ad surgentem conversi lumina Solem,
Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro
Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.
Tum pius Æneas stricto sic ense precatur:
"Esto nunc Sol testis, et hæc mihi Terra vocanti,
Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores;
Et Pater omnipotens; et tu, Saturnia Juno,
Jam melior, jam, Diva, precor; tuque, inclyte Mavors.
Cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques;
Fontesque, Fluviosque voco; quæque Ætheris alti
Relligio, et quæ cœruleo sunt numina ponto;
Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno,
Convenit Evandri victos discedere ad urbem;
Cedet Iülus agris; nec post arma ulla rebelles
Æneadæ referunt, ferrove hæc regna lacessent:
Sin nostrum annuerit nobis Victoria Martem
(Ut potius reor, et potius Dî numine firment),
Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere jubebo,
Nec mihi regna peto: paribus se legibus ambæ
Invictæ gentes æterna in fœdera mittant.
Sacra Deosque dabo: socer arma Latinus habeto,
Imperium solemne socer: mihi mœnia Teucri
Constituent, urbique dabit *Lavinia* nomen."
Sic prior Æneas: sequitur sic deinde Latinus,
Suspiciens cœlum, tenditque ad sidera dextram:
"Hæc eadem, Ænea, Terram, Mare, Sidera juro,
Latonæque genus duplex, Janumque bifrontem,
Vimque Deûm infernam, et duri sacraria Ditis;
Audiat hæc Genitor, qui fœdera fulmine sancit;
Tango aras; mediosque ignes, et numina testor;
Nulla dies pacem hanc Italis nec fœdera rumpet,
Quo res cunque cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem

Avertet: non, si tellurem effundat in undas
Diluvio miscens, cœlumve in Tartara solvat:
Ut sceptrum hoc (dextrâ sceptrum nam forte gerebat)
Nunquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras,
Quum semel in sylvis imo de stirpe recisum
Matre caret, posuitque comas et brachia ferro;
Olim arbos; nunc artificis manus ære decoro
Inclusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis."
Talibus inter se firmabant fœdera dictis,
Conspectu in medio procerum: tum rite sacratas
In flammam jugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis
Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.
At vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri
Jamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu;
Tum magis, ut propius cernunt, non viribus æquis.
Adjuvat, incessu tacito progressus, et aram
Suppliciter venerans, demisso lumine, Turnus;
Tabentesque genæ, et juvenili in corpore pallor.
Quem simul ac Juturna soror crebrescere vidit
Sermonem, et vulgi variare labantia corda,
In medias acies, formam assimulata Camerti
(Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternæ
Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis),
In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum,
Rumoresque serit varios, ac talia fatur:
"Non pudet, o Rutuli, cunctis pro talibus unam
Objectare animam? numerone, an viribus, æqui
Non sumus? En omnes et Troës et Arcades hi sunt,
Fatalisque manus, infensa Etruria Turno:
Vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus.
Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,
Succedet famâ, vivusque per ora feretur:
Nos, patriâ amissâ, dominis parere superbis
Cogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis."
Talibus incensa est juvenum sententia dictis
Jam magis atque magis; serpitque per agmina murmur.
Ipsi Laurentes mutati, ipsique Latini:
Qui sibi jam requiem pugnæ rebusque salutem
Sperabant, nunc arma volunt, fœdusque precantur
Infectum, et Turni sortem miserantur iniquam.
His aliud majus Juturna adjungit, et alto
Dat signum cœlo: quo non præsentius ullum

Turbavit mentes Italas, monstroque fefellit.
Namque volans rubrâ fulvus Jovis ales in æthrâ
Littoreas agitabat aves, turbamque sonantem
Agminis aligeri; subito quum lapsus ad undas
Cycnum excellentem pedibus rapit improbus uncis.
Arrexêre animos Itali, cunctæque volucres
Convertunt clamore fugam (mirabile visu!)
Ætheraque obscurant pennis, hostemque per auras
Factâ nube premunt: donec vi victus et ipso
Pondere defecit, prædamque ex unguibus ales
Projecit fluvio, penitusque in nubila fugit.
Tum vero augurium Rutuli clamore salutant,
Expediuntque manus: primusque Tolumnius augur,
"Hoc erat, hoc votis," inquit, "quod sæpe petivi;
Accipio, agnoscoque Deos: me, me duce, ferrum
Corripite, o mi eri, quos improbus advena bello
Territat, invalidas ut aves, et littora vestra
Vi populat. Petet ille fugam, penitusque profundo
Vela dabit: vos unanimi densate catervas,
Et regem vobis pugnâ defendite raptum."
Dixit; et adversos telum contorsit in hostes
Procurrens: sonitum dat stridula cornus, et auras
Certa secat. Simul hoc; simul ingens clamor, et omnes
Turbati cunei, calefactaque corda tumultu.
Hasta volans, ut forte novem pulcherrima fratrum
Corpora constiterant contra, quos fida crcârat
Una tot Arcadio conjux Tyrrhena Gylippo;
Horum unum ad medium, teritur qua sutilis alvo
Balteus, et laterum juncturas fibula mordet,
Egregium formâ juvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Transadigit costas, fulvâque effundit arenâ.
At fratres, animosa phalanx, accensaque luctu,
Pars gladios stringunt manibus, pars missile ferrum
Corripiunt, cæcique ruunt: quos agmina contra
Procurrunt Laurentûm; hinc densi rursus inundant
Troës, Agyllinique, et pictis Arcades armis.
Sic omnes amor unus habet decernere ferro.
Diripuêre aras; it toto turbida cœlo
Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber;
Craterasque focosque ferunt: fugit ipse Latinus,
Pulsatos referens infecto fœdere Divos.
Infrænant alii currus, aut corpora saltu

Subjiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt.
Messapus regem, regisque insigne gerentem,
Tyrrhenum Aulesten, avidus confundere fœdus,
Adverso proterret equo: ruit ille recedens,
Et miser oppositis a tergo involvitur aris,
In caput, inque humeros: at fervidus advolat hastâ
Messapus, teloque orantem multa trabali
Desuper altus equo graviter ferit, atque ita fatur:
"Hoc habet; hæc melior magnis data victima Divis."
Concurrunt Itali, spoliantque calentia membra.
Obvius ambustum torrem Corynæus ab arâ
Corripit, et venienti Ebuso plagamque ferenti
Occupat os flammis: olli ingens barba reluxit,
Nidoremque ambusta dedit: super ipse secutus
Cæsariem lævâ turbati corripit hostis,
Impressoque genu nitens terræ applicat ipsum:
Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum
Pastorem, primâque acie per tela ruentem,
Ense sequens nudo superimminet: ille securi
Adversi frontem mediam mentumque reductâ
Disjicit, et sparso late rigat arma cruore.
Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
Somnus; in æternam clauduntur lumina noctem.
At pius Æneas dextram tendebat inermem
Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat:
"Quo ruitis? quæve ista repens discordia surgit?
O cohibete iras! ictum jam fœdus, et omnes
Compositæ leges; mihi jus concurrere soli;
Me sinite, atque auferte metus: ego fœdera faxo
Firma manu: Turnum jam debent hæc mihi sacra."
Has inter voces, media inter talia verba,
Ecce, viro stridens alis allapsa sagitta est;
Incertum quâ pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta;
Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne, Deusne,
Attulerit: pressa est insignis gloria facti,
Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam.
Turnus, ut Ænean cedentem ex agmine vidit,
Turbatosque duces, subitâ spe fervidus ardet;
Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus
Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas:
Multa virûm volitans dat fortia corpora leto;
Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru

Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas.
Qualis apud gelidi quum flumina concitus Hebri
Sanguineus Mavors clypeo increpat, atque furentes
Bella movens immittit equos; illi æquore aperto
Ante Notos Zephyrumque volant; gemit ultima pulsu
Thraca pedum; circumque atræ Formidinis ora,
Iræque, Insidiæque, Dei comitatus, aguntur:
Talis equos alacer media inter prælia Turnus
Fumantes sudore quatit, miserabile cæsis
Hostibus insultans; spargit rapida ungula rores
Sanguineos, mixtâque cruor calcatur arenâ.
Jamque neci Sthenelumque dedit, Thamyrique, Pholumque,
Hunc congressus, et hunc; illum eminus: eminus ambo
Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasus ipse
Nutrierat Lyciâ, paribusque ornaverat armis,
Vel conferre manum, vel equo prævertere ventos.
Parte aliâ, media Eumedes in prælia fertur,
Antiqui proles bello præclara Dolonis,
Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem;
Qui quondam, castra ut Danaûm speculator adiret,
Ausus Pelidæ pretium sibi poscere currus:
Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis
Affecit pretio; nec equis aspirat Achillis.
Hunc procul ut campo Turnus conspexit aperto,
Ante levi jaculo longum per inane secutus,
Sistit equos bijuges, et curru desilit, atque
Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et, pede collo
Impresso, dextræ mucronem extorquet, et alto
Fulgentem tinxit jugulo; atque hæc insuper addit:
"En, agros, et, quam bello, Trojane, petîsti,
Hesperiam metire jacens: hæc præmia, qui me
Ferro ausi tentare, ferunt; sic mœnia condunt."
Huic comitem Asbuten, conjectâ cuspide, mittit;
Chloreaque, Sybarimque, Daretaque, Thersilochumque;
Et sternacis equi lapsum cervice Thymœten.
Ac velut Edoni Boreæ quum spiritus alto
Insonat Ægæo, sequiturque ad littora fluctus,
Qua venti incubuêre; fugam dant nubila cœlo:
Sic Turno, quâcunque viam secat, agmina cedunt,
Conversæque ruunt acies; fert impetus ipsum,
Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volantem.
Non tulit instantem Phegeus, animisque frementem:

Objecit sese ad currum, et spumantia frænis
Ora citatorum dextrâ detorsit equorum.
Dum trahitur, pendetque jugis, hunc lata retectum
Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixa bilicem
Loricam, et summum degustat vulnere corpus.
Ille tamen, clypeo objecto, conversus in hostem
Ibat, et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat;
Quum rota præcipitem et procursu consitus axis
Impulit, effunditque solo; Turnusque secutus,
Imam inter galeam summi thoracis et oras,
Abstulit ense caput, truncumque reliquit arenâ.
   Atque ea dum campis victor dat funera Turnus,
Interea Ænean Mnestheus, et fidus Achates,
Ascaniusque comes, castris statuêre cruentum,
Alternos longâ nitentem cuspide gressus.
Sævit, et infractâ luctatur arundine telum
Eripere, auxilioque viam, quæ proxima, poscit;
Ense secent lato vulnus, telique latebram
Rescindant penitus, seseque in bella remittant.
Jamque aderat Phœbo ante alios dilectus Iapis
Iasides; acri quondam cui captus amore
Ipse suas artes, sua munera, lætus Apollo,
Augurium citharamque, dabat, celeresque sagittas:
Ille, ut depositi proferret fata parentis,
Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi
Maluit, et mutas agitare inglorias artes.
Stabat acerba fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam
Æneas, magno juvenum et mœrentis Iüli
Concursu, lacrymis immobilis: ille, retorto
Pæonium in morem senior succinctus amictu,
Multa manu medicâ Phœbique potentibus herbis
Nequicquam trepidat; nequicquam spicula dextrâ
Sollicitat, prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum.
Nulla viam Fortuna regit, nihil auctor Apollo
Subvenit: et sævus campis magis ac magis horror
Crebescit, propiusque malum est: jam pulvere cœlum
Stare vident; subeunt equites, et spicula castris
Densa cadunt mediis; et tristis ad æthera clamor
Bellantûm juvenum, et duro sub Marte cadentûm.
Hic Venus, indigno nati concusso dolore,
Dictamnum genitrix Cretæa carpit ab Idâ,
Puberibus caulem foliis, et flore comantem

Purpureo : non illa feris incognita capris
Gramina, quum tergo volucres hæsêre sagittæ.
Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,
Detulit ; hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem
Inficit, occulte medicans : spargitque salubris
Ambrosiæ succos, et odoriferam panacëam.
Fovit eâ vulnus lymphâ longævus Iapis,
Ignorans ; subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
Quippe dolor : omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis :
Jamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
Excidit, atque novæ redière in pristina vires.
"Arma citi properate viro ! quid statis ?" Iapis
Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostes :
"Non hæc humanis opibus, non arte magistrâ
Proveniunt : neque te, Ænea, mea dextera servat :
Major agit Deus, atque opera ad majora remittit."
Ille, avidus pugnæ, suras incluserat auro
Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque coruscat.
Postquam habilis lateri clypeus, loricaque tergo est,
Ascanium fusis circum complectitur armis,
Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur :
"Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem,
Fortunam ex aliis : nunc te mea dextera bello
Defensum dabit, et magna inter præmia ducet ;
Tu facito, mox quum matura adoleverit ætas,
Sis memor ; et te, animo repetentem exempla tuorum,
Et pater Æneas, et avunculus excitet Hector."
Hæc ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,
Telum immane manu quatiens : simul agmine denso
Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt : omnisque relictis
Turba fluit castris : tum cæco pulvere campus
Miscetur, pulsu pedum tremit excita tellus.
Vidit ab adverso venientis aggere Turnus,
Vidêre Ausonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor : prima ante omnes Juturna Latinos
Audiit, agnovitque sonum, et tremefacta refugit.
Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto.
Qualis, ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus
It mare per medium, miseris heu ! præscia longe
Horrescunt corda agricolis ; dabit ille ruinas
Arboribus stragemque satis, ruet omnia late ;
Antevolant, sonitumque ferunt ad littora venti :

Talis in adversos ductor Rhœteïus hostes
Agmen agit ; densi cuneis se quisque coactis
Agglomerant : ferit ense gravem Thymbræus Osirim :
Archetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obtruncat Achates,
Ufentemque Gyas ; cadit ipse Tolumnius augur,
Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostes
Tollitur in cœlum clamor ; versique vicissim
Pulverulenta fugâ Rutuli dant terga per agros ;
Ipse neque aversos dignatur sternere morti,
Nec pede congressos æquo, nec tela ferentes
Insequitur : solum densâ in caligine Turnum
Vestigat lustrans, solum in certamina poscit.
Hoc concussa metu mentem, Juturna virago
Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum
Excutit et longe lapsum temone relinquit;
Ipsa subit, manibusque undantes flectit habenas,
Cuncta gerens, vocemque, et corpus, et arma, Metisci.
Nigra velut magnas domini quum divitis ædes
Pervolat, et pennis alta atria lustrat, hirundo,
Pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas ;
Et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc humida circum
Stagna sonat : similis medios Juturna per hostes
Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru ;
Jamque hic germanum, jamque hic, ostendit ovantem,
Nec conferre manum patitur ; volat avia longe.
Haud minus Æneas tortos legit obvius orbes,
Vestigatque virum, et disjecta per agmina magnâ
Voce vocat. Quoties oculos conjecit in hostem,
Alipedumque fugam cursu tentavit equorum ;
Aversos toties currus Juturna retorsit.
Heu ! quid agat ! vario nequicquam fluctuat æstu ;
Diversæque vocant animum in contraria curæ.
Huic Messapus, uti lævâ duo forte gerebat
Lenta, levis cursu, præfixa hastilia ferro,
Horum unum certo contorquens dirigit ictu.
Substitit Æneas, et se collegit in arma,
Poplite subsidens ; apicem tamen incita summum
Hasta tulit, summasque excussit vertice cristas.
Tum vero assurgunt iræ ; insidiisque subactus,
Diversos ubi sensit equos currumque referri,
Multa Jovem et læsi testatur fœderis aras :
Jam tandem invadit medios, et Marte secundo

Terribilis, sævam nullo discrimine cædem
Suscitat, irarumque omnes effundit habenas.
Quis mihi nunc tot acerba Deus, quis carmine cædes
Diversas, obitumque ducum, quos æquore toto
Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troïus heros,
Expediat? tanton' placuit concurrere motu,
Jupiter, æternâ gentes in pace futuras?
Æneas Rutulum Sucronem (ea prima ruentes
Pugna loco statuit Teucros) haud multa moratus
Excipit in latus, et, qua fata celerrima, crudum
Transadigit costas et crates pectoris ensem.
Turnus equo dejectum Amycum, fratremque Diorem,
Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspide longâ,
Hunc mucrone ferit: curruque abscissa duorum
Suspendit capita, et rorantia sanguine portat.
Ille Talon Tanaïmque neci, fortemque Cethegum,
Tres uno congressu, et mœstum mittit Onyten.
Nomen Echionium, matrisque genus Peridiæ:
Hic fratres Lyciâ missos et Apollinis agris,
Et juvenem exosum nequicquam bella Menœten
Arcada: piscosæ cui circum flumina Lernæ
Ars fuerat, pauperque domus; nec nota potentum
Munera, conductâque pater tellure serebat.
Ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes
Arentem in sylvam, et virgulta sonantia lauro;
Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis
Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in æquora currunt,
Quisque suum populatus iter: non segnius ambo
Æneas Turnusque ruunt per prælia; nunc, nunc
Fluctuat ira intus; rumpuntur nescia vinci
Pectora; nunc totis in vulnera viribus itur.
Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem
Nomina, per regesque actum genus omne Latinos,
Præcipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi
Excutit, effunditque solo; hunc lora et juga subter
Provolvêre rotæ, crebro super ungula pulsu
Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.
Ille ruenti Hyllo, animisque immane frementi,
Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet:
Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro.
Dextera nec tua te, Graiûm fortissime Creteu,
Eripuit Turno; nec Dî texêre Cupencum,

Æneâ veniente, sui : dedit obvia ferro
Pectora ; nec misero clypei mora profuit ærei.
Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Æole, campi
Oppetere, et late terram consternere tergo ;
Occidis, Argivæ quem non potuêre phalanges
Sternere, nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles.
Hic tibi mortis erant metæ ; domus alta sub Idâ,
Lyrnessi domus alta ; solo Laurente sepulcrum.
Totæ adeo conversæ acies, omnesque Latini,
Omnes Dardanidæ ; Mnestheus, acerque Serestus,
Et Messapus, equûm domitor, et fortis Asylas,
Tuscorumque phalanx, Evandrique Arcadis alæ.
Pro se quisque viri summâ nituntur opum vi :
Nec mora, nec requies : vasto certamine tendunt.
  Hic mentem Æneæ genitrix pulcherrima misit,
Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen
Ocyus, et subitâ turbaret clade Latinos.
Ille ut, vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum,
Huc atque huc acies circumtulit, aspicit urbem
Immunem tanti belli, atque impune quietam.
Continuo pugnæ accendit majoris imago :
Mnesthea, Sergestumque vocat, fortemque Serestum,
Ductores, tumulumque capit, quo cetera Teucrûm
Concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula densi
Deponunt : celso medius stans aggere fatur :
" Ne qua meis esto dictis mora ; Jupiter hâc stat :
Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.
Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,
Nî frænum accipere et victi parere fatentur,
Eruam, et æqua solo fumantia culmina ponam.
Scilicet exspectem, libeat dum prælia Turno
Nostri pati, rursusque velit concurrere victus ?
Hoc caput, o cives, hæc belli summa nefandi :
Ferte faces propere, fœdusque reposcite flammis."
Dixerat ; atque animis pariter certantibus omnes
Dant cuneum, densâque ad muros mole feruntur.
Scalæ improviso, subitusque apparuit ignis :
Discurrunt alii ad portas, primosque trucidant ;
Ferrum alii torquent, et obumbrant æthera telis.
Ipse inter primos dextram sub mœnia tendit
Æneas, magnâque incusat voce Latinum ;
Testaturque Deos, iterum se ad prælia cogi ;

Bis jam Italos hostes; hæc altera fœdera rumpi.
Exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives:
Urbem alii reserare jubent, et pandere portas
Dardanidis, ipsumque trahunt in mœnia regem;
Arma ferunt alii, et pergunt defendere muros:
Inclusas ut quum latebroso in pumice pastor
Vestigavit apes, fumoque implevit amaro;
Illæ intus trepidæ rerum per cerea castra
Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras;
Volvitur ater odor tectis; tum murmure cæco
Intus saxa sonant; vacuas it fumus ad auras.
Accidit hæc fessis etiam fortuna Latinis,
Quæ totam luctu concussit funditus urbem.
Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem,
Incessi muros, ignes ad tecta volare;
Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni;
Infelix pugnæ juvenem in certamine credit
Exstinctum; et, subito mentem turbata dolore,
Se causam clamat, crimenque caputque malorum;
Multaque per mœstum demens effata furorem,
Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,
Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab altâ.
Quam cladem miseræ postquam accepêre Latinæ,
Filia prima manu flavos Lavinia crines
Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum
Turba furit: resonant late plangoribus ædes.
Hinc totam infelix vulgatur fama per urbem:
Demittunt mentes: it scissâ veste Latinus,
Conjugis attonitus fatis urbisque ruinâ,
Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans:
Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante
Dardanium Ænean, generumque asciverit ultro.
Interea extremo bellator in æquore Turnus
Palantes sequitur paucos, jam segnior, atque
Jam minus atque minus successu lætus equorum.
Attulit hunc illi cæcis terroribus aura
Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque impulit aures
Confusæ sonus urbis, et illætabile murmur.
"Hei mihi! quid tanto turbantur mœnia luctu?
Quisve ruit tantus diversâ clamor ab urbe?"
Sic ait; adductisque amens subsistit habenis:
Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci

Aurigæ currumque et equos et lora regebat,
Talibus occurrit dictis: "Hac, Turne, sequamur
Trojugenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit:
Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.
Ingruit Æneas Italis, et prælia miscet;
Et nos sæva manu mittamus funera Teucris:
Nec numero inferior, pugnæ nec honore recedes."
Turnus ad hæc:
"O soror, et dudum agnovi, quum prima per artem
Fœdera turbâsti, teque hæc in bella dedisti;
Et nunc nequicquam fallis, Dea: sed quis Olympo
Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores?
An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
Nam quid ago? aut quæ jam spondet Fortuna salutem?
Vidi oculos ante ipse meos, me voce vocantem,
Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
Oppetere ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum.
Occidit infelix, ne nostrum dedecus Ufens
Aspiceret: Teucri potiuntur corpore et armis.
Exscindine domos (id rebus defuit unum)
Perpetiar? dextrâ nec Drancis dicta refellam?
Terga dabo; et Turnum fugientem hæc terra videbit?
Usque adeone mori miserum est? vos, o mihi Manes
Este boni; quoniam Superis aversa voluntas:
Sancta ad vos anima, atque istius inscia culpæ,
Descendam, magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum."
Vix ea fatus erat, medios volat ecce per hostes,
Vectus equo spumante, Saces, adversa sagittâ
Saucius ora; ruitque, implorans nomine Turnum:
"Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum.
Fulminat Æneas armis, summasque minatur
Dejecturum arces Italûm, excidioque daturum;
Jamque faces ad tecta volant: in te ora Latini,
In te oculos referunt: mussat rex ipse Latinus,
Quos generos vocet, aut quæ sese ad fœdera flectat.
Præterea regina, tui fidissima, dextrâ
Occidit ipsa suâ, lucemque exterrita fugit.
Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas
Sustentant aciem: circum hos utrinque phalanges
Stant densæ; strictisque seges mucronibus horret
Ferre: tu currum deserto in gramine versas."
Obstupuit, variâ confusus imagine rerum,

Turnus, et obtutu tacito stetit: æstuat ingens
Imo in corde pudor, mixtoque insania luctu,
Et furiis agitatus amor, et conscia virtus.
Ut primum discussæ umbræ, et lux reddita menti,
Ardentes oculorum orbes ad mœnia torsit
Turbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.
Ecce autem flammis inter tabulata volutus
Ad cœlum undabat vortex, turrimque tenebat;
Turrim, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse,
Subdideratque rotas, pontesque instraverat altos.
"Jam jam fata, soror, superant; absiste morari;
Quo Deus, et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur:
Stat conferre manum Æneæ; stat, quicquid acerbum est,
Morte pati; nec me indecorem, germana, videbis
Amplius: hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem."
Dixit; et e curru saltum dedit ocyus arvis;
Perque hostes, per tela ruit, mœstamque sororem
Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.
Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice præceps
Quum ruit, avulsum vento; seu turbidus imber
Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu,
Exsultatque solo, sylvas, armenta, virosque
Involvens secum: disjecta per agmina Turnus
Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso
Sanguine terra madet, stridentque hastilibus auræ;
Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore:
"Parcite jam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini:
Quæcunque est fortuna, mea est; me verius unum
Pro vobis fœdus luere, et decernere ferro."
Discessêre omnes medii, spatiumque dedêre.
   At pater Æneas, audito nomine Turni,
Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces;
Præcipitatque moras omnes; opera omnia rumpit,
Lætitiâ exsultans; horrendumque intonat armis:
Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse coruscis
Quum fremit ilicibus, quantus, gaudetque nivali
Vertice se attollens pater Apenninus ad auras.
Jam vero et Rutuli certatim; et Troës, et omnes
Convertêre oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
Mœnia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros;
Armaque deposuêre humeris: stupet ipse Latinus

Ingentes, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
Inter se coiïsse viros, et cernere ferro.
Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt æquore campi
Procursu rapido conjectis eminus hastis,
Invadunt Martem clypeis atque ære sonoro.
Dat gemitum tellus ; tum crebros ensibus ictus
Congeminant : fors et virtus miscentur in unum.
Ac velut, ingenti Silâ summove Taburno,
Quum duo conversis inimica in prælia tauri
Frontibus incurrunt, pavidi cessêre magistri ;
Stat pecus omne metu mutum ; mussantque juvencæ,
Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur :
Illi inter sese multâ vi vulnera miscent,
Cornuaque obnixi infigunt, et sanguine largo
Colla armosque lavant ; gemitu nemus omne remugit :
Haud aliter Tros Æneas et Daunius heros
Concurrunt clypeis ; ingens fragor æthera complet.
Jupiter ipse duas æquato examine lances
Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum ;
Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum.
Emicat hic, impune putans, et corpore toto
Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem,
Et ferit : exclamant Troës, trepidique Latini,
Arrectæque amborum acies : at perfidus ensis
Frangitur, in medioque ardentem deserit ictu :
Nî fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocyor Euro,
Ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.
Fama est, præcipitem, quum prima in prælia junctos
Conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,
Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigæ rapuisse Metisci ;
Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teucri,
Suffecit ; postquàm arma Dei ad Vulcania ventum,
Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu futilis, ictu
Dissiluit ; fulvâ resplendent fragmina arenâ.
Ergo amens diversa fugâ petit æquora Turnus,
Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes :
Undique enim densâ Teucri inclusêre coronâ ;
Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua mœnia cingunt.
Nec minus Æneas, quanquam tardata sagittâ
Interdum genua impediunt, cursumque recusant,
Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget ;
Inclusum veluti si quando in flumine nactus

Cervum, aut puniceæ septum formidine pennæ,
Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;
Ille autem, insidiis et ripâ territus altâ,
Mille fugit refugitque vias; at vividus Umber
Hæret hians, jam jamque tenet, similisque tenenti
Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est.
Tum vero exoritur clamor; ripæque lacusque
Responsant circa, et cœlum tonat omne tumultu.
Ille simul fugiens, Rutulos simul increpat omnes,
Nomine quemque vocans: notumque efflagitat ensem:
Æneas mortem contra præsensque minatur
Exitium, si quisquam adeat; terretque trementes,
Excisurum urbem minitans, et saucius instat.
Quinque orbes explent cursu, totidemque retexunt
Huc, illuc: nec enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
Præmia; sed Turni de vitâ et sanguine certant.
  Forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris
Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum;
Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant
Laurenti Divo, et votas suspendere vestes:
Sed stirpem Teucri nullo discrimine sacrum
Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.
Hic hasta Æneæ stabat; huc impetus illam
Detulerat, fixam et lentâ in radice tenebat.
Incubuit, voluitque manu convellere ferrum
Dardanides; teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu
Non poterat. Tum vero amens formidine Turnus:
"Faune, precor, miserere," inquit; "tuque optima ferrum
Terra tene; colui vestros si semper honores,
Quos contra Æneadæ bello fecêre profanos."
Dixit; opemque Dei non cassa in vota vocavit;
Namque diu luctans, lentoque in stirpe moratus,
Viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus
Roboris Æneas: dum nititur acer, et instat,
Rursus in aurigæ faciem mutata Metisci
Procurrit, fratrique ensem Dea Daunia reddit.
Quod Venus audaci Nymphæ indignata licere,
Accessit, telumque altâ ab radice revellit.
Olli sublimes, armis animisque refecti,
Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hastâ,
Assistunt contra, certamine Martis anheli.
  Junonem interea rex omnipotentis Olympi

Alloquitur, fulvâ pugnas de nube tuentem :
" Quæ jam finis erit, conjux ? quid denique restat ?
Indigetem Ænean scis ipsa, et scire fateris,
Deberi cœlo, fatisque ad sidera tolli :
Quid struis ? aut quâ spe gelidis in nubibus hæres ?
Mortalin' decuit violari vulnere Divum ?
Aut ensem (quid enim sine te Juturna valeret ?)
Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis ?
Desine jam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris ;
Nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor ; et mihi curæ
Sæpe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recursent.
Ventum ad supremum est : terris agitare vel undis
Trojanos potuisti ; infandum accendere bellum ;
Deformare domum ; et luctu miscere hymenæos :
Ulterius tentare veto." Sic Jupiter orsus ;
Sic Dea submisso contra Saturnia vultu :
" Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,
Jupiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui :
Nec tu me aëriâ solam nunc sede videres
Digna indigna pati ; sed flammis cincta sub ipsâ
Starem acie, traheremque inimica in prælia Teucros.
Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri
Suasi, et pro vitâ majora audere probavi ;
Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum :
Adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis ;
Una superstitio superis quæ reddita divis.
Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo.
Illud te, nullâ fati quod lege tenetur,
Pro Latio obtestor, pro majestate tuorum :
Quum jam connubîs pacem felicibus (esto !)
Component ; quum jam leges et fœdera jungent ;
Ne vetus indigenas nomen mutare Latinos,
Neu Troas fieri jubeas, Teucrosque vocari,
Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestes :
Sit Latium, sint Albani per secula reges ;
Sit Romana potens Italâ virtute propago ;
Occidit, occideritque, sinas, cum nomine Troja."
Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor :
" Et germana Jovis, Saturnique altera proles,
Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus ?
Verum age, et inceptum frustra submitte furorem :
Do quod vis ; et me victusque volensque remitto.

Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt ;
Utque est, nomen erit ; commixti corpore tantum
Subsident Teucri : morem ritusque sacrorum
Adjiciam, faciamque omnes uno ore Latinos.
Hinc genus, Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,
Supra homines, supra ire Deos pietate videbis ;
Nec gens ulla tuos æque celebrabit honores."
Annuit his Juno, et mentem lætata retorsit :
Interea excedit cœlo nubemque reliquit.
His actis, aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat,
Juturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis.
Dicuntur geminæ pestes, cognomine Diræ,
Quas, et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megæram,
Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit
Serpentem spiris, ventosasque addidit alas :
Hæ Jovis ad solium sævique in limine regis
Apparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus ægris,
Si quando letum horrificum morbosque Deûm rex
Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes.
Harum unam celerem demittit ab æthere summo
Jupiter, inque omen Juturnæ occurrere jussit :
Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur.
Non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,
Armatam sævi Parthus quam felle veneni,
(Parthus sive Cydon,) telum immedicabile torsit
Stridens, et celeres incognita transilit umbras :
Talis se sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit.
Postquam acies videt Iliacas, atque agmina Turni,
Alitis in parvæ subito collecta figuram,
Quæ quondam, in bustis aut culminibus desertis
Nocte sedens, serum canit importuna per umbras ;
Hanc versa in faciem, Turni se pestis ad ora
Fertque refertque sonans, clypeumque everberat alis.
Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor ;
Arrectæque horrore comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.
At, procul ut Diræ stridorem agnovit et alas,
Infelix crines scindit Juturna solutos,
Unguibus ora soror fœdans, et pectora pugnis :
" Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana juvare ?
Aut quid jam miseræ superat mihi ? quâ tibi lucem
Arte morer ? talin' possum me opponere monstro ?
Jam jam linquo acies : ne me terrete timentem,

Obscœnæ volucres; alarum verbera nosco,
Letalemque sonum; nec fallunt jussa superba
Magnanimi Jovis. Hæc pro virginitate reponit?
Quo vitam dedit æternam? cur mortis adempta est
Conditio? possem tantos finire dolores
Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras!
Immortalis ego? Aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum
Te sine, frater, erit? O quæ satis ima dehiscat
Terra mihi, Manesque deam demittat ad imos!"
Tantum effata, caput glauco contexit amictu,
Multa gemens, et se fluvio dea condidit alto.
  Æneas instat contra, telumque coruscat
Ingens arboreum, et sævo sic pectore fatur:
Quæ nunc deinde mora est? aut quid jam, Turne, retractas?
Non cursu, sævis certandum est cominus armis:
Verte omnes tete in facies, et contrahe quicquid
Sive animis, sive arte, vales; opta ardua pennis
Astra sequi, clausumque cavâ te condere terrâ.
Ille, caput quassans: "Non me tua fervida terrent
Dicta, ferox: Dî me terrent, et Jupiter hostis."
Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,
(Saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte jacebat
Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis);
Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus:
Ille manu raptum trepidâ torquebat in hostem
Altior insurgens, et cursu concitus heros.
Sed neque currentem se, nec cognoscit euntem,
Tollentemve manu saxumque immane moventem;
Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis:
Tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,
Nec spatium evasit totum, nec pertulit ictum.
Ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
Nocte quies, nequicquam avidos extendere cursus
Velle videmur, et in mediis conatibus ægri
Succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notæ
Sufficiunt vires, nec vox nec verba sequuntur:
Sic Turno, quâcunque viam virtute petivit,
Successum dea Dira negat. Tum pectore sensus
Vertuntur varii: Rutulos aspectat et urbem,
Cunctaturque metu, telumque instare tremiscit:
Nec quo se eripiat, nec quâ vi tendat in hostem,

Nec currus usquam videt, aurigamque sororem.
Cunctanti telum Æneas fatale coruscat,
Sortitus fortunam oculis; et corpore toto
Eminus intorquet: murali concita nunquam
Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti
Dissultant crepitus. Volat, atri turbinis instar,
Exitium dirum hasta ferens; orasque recludit
Loricæ, et clypei extremos septemplicis orbes:
Per medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus
Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.
Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli; totusque remugit
Mons circum, et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.
Ille, humilis supplexque, oculos dextramque precantem
Protendens: "Equidem merui, nec deprecor," inquit:
"Utere sorte tuâ: miseri te si qua parentis
Tangere cura potest, oro, (fuit et tibi talis
Anchises genitor), Dauni miserere senectæ;
Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
Redde meis. Vicisti; et victum tendere palmas
Ausonii vidêre; tua est Lavinia conjux:
Ulterius ne tende odiis." Stetit acer in armis
Æneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit:
Et jam jamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo
Cœperat, infelix humero quum apparuit alto
Balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
Pallantis pueri; victum quem vulnere Turnus
Straverat, atque humeris inimicum insigne gerebat.
Ille, oculis postquam sævi monumenta doloris
Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et irâ
Terribilis,—"Tune hinc spoliis indute meorum
Eripiare mihi? *Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas*
Immolat, et pœnam scelerato ex sanguine sumit."
Hoc dicens, ferrum adverso sub pectore condit
Fervidus: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra;
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

NOTES ON THE ÆNEID.

BOOK I.

Ille ego. Understand *sum.* [The genuineness of these four introductory lines is very questionable. Ovid and others of the ancients have quoted "Arma virumque" as the opening words of the Æneid. It has, in consequence, been surmised by some critics that the four precedent lines were originally composed by Virgil, but that, after his death, they were expunged by Varius,* to whom, in conjunction with Tucca, Augustus had assigned the task of revising the Æneid. Others maintain that they were not the production of the poet, but owe their appearance to the invading hand of some injudicious grammarian. An exordium so egotistic and spiritless is beneath the dignity of an epic poem as well as foreign to the subject which it celebrates.]—*modulatus* (*sum*) is connected by *et* with *coegi.* The clause containing the former verb refers to the composition of the Bucolics, that containing the latter to the composition of the Georgics.

1. *arma* (ὅπλα) is the term generally applied to weapons of defence, such as the helmet, shield, breastplate. It contains the root of ἄρ-ειν, "to fit, adapt, join;" and therefore primarily signified joinings or fittings for the warrior's person. In this passage *arma* has the meaning of *bella,* for Virgil is about to sing of the wars and wanderings of Æneas. This metonymy—easy and natural enough under any circumstances—was particularly likely to suggest itself to the mind of a Latin poet; for, unlike most civilised nations of modern times, the Romans did not maintain any standing army; and it was not until the blast of war sounded in their ears, that their soldiers rushed to arms. With them, therefore, an armed condition was always a condition of war.

primus. The Trojan Antenor had come to Italy before Æneas, but then he had not come to the Lavinian shores. Virgil, therefore, is strictly accurate in saying that Æneas was the first Trojan to come to Italy *and the Lavinian shores.* See verses 242—249. [Some translate *primus,* "early," *i.e.* one of the first, or "in remote times." Compare Æn. II. 263, and Georgic I. 144.]

2. *Italiam.* The expression *Italiam venit* would not be correct prose Latin for "he came to Italy." *Romam venit* would be a correct translation for "he came to Rome." But when the name of a place which is not a town, follows a verb of motion, the preposition (*in*) is prefixed. The poets, however, frequently omit the preposition; just as Homer

* There is some indirect testimony to the currency, in earlier times, of a report that this was the case.

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often omits the preposition εἰς.—*Laviniaque.* This word (*minus* the first syllable) is a dactyl, the *ia* being pronounced as one syllable.

3. *jactatus et alto.* Cf. Homer, Od. I. 4; πολλὰ δ' ὅγ' ἐν πόντῳ πάθεν ἄλγεα ὃν κατὰ θυμόν.

3. *vi superûm* = vi quam superi habent.—*memorem iram,* "the mindful anger—the relentless wrath—of cruel Juno." The epithet *memor* is poetically applied to the passion *ira,* instead of to the person *Juno.* [Wagner quotes Livy, ix. 29; "Traditur inde dictu mirabile,—censorem etiam Appium, *memori Deûm irâ,* post aliquot annos luminibus captum."]

4, 5. *dum conderet,* &c., "until he should build the city [of Lavinium], and should bring his gods into Latium." The subjunctives *conderet* and *inferret* denote the wish, thought, intent, desire to build, &c. *Dum condebat* would mean "whilst he was founding." It is not philosophical to say that *dum* with the indicative means "whilst," and with the subjunctive "until." See note on "dum ipse abesset," C. Nepos, p. 92.—*Latio* is a Grecism for *in Latium.* By the transportation of his gods into Latium, the poet simply means the advent of Æneas and his followers into that country.—*unde*=quâ ex re. The consequences of the settlement of Æneas in Latium, were, the intermixture of the aboriginal Italians and the Trojan immigrants, (who formed together the Latin race), the foundation of Alba, and, finally, the building of Rome.—*Albani patres* is poetical for *Alba;* and so *altæ mœnia Romæ* for *Roma.*

8—11. The ancients regarded their divinities as superhuman beings, influenced nevertheless by human feelings, and subject to human passions. It was therefore, according to their theory, in the power of a man to offend the gods, either by slighting their power and their attributes, or by the commission of acts through which their passions were irritated or their inclinations opposed. In either of these ways a man might offend either wilfully or unconsciously. That Æneas was guilty of any designed transgression against the queen of heaven, we are forbidden by the words *insignem pietate virum* to suppose: the cause of Juno's animosity against him must therefore be assumed to have been some unconscious crossing of her purposes. And this was actually the case: inasmuch as (1), Fate employed him as its instrument for paving the way for Roman supremacy, to the disadvantage of her favourite Carthaginians, for whom Juno had designed the mastery of the world; and (2), Æneas was one of the Trojan people, who, for the reasons adverted to lower down (vv. 24—28), were the objects of that goddess's implacable resentment.

8. *Musa.* The Muse specially invoked is Calliope, who presided over epic poetry. "Carmina Calliope libris heroïca mandat." Ausonius.—*quo numine læso, quidve dolens.* "What behest being violated, or why chagrined." The word *numen* is here used in the sense of a "will, command, injunction." Its primary meaning is the "nod," or that which is intended to be conveyed by the nod, of a deity. It is sometimes used of the deity itself.

9. *regina deûm* means Juno, the wife, as well as the sister, of Jupiter.—*tot casus volvere,* "to endure so many misfortunes." "Volvere casus velut molem quandam." Things grievous and troublesome, which are with difficulty moved, contrived, or accomplished, are said by the poets *volvi:* here the word is used of what is endured. Perhaps this shade

of meaning may have resulted to the word from its frequent association with Sisyphus eternally *rolling* his stone.

12. *urbs antiqua.* Carthage is called an ancient city only with reference to the period at which the poet wrote, not relatively to the events which he is about to relate.

13. *Italiam . . . longe*, "opposite to Italy and the mouths of the Tiber, afar." Carthage was opposite to Rome (or, to the mouths of the Tiber), but at a great distance therefrom.—*Italiam contra* is by anastrophe for *contra Italiam*.

16. *posthabitâ Samo.* Juno is said by some to have been born at Samos, and there to have married Jupiter. The original appellation of the island was *Parthenia*, because Juno dwelt on it when she was a virgin, παρθένος. (See Nepos, p. 107, note on V. p. 21.) Another seat of Juno's especial worship was Argos, where, according to some accounts, she was born. The poet tells us that Carthage stood higher in her regards than even Samos. [Observe the hiatus in *Samō hīc*. This is sometimes found in Virgil in the arsis of the second, third, fourth, and fifth feet, particularly when one of the words is a proper name, and a stop intervenes between the two. It is also occasionally admitted in the thesis; but in that case the final long vowel of the first word is shortened, and a final short vowel is invariably followed by a considerable pause.]

17, 18. *hoc regnum . . . fovetque*, "and that this should be the sovereign among nations—if by any means the Fates should permit—she already then strives after, and she fosters it." This appears to be the literal rendering of the passage. But as in the commonly occurring figure called hendiadys we have two substantives employed instead of a substantive and an adjective, so here the two verbs *tendit, fovet,* seem to have the force of a verb and an adverb, or adverbial phrase. Ladewig translates *tenditque fovetque*, "and strives with solicitous affection (und erstrebt mit sorglicher Liebe)." It is needless to mention the various readings, *favet*, which is weak and spiritless, and *vovet*, which is, to say the least, purely conjectural.

19, 20. *sed enim.* The full sense as may be gathered from *Id metuens* in verse 23, can be thus exhibited: *sed Carthagini metuebat, audierat enim*, &c.

21, 22. *hinc* = ex hâc progenie, posteritate Trojanorum.—*late regem* = late regnantem. The expression is analogous to the Homeric epithets εὐρυκρείων and εὐρυμέδων.—*Libyæ.* Libya is here put for Carthage, which was situated in that part of Africa.—The infinitive *volvere* is dependent upon *audierat*.

23, 24. *veteris*, "protracted."—*Saturnia*, "Juno," as being the daughter of Saturn and Ops.—*Argis* = Argivis, "for her favourite Greeks."—*prima*, "first, foremost;" ἐν προμάχοις. But Heyne regards it as equivalent to *prius* or *olim*.

25—28. *causæ irarum*, "the causes of her wrath." *Ira* is one of those words the plural of which is used, especially by the poets, with the force of an emphatic singular.—*sævi dolores*, "her cruel mortifications."—*judicium Paridis*, "the judgment of Paris," who, when called upon to decide which of the three—Juno, Venus, Minerva—had the best title to the apple whereon was inscribed, "Let the fair one take it," awarded the prize to Venus.—*spretæ formæ* is an objective genitive. (See note on p. 181 of the Editor's Cæsar.) The offence committed

against her slighted beauty consisted in the preference given to that of Venus.—*genus invisum.* Dardanus, the founder of the kingdom of Troy was an object of dislike to the jealous Juno, inasmuch as he was the son of her husband Jupiter by Electra. This aversion on the part of the goddess extended itself to his descendants, the Trojans.—*rapti Ganymedis honores*, "the honours conferred upon the stolen Ganymede." *Rapti Ganymedis* is here again an objective genitive. Hebe, daughter of Juno, was the original cupbearer to the gods. Dismissed from her office by Jupiter, because she accidentally stumbled while serving the nectar, she was succeeded by Ganymede, the son of Tros. This youth had been stolen away by Jupiter (who was struck with his beauty) while tending his father's flocks on Mount Ida.

29. *his accensa super*, "with these things inflamed, moreover," fired with these reflections besides the irritating considerations specified in vv. 19—24. Some, with, perhaps, greater reason, consider *super* as a preposition governing the ablative *his*; in which case we may translate "on these accounts inflamed."

30. *reliquias Danaum*, "the leavings of the Greeks," those who had been spared by, or who had escaped from, the Greeks. The Greeks were called Danai from Danaus, who, with his fifty daughters, settled in Greece, and founded Argos.

33. Virgil commences his narrative with the departure of Æneas from Sicily, in the seventh year after the destruction of Troy. The incidents preceding this point in his wanderings are related by Æneas himself to Dido in the second and third books, and the narration is afterwards resumed by the poet.

35. *ære*, "with the brass," with which the ship, and especially the prow or cutwater, was bound. (Compare *ærea puppis* in v. 198.) Translate: "they were ploughing [ruebant = sulcabant] the foam of the sea with the prow." *Æs* is often put to represent any instrument, or implement made therefrom: in II. 734, we have *æra* for *arma ærea;* in III. 111, we have *æra* for the brazen cymbals (*cymbala*) of the Corybantes; in VI. 165, *ære ciere viros* = *æreâ tubâ*, &c.

36. *Mene incepto*, &c., "Is it for me, baffled, to desist," &c. The accusative with the infinitive is often thus used, in impassioned exclamations, and may be considered to depend upon some understood verb, as *decet*, *æquum est*, *credibile est*, &c. The interrogative *ne* is generally appended to the most emphatic word, that being also the first word in the sentence. Cf. Cic. Div. II. 13, 30: "Hunccine hominem tantis delectatum esse magis?"

40. In Æneid II. 403—405 we have an allusion to the violence offered to Cassandra in the temple of Minerva by the Locrian Ajax, the son of Oïleus. The offended Minerva shattered his fleet on its homeward voyage, struck him with lightning, and impaled his corpse upon a rock. Other authors, however, differ somewhat from Virgil in their account of the mode of Ajax's destruction. *Oïlei* is here a trisyllable, just as in verse 120 *Īlĭŏnei* is a quadrisyllable.

41. *ipsa.* The force of this word, which indicates that Pallas with her own hand inflicted summary vengeance upon Ajax and his crew, is, I think, well preserved in Dryden's version:

> "She, for the fault of one offending foe,
> The bolts of Jove himself presum'd to throw."

In like manner Homer (Iliad O. 229) represents Jupiter as entrusting his ægis to Apollo; and in that sublime passage of the Iliad commencing E. 733, Minerva is represented as casting off her peplus, and arraying herself in the same armour of Jupiter.—*unius.* The penultimate of genitives in *ius* (*illius, ipsius, alterius,* &c.) is frequently shortened. But *alius,* the genitive, always has the *i* long, to distinguish it from the nominative.

45. *Ast,* which is the same in signification as *at,* is used here to suit the requirements of the metre.—*incedo.* This word is more than equivalent in mere meaning to *sum,* besides being more suitable to the dignity of epic verse. The majesty of gait which characterised the goddesses, Juno in particular, is often alluded to by the poets. Compare Æneid I. 405; "et vera *incessu* patuit dea:" and Propertius II. ii. 6; "*incedit* vel Jove digna soror" (*i.e.* like a second Juno).—*Jovisque et soror et conjux.* Compare Iliad Π. 432, where Jupiter, the son of Saturn, addresses Juno, his κατιγνήτην ἄλοχόν τε: and Iliad Δ. 58, 59.

49. *præterea* (= posthac) is here used of time, as in Georgic IV. 502.

50, 51. *Austris.* This birthplace of storms, Æolia, was pregnant with blasts from all quarters; but *Auster* is specified particularly as being the most violent and destructive in the Mediterranean Sea.—*Æolia* was one of the Insulæ Vulcaniæ, and was situated north-east of Sicily. There are seven of these islands, but Homer was acquainted with the existence of only one. They are now generally known as the Lipari Islands. The young student must beware of confounding the Æolia spoken of here with the country of the same name in Asia Minor.

53. *imperio premit.* This expression well denotes the rigour and severity of the rule exercised by Æolus over his restive subjects, the winds. Cf. Æneid, I. 285, and X. 54.

58. *ni faciat,* "if he were not to do so."—*quippe rapidi* (*venti*) *ferant,* "forsooth they would," &c.—*profundum,* "lofty." Here used for *altum.*

61, 62. *insuper.* Some translate this "besides, moreover, in addition (= *præterea*);" but it seems preferable to join *insuper* with *imposuit.* Compare Æneid III. 579, 580; and Livy, XXI. 1, "stipendio etiam insuper imposito;" and XXI. 45, "castellum insuper imponunt."—*fœdere certo,* "by a standing law." Compare Georgic I. 60; *æterna fœdera.*

63. *premere,* "to check, to curb them."—*jussus,* sc. a Jove. Wakefield conjectures *justus.*

65. The sentence introduced by *namque* states the considerations which induced Juno to make direct application to Æolus. Cf. Æn. I. 731, and VII. 195.—*mulcere fluctus et tollere* (*eos*) *vento.*

68 *Ilium in Italiam portans.* Cf. Ovid, Fast. IV. 251, "Quum Trojana Æneas Italos portant in agros."—*submersas obrue.* Compare the exclamation of Richard: "There let him sink, and be the seas on him."

70. *age diversos,* "drive them in different directions—scatter them." *diversos* (masculine) refers to the Trojans, and agrees with *eos* understood. But some read *diversas,* either in agreement with *puppes,* or as equivalent to *in diversas partes.* The last explanation seems very forced and unnatural.

73. *Connūbio* is here a trisyllable (by synizesis), the two last syllables being pronounced as one.—*dicabo* is from *dĭcāre*, not from *dīcĕre*.

76—80. *Tuus*, &c., "The task is thine, O Queen, to examine what it is that thou desirest; 'tis my duty to execute thy commands."—*Fas est capessere* = nefas esset non capessere.—*Tu mihi*, &c. "Thou hast procured for me all the empire I possess, thou hast gained for me my sceptre and the favour of Jupiter; thou hast conferred upon me the privilege of reclining at the banquets of the gods, and hast made me the ruler," &c. The present tenses *concilias*, *das*, *facis*, are used to show the continued permanence of the privileges resulting to Æolus from the favour of Juno, and the present nature of his obligations to that goddess. For *concilias* in verse 79, if Virgil had employed *das*, the statement would have been directly contradictory to that contained in verses 65, 66; "Divûm pater . . . dedit."

81, 82. *conversâ cuspide*, "with the inverted point" of his spear. It was common for the gods to bear a spear instead of a sceptre.—There are various interpretations assigned to the words *impulit in latus*. Heyne supposes them to mean that the god "struck the mountain on its side" with such force as to make a breach for the egress of the winds,—that, in fact, he "stove in" a portion of one side. Others understand that Æolus tilted the mountain up a little,—careened it over to one side,—so as to open a passage for the winds at the bottom of that side which was raised from the ground.

83. Compare Thomson's Winter: "Then issues forth the storm with sudden burst." And Milton, Paradise Regained:

> ". . . Nor slept the winds
> Within their stony cave, but rush'd abroad
> From the four hinges of the world."

With Virgil's entire description of the storm, compare, also, Homer Od. E. 291—314.—Observe that in this line *ruunt* is intransitive; but in verse 85, it is transitive, governing *totum* (*mare*).

84—86. ". . . On the passive main
> Descends th' ethereal force, and with strong gust
> Turns from its bottom the discolour'd deep."
>
> THOMSON.

88—91. *Eripiunt subito . . . omnia mortem.*

> "For what obscured light the heavens did grant
> Did but convey unto our fearful minds
> A doubtful warrant of immediate death."
>
> SHAKSPEARE, Comedy of Errors.

92. *Extemplo*, &c. "Forthwith the limbs of Æneas are paralysed [*solvuntur*, 'are unnerved, relaxed'] with a chill" of horror. Fear and amazement freeze his blood and prostrate his powers. Compare Æneid III. 175, and XII. 905. ["The objections of those critics who, from this passage, arraign Æneas of cowardice, are most weak and frivolous. All fear is not cowardice, as no fierceness is true courage. He is afraid *of* the gods and *for* his country. Achilles, merely for a personal affront and the loss of a mistress, runs away crying and tells his mother; and she comes with her τέκνον, τί κλαίεις; (what are you crying for, dear?) and yet the same critics never object against the courage of that hero." TRAPP.]

94. *O terque quaterque beati.* Cf. Hom. Od. E. 306; τρὶς μάκαρες Δαναοί, κ.τ.λ.

96. *Queis contigit,* "whose happy lot it was." *Contingere,* "to happen," is chiefly used of fortunate occurrences; *accidere* to unfortunate, or, at best, indifferent events; *evenire,* "to turn out, to eventuate, to happen," is applied either to favourable or unfavourable contingencies.—*oppetere.* Understand *mortem.* *Obire* is frequently used with a similar ellipsis.

97. *Tydide.* It was only by the coming of Venus to his rescue that Æneas escaped the death by which he was threatened at the hand of Diomedes, the son of Tydeus, with whom he had engaged in combat. See Homer, Il. E. 239—318.—*fortissime.* Compare Iliad, Z. 98, where Helenus speaks of Diomedes: ὃν δὴ ἐγὼ κάρτιστον Ἀχαιῶν φημὶ γενέσθαι.

99, 100 *sævus Hector.* The epithet *sævus,* when applied to a warrior, is nearly equivalent to, but somewhat stronger than *fortis, acer,* &c. It may be rendered "dread, dreadful, valiant." So the Homeric epithets δεινός, αἰνός, ἀπηνής.—*Æacidæ.* Achilles, the son of Peleus, was called Æacides as being the grandson of Æacus. As the son of Peleus, he was, of course, called Peleides.—*telo*=hastâ. Il. X. 319.—*jacet,* κεῖται.—*Sarpedon.* A Lycian prince, slain by Patroclus.—*ubi tot Simois.* Cf. Hom. Il. M. 22, 23. The Simois has its rise in Mount Ida, and flows into the river Scamander or Xanthus.

102. *jactanti.* *Jactare,* when used in this sense, differs from *dicere,* in as far as it implies passion or strong emotion on the part of the speaker.—*avertit*=avertit se.

104, 105. The northern blast caused the ship's head to fall off, and the vessel to present her broadside to the waves. This is the most trying position for a ship in a heavy sea. There appears to be very little reason for supposing, with some commentators, that *undis dat latus* means that the vessel is thrown over on her beam-ends.

106. *hi . . . his,* "these . . . those." The persons on board are spoken of, instead of the ships.

109. *Aras.* Cf. Plin., Hist. Nat., V. vii. 7; "Contra Carthaginis sinum duæ Ægimuri Aræ, scopuli verius quam insulæ, inter Siciliam maxime et Sardiniam."—In the previous line these rocks have been called *saxa latentia;* but presently we read of *immane dorsum mari summo.* We infer, therefore, that their bare summits were visible above the surface of the water.

113—115. *Unam.* Understand *navem,* which is governed by *ferit* in the next line but one.—*a vertice.* The most generally received interpretation of this expression is "from above." The commentators compare Georg. II. 310, Æn. V. 144, and Homer's κατ' ἄκρης. But some have translated *a vertice in puppim,* "from stem to stern."—*pontus,* δεινῶς pro *fluctus.* Just so we speak of shipping a "sea" instead of a wave.

116—123. *illam* refers to the ship of Orontes.—*rari,* "a few here and there." This word is in strong antithesis to *vasto.* The few sailors who could swim, dashed hither and thither by the violence of the tempest, thinly dotted the vast surface of the sea.—*tabulæ,* "planks." Compare Cicero, de Off. III. 23; "Si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit."—*hiems* is from χειμών. It is here and frequently used in

the sense of *tempestas.—laxis laterum*, &c., "they all admit the hostile torrent by the loosened joints of their sides, and gape with leaks."

127. *placidum* appears here to have an active signification, "his peaceful—*i. e.*, appeasing—soothing head."

132. "Has such great confidence in your race [=in yourselves] taken possession of you?" Cf. Æn. IX. 188.

135. *quos ego.* Here is an instance of aposiopesis (ἀποσιώπησις). We may probably supply some such expression as "gravissime ulciscar," or "puniam," or "punire possem, *vel* deberem." [Rectius tamen hæc ita in interjectionis vim et usum abiise statuemus, ut nullum certum subintelligatur verbum; itaque exclamandi signum posui. Wagner. In our text we have suppressed the note of exclamation: there is nothing in the words "quos ego" to justify its insertion, however appropriate it might have been had Neptune completed his unfinished sentence.]

140. *illâ se jactet*, "in yonder palace let Æolus boast." *Se jactare* may either mean "to take pride" in anything, as in Ecl. VI. 73; or, in a worse sense, "to show pride,—to give one's self airs," as we say.

> There let him reign, the jailor of the wind;
> With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
> And *boast and bluster* in his empty hall. DRYDEN.

144. *Cymothoë* was one of the Nereids.—*Triton* was a powerful sea-deity, his upper part being shaped like that of a man, whilst his form below the waist was like that of a dolphin. He is generally represented as blowing a shell, *concha.*

150. *arma* means the before-mentioned *faces et saxa*; for in Rome it was illegal for any citizen to carry arms. In these lines we have the first simile in the Æneid.

159. The following description of the harbour appears to be imitated from Homer, Od. XIII. 96—104. The reader should mark the pleasing transition from a scene of elemental commotion to one of calm and peaceful serenity.—*Est in secessu*, &c., "there is a spot in a deep recess [in a deep bay on this part of the coast of Libya]; an island forms a harbour by the shelter of its banks, for by these every wave from the sea is broken and disperses itself into the remote bights." The islet acts like a breakwater, interrupting the waves which would, but for it, roll violently into the harbour.

164. *tum* = præterea.

166, 167. *adversa*, "fronting, opposite" to one sailing into the harbour. [*Fronte sub adversa*: de interiore continentis littore, non de insulâ, hoc est accipiendum: quod est adversum intrantibus sinum. Heyne.]—*aquæ dulces*, "fresh springs."—*vivo saxo*, "seats of natural rock;" that is, seats in the rock not formed artificially, but natural. Compare Geor. II. 469; "*vivi lacus*," which means "natural lakes," in contradistinction to reservoirs or ponds of artificial construction.

174—179. *silici*, the dative, may be accounted for on the ground that *excudit* is a verb of taking away. We might have had *e silice.—rapuit in fomite flammam*, "and he fanned the flame in the stubble." By *rapuit* we are to understand that, having caught the spark in some dry leaves, he swung them about rapidly in the air, until by this fanning process a flame burst forth. *Fomes* (which is akin to *fovere*), is the

same as the previously mentioned *arida nutrimenta,* "dry fuel," consisting of withered leaves and such like stuff.—*Cererem.* Ceres, the goddess of corn, is put, by metonymy, for corn itself. So we have sometimes Vulcanus, for "fire;" Mars, for "war," &c.—*Cerealia arma,* the utensils required for the preparation of their food.—*torrere . . . frangere.* This is said by some to be an instance of the figure called hysteron proteron, which mentions the latter of two actions or events before the former, as, for instance, when we say of a man that he was "bred and born" in such a place. But there is no necessity for having recourse to this expedient, for the grain was parched (*torrere*) before it was ground or bruised (*frangere*), in order that the latter process might be the more easily performed.

181, 182. *Anthea si quem videat,* "[to try] whether he can discern any Antheus." That is, to see if he can descry any vessel resembling that of Antheus. The omission of some such verb as *tentare* or *explorare* is very common before *si.*—*biremes* is put for *naves,* "ships" generally.

190—197. *cornibus arboreis.* Cf. Ecl. VII. 30, "ramosa cornua cervi." —*deinde,* in v. 195, belongs to *dividit* in the next line but one. Compare Æn. III. 609, and V. 14.—*vina onerare cadis* has the same meaning as the more common *cados onerare vinis.* Virgil employs a similar construction with *onerare* in Æn. VIII. 180, and with *stipare* in Æn. III. 465. —*Acestes,* a Trojan, the founder of Segesta, in Sicily, had accorded an hospitable reception to Æneas: hence the epithet *bonus.*

198—207. *O socii,* &c. Of these words Heyne gives the following prose version: "O socii, satis meministis vos graviora his quæ modo experti sumus passos esse: spem itaque retinete, habitura esse finem etiam hæc mala præteritis leviora." Observe the litotes (*i.e.,* saying less than is meant) in *neque ignari sumus.* Refer to Cornelius Nepos, p. 109, note on Dion, "quæ non minimum commendatur."—*penitus sonantes scopulos,* "the rocks resounding far within." The passage of Æneas, between Scylla and Charybdis, to which he here refers, is related Æn. III. 555—567. His adventures on the rocky shores of the Cyclopes, in Sicily, are detailed Æn. III. 569—681.—*accêstis* is a syncopated form of *accessistis.* With this address of Æneas compare that of Teucer, Hor. Ode. I. i. 7, vv. 25—32.

208, 209. These lines embody strong testimony to the manly fortitude and discretion of Æneas as the leader of the Trojan refugees.

> "These words he spoke: but spoke not from his heart;
> His outward smiles conceal'd his inward smart." DRYDEN.

> "Thus he, though lab'ring with prodigious woe,
> Yet smooths his looks; and with dissembled hope
> Deep buries huge affliction in his breast." TRAPP.

213—220. *aëna.* Supply *vasa,* "kettles." [Observe that *vas* is of the third declension in the singular, *vas, vasis,* &c.; but of the second declension in the plural, *vasa, vasorum,* &c.] Translate, "others arrange the brazen cauldrons on the beach, and apply the flames." Heyne asks, "For what purpose? Certainly not for boiling the flesh, which was an operation unknown to those who lived in the heroic ages." He

concludes that the kettles or cauldrons are for the purpose of heating water, in which they may wash, as usual, before commencing their repast. There is, however, something in the note of Ladewig on the passage, which is to this effect. In the heroic ages undoubtedly it was the universal custom to roast the meat; but Virgil here transfers the habits of his own generation to the earlier period, just as he does again a little lower down by the words *mensæ remotæ*, which in this case denote simply the conclusion of the meal. On the contrary, the poet is faithful to the observances of heroic times when he represents the conversation as commencing not until the end of the feast.—*vocatos*, "if they were to be invoked." The entire line is a poetical circumlocution for "or, that they are dead."

223. *finis*,—sc. sermonis hujus.—*tales curas*, "such cures" as Jupiter, the supreme ruler of the universe conceived, as he stood with his attention thus riveted upon Libya.

232, 233. *quibus . . . orbis*, "what have they done that all the world should close its doors against them on account of Italy?" They are not permitted to rest anywhere, lest they should eventually make their way to Italy. See verse 31.—Instead of *clauditur*, a prose composition would have required the subjunctive.

235. *hinc* is explained by the following "revocato a sanguine Teucri." —*Teucer* was the most ancient king of Troy. Vid. Æn. III. 104—110.

237.—*pollicitus*. Understand *es*. This verb governs the sentence *Romanos fore*, &c.

238, 239. *Hoc equidem . . . rependens*, "with this [fact *or* promise] I was wont to console myself for the downfal of Troy and her saddening destruction; counterbalancing her adverse destines by the [brighter] destinies" which you promised should fall to the lot of her wandering survivors.

242—253. *Antenor*. Of the fate of Antenor, after the destruction of Troy, Livy gives the following account: "Satis constat, Antenorem cum multitudine Enetûm (qui seditione ex Paphlagoniâ pulsi et sedes et ducem, rege Pylæmene ad Trojam amisso, quærebant), venisse in intimum Adriatici maris sinum, Euganeisque, qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant, pulsis, Enetos Trojanosque eas tenuisse terras; et in quem primo egressi sunt locum *Troja* vocatur, pagoque *Trojano* inde nomen est; gens universa *Veneti* appellati."—*Liburnorum*. Liburnia, a province of Illyricum, answers nearly to the modern Croatia.—*fontem superare Timavi*, &c., "and to master [*i. e.*, to sail by in safety] Timavus, from whose source there rushes through nine channels, with a loud roaring of the mountain, an impetuous sea which overflows the meadows with a boisterous sheet of water." It must be observed that *fontem Timavi* is for *Timavum*, although *unde*, which follows, seems to refer particularly to the former word, *fontem*. From its mountain source the Timavus has a rapid and noisy course through nine channels: these converge into one river-bed, through which, after an additional course of less than a mile, the river disembogues itself into the sea by a broad mouth. In coasting along the Illyrian shore, Antenor was carried past the *Sinus Tergestinus* (Gulf of Trieste), into which the Timavus empties itself.—*Hic tamen ille*, "here, nevertheless, he" &c.; *i.e.*, notwithstanding the dangers which he was obliged to encounter.—*armaque fixit Troia*, "and hung up the Trojan arms," having secured

peace with his neighbours. Compare the soliloquy of Richard III., line 4 :—

> "Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
> Our bruised *arms hung up* for monuments."

nunc placidâ, &c. A peaceful and an easy death was the termination of his career.—*unius* means Juno.

256. *oscula libavit natæ.* This may either mean "he lightly touched—e tasted the lips," that is, "he gently kissed his daughter;" or, "he showered down kisses on his daughter." The former rendering seems preferable, though *libare* has sometimes the signification of "to pour out, to pour forth, to shower down." The common prose word for "a kiss" is *bas-ium* (or, *suavium*), whence the English synonyme "buss."

257. *metu* is for *metui*, the dative case. The genitive of the fourth declension originally ended in *uis* and the dative in *ui*. As the former termination was contracted into *us*, so we find the latter, *ui*, contracted into *u*.

261—266. *Hic—tibi fabor.* This is the reading of Wakefield, Servius, and others. Some join *tibi* with *hic bellum geret*, making *tibi* a dativus ethicus. See note on Virgil, Ecl. VIII. 6, p. 145; and Lucian, p. 102. —*longius* belongs to *volvens*. The secrets of futurity are represented as sentences inscribed in a scroll or volume.—*movebo*, "I will bring to light —I will reveal."—*Rutulis subactis* is the dative case, instead of "*post* Rutulos subactos."

267—274. *Iulo* is a dative in conformity with the Greek idiom, instead of an appositional nominative.—*dum res stetit Ilia regno.* Wagner says that this poetical expression = "res stetit Ilia regno" = "res incolumis fuit Ilio regno" = "res Iliensium incolumes fuerunt." He quotes several instances (Geor. IV. 203; Æn. II. 56) in which *stare* may be taken in the sense of *incolumem esse* or *incolumem manere*, and also the following parallel passage from Livy I. iii. : "Nondum maturus imperio Ascanius, Æneæ filius, fuit: tamen id imperium *ei* ad puberem ætatem *incolume mansit.* Tantisper tutelâ muliebri—tanta indoles in Laviniâ erat—*res Latina et regnum avitum paternumque puero stetit.*" The meaning evidently is "so long as the kingdom of Ilium—the Trojan kingdom—stood [*i.e.* maintained its standing,—was safe]." Compare Euripides, Hecuba, v. 16; ἕως μὲν οὖν γῆς ὄρθ' ἔκειθ' ὁρίσματα.—*magnos orbes* = longos annos.—*regina sacerdos*, "a royal priestess." The allusion is to Rhea Sylvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus. *Regina* (here used adjectively, like *regem* in v. 21) is applied to her as being of royal parentage, for she was the daughter of Numitor, King of Alba. She is called *sacerdos* from her having been consecrated a Vestal Virgin.

275—277. *lupæ . . . lætus*, "rejoicing in [*i.e.* ornamented with, *or* arrayed in] the tawny hide of the fostering wolf." Heyne and some other commentators contend that Romulus would not have been so heartless as to have dressed himself in the skin of the very she-wolf which had suckled him in his helpless and lonely babyhood; and insist upon our receiving *nutricis* as an ornamental epithet, applied indifferently to any individual of the species to which his singular wet-nurse belonged.—*excipiet gentem*, "shall receive in his turn [the govern-

ment of] the nation." The seat of Romulus' government was not at Alba, but at Rome: appropriately, therefore, are added the words *Mavortia condet mœnia.* By *Mavortia mœnia* is meant Rome, which was built by the son of Mars.

280—283. *metu*, "from fear;" *i.e.* in consequence of her fear for Carthage. Compare *id metuens*, &c., in v. 23 above.—*consilia in melius referet*, "shall alter [or mend] her plans for the better." *in melius* = εἰς τὸ βέλτιον. The word *referet* implies a previous digression on the part of Juno from the proper course.—*togatam.* The toga was the distinguishing dress of a Roman citizen. When, therefore, Virgil speaks of his countrymen as *rerum dominos*, he pays tribute to their prowess in war; whilst the expression *gentem togatam* contains an allusion to their pre-eminence in the arts of peace.

284. *Quum*, &c. That is, when the descendants of those who escaped from Troy, shall avenge the injuries inflicted upon their forefathers and their fatherland.

290. *secura*, "without fear *or* care." You will have no opposition to dread for the reason mentioned in vv. 279—282; "Quin aspera Juno, &c."

297. *Maia genitum.* Mercury.

305—309. Translate the words in the following order: At pius Æneas, volvens (= qui volvebat) plurima per noctem, constituit, ut primum alma lux data est, exire, novosque locos explorare; quærere, quas oras accesserit vento, qui teneant, &c.—*exacta*, "the results" of his investigation.

310. *in convexo nemorum*, "in the hollow of a grove." *Convexus* is often used in the sense of *concavus*, as in Æn. IV. 451. Æneas conceals his ships beneath a vault of rock, hemmed about and overhung by trees.

314. *sese tulit obvia*, "presented herself—met." This was before Æneas had made his way through the wood in which he landed.

315—320. *Spartanæ.* The Spartan virgins were trained to the use of the bow.—*Harpalyce*, the daughter of the Thracian King Harpalycus, was a distinguished huntress, and so swift in running that no horse could overtake her.—*genu* and *sinus* are accusatives of closer specification, or, as it is sometimes called, the accusative of nearer definition. See Latin Delectus, p. 95, note on xxxvi. 11; "trajectus tempora."

327, 328. *O quam*, &c. Cf. Demosth. de Cor., 22: εἶτ' ὦ—τί ἂν εἰπών σέ τις ὀρθῶς προσείποι; ἔστιν ὅπου, κ. τ. λ.—*hominem sonat*, "bespeak the mortal," proclaim by its tone that you are a mortal.

337. *Cothurnus* means here the hunter's shoe or boot, which reached up to the middle of the leg and was firmly laced with straps. The name *cothurnus* was also given to the boot or buskin worn by the tragic actor, as distinguished from the *soccus* of the comedian.

339. *finis* (*sunt*) *Lybici.*

345—348. *primis ominibus.* This means that it was her first marriage. It was a Roman custom to take auspices on the occasion of a marriage. Cf. Juv. X. 336; "veniet cum signatoribus *auspex.*" The expression in the text is the same in meaning as that of Stat. Theb. II. 202; "primis hymenæis jugari."—*Quos inter* is by anastrophe of the preposition for *inter quos.* See Cornelius Nepos, p. 105, note on "hanc juxta;" and note on Geor. iv. 42.

364. *Pygmalionis spes.* The treasure which was the object of Pygmalion's desire—on which he had fixed his eyes.

367. *Byrsam.* From the Greek βύρσα, "a hide."

374. *ante, &c.* "Evening would close the day ere all were told." Trapp.

394. *Jovis ales* = aquila, "the eagle." For *ales* see Latin Delectus, p. 53 note.

402—417. *avertens.* Understand *sc.—ambrosiæ comæ.* The gods were accustomed to anoint themselves with ambrosia. In Geor. IV. 415, Aristæus is represented as being anointed with ambrosia by his mother Cyrene to enable him to sustain an interview with Proteus. In Æn. XII. 419, Venus is represented as applying the same substance as an emollient to the wound of Æneas. Ambrosia was also the fabled food of the gods, as nectar was said to be their drink. The derivation of the word is from a privative and βροτός, "mortal;" either because it was a dainty of which mortals were not allowed to partake, or else because those who consumed it were thereby rendered immortal.—*incessu patuit Dea.* See note on v. 45, above.—*Sabæo.* See Geor. I. 57, and note.

445. *facilem victu,* "easy to conquer," *i.e.* ready or successful in conquest. The expression is epexegetical to *bello egregiam:* the supine is also to be taken in an active signification, as in Pliny, ep. V. 6, 3; "quæ et tibi auditu et mihi relatu jucunda erant." But others regard *victu* as the supine, not of *vincere,* but of *vivere,* and explain the words as indicating the possession of abundance of the means of subsistence. But *facile vivere* is said only of those who do not suffer from the pressure of want, not of those who luxuriate in superfluity. Moreover, the horse is not the type of fruitfulness and plenty, but is the constant symbol of war. Thus Ladewig: but there are many commentators who support the view which he rejects.

450. *timorem.* Æneas was anxious about the reception which Dido would give him, for Venus had merely announced to him the safety of his companions.

455. *inter se.* These words are probably to be joined with *miratur,* and indicate that Æneas instituted some comparison between the various works of art before him.

458. *ambobus,* "to both parties."—*laudi* is put for that which deserves praise, *virtuti.*—*tibi* is dativus ethicus.

466—494. *hâc—hâc,* "on one side—on another side" of the temple-wall. The subjects of the paintings are thus enumerated by Virgil: (1) the victory of the Trojans under Hector; (2) the victory of the Greeks under Achilles; (3) the death of Rhesus; (4) the death of Troilus; (5) the Trojan matrons in their procession to the temple of Pallas; (6) Priam begging Hector's body; (7) the combat of Memnon; (8) the Amazons in battle. Thus we have depicted two victories, two deaths, two suppliant-scenes, and two encounters.—*priusquam gustâssent.* According to an oracle Troy was never to be taken if once the horses of Rhesus should have drunk of the waters of the Xanthus or grazed on the Trojan plains.—*crinibus passis,* "with hair dishevelled." This was a mark of sadness: usually the women wore their hair tied up in a knot.—*lunatis.* Shaped like a half-moon.—*exsertæ* = nudatæ.

500. *Oreades.* The mountain-nymphs, who, attired as huntresses belong to the train of Diana.

519. *veniam,* "grace, favour;" *i.e.* a favourable reception.

535—543. *Orion* rose, in that part of the world, about the middle of June; his rising and setting were generally accompanied by storms.—*superante salo,* "the sea o'ermastering us;" where "us" may either mean the ships washed by the sea, or the crews thwarted in their efforts to navigate them safely. *Salo* is from *salum.—at sperate,* "yet expect;" *sperate* is a milder expression for *metuite.*

548. *non metus ne,* "there is no fear that—you need not fear that," &c. See Latin Delectus, p. 93, note on xxxv. 8.—*officio* . . . *pœniteat,* "that you will repent of having begun a contest of kindness." *Officio* is the ablative as the instrument or weapon of contention.

559. *cuncti* . . . *fremebant.* They signified their unanimity by murmurs of approbation. Cf. Homer, Il. A. 22; ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν 'Αχαιοί. The word occurs also Æn. X. 96, and XI. 133.

563. *res dura* . . . *moliri,* "my difficult position [the circumstances of difficulty in which I am placed] and the infancy of my government force me to take such precautions."

568. *Nec tam,* &c. Cold and an absence of the genial influence of the sun were supposed by the ancients to produce a benumbing and a deadening effect upon the mind of man. Hence Dido says "nor does the sun yoke his steeds so far removed from the Tyrian city;" that is, nor does the sun rise and continue on his course at such a distance from my native land.

573. *Urbem quam statuo vestra est* = quam urbem statuo, ea (urbs) vestra est. In English we usually express the substantive with the correlative pronoun (or article), and omit it with the relative. In Latin the contrary practice prevails, and it is common to put the relative clause first. The relative pronoun, moreover, generally stands at the commencement of that clause; but not always, as for instance in the text and in Terence, Eunuchus, IV. iii. 11; "Eunuchum quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedit!"

584, 585. *unus abest.* See above, vv. 113—117.—*dictis respondent,* &c. "The rest agrees with what your mother said:" this is the almost literal rendering of Dryden. Compare v. 390, sqq.

589. *os humerosque.* Accusatives of closer specification. Such accusatives are common after passive verbs and adjectives.—*afflare,* strictly, "to breathe on," is said of any unseen, immaterial gift of a deity to a mortal.

619. *Sidona,* "to Sidon." Greek accusative.

659—661. *furentem incendat* = incendat et furere faciat.—*domum ambiguam.* She (Venus) fears the "untrusty house" and the treacherous Tyrians. Venus recollects the assassination of Sichæus by Pygmalion, Dido's brother.—*Tyrios bilingues.* The phrase *Punica fides* became proverbial among the Romans.—*aligerum.* This is one of a numerous class of adjectives ending in *ger, gera, gerum,* and containing the root of *gerere,* "to carry or bear." Thus, we have *armiger, criniger, setiger,* &c.

672. *cessabit.* The nominative to this verb is Juno, as may be inferred from the preceding "Junonia hospitia."—*tanto cardine rerum,* "at so important a crisis." *Cardo* is, in its primary sense, the "hinge"

of a door; hence it is applied to any critical juncture or momentous crisis,—to that upon which an event depends, or, as we sometimes say, hinges.

678. *mea maxima cura.* For the reason why Venus so styles Ascanius, see Æn. IV. 275.—*sopitum somno,* "lulled in sleep." Cf. Soph. Œd. Tyr. 65. ὕπνῳ εὕδοντα.

693. *amaracus,* "sweet marjoram," the smell of which is said to have a soporific effect.

698. *aureâ* is to be scanned as a spondee, by the figure called synizesis.

703—723. *longam penum struere,* "to lay the long [row of] dishes." Cf. Cic. de Nat. Deorum; "Est enim omne quo vescuntur homines penus." This word is found of the second, third, and fourth declensions, and of all three genders. As a neuter of the third declension it is *penus, penŏris.*—*flammis adolere Penates.* The female servants had also the office of keeping up the fire on the hearth in honour of the Penates. Silius Italicus thus imitates Virgil's description:

. . . non una ministri
Turba gregis; posuisse dapes his addita cura,
His adolere focos, his ordine pocula ferre;
Necnon et certis struitur penus.

There was a strict observance of etiquette at the court of Dido: first the queen takes her place, then the guests, and lastly the Carthaginians make their appearance.—*pesti futuræ* means Dido's coming passion for Æneas, to which she was doomed to become a sacrifice.—*Ma'ris Acidaliæ.* Venus is so called from the fountain Acidalius near Orchomenus in Bœotia, in which Venus used to bathe with the Graces. —*abolere Sychæum.* To efface the recollection of her former husband.

724. *crateras.* The term *crater,*—derived from κεραννύμι, "to mix,"—was applied to the bowl in which the wine was mixed with water. Hence it was poured into the *pocula* of the guests. The *crater* was usually wreathed with a garland, whence the expression *vina coronare.*

730. *soliti (sunt).* As dependent on this verb we may supply some such word as *implere.*

736, 737. *in mensam . . . honorem,* "she spilled upon the table the offering of wine," the libation.—*Libato,* with *mero* understood, is ablative absolute.

740. *crinitus.* The citharœds wore their hair long, like their patron god, Apollo. Compare Æn. IX. 638. Ovid says of Arion

. . . capit ille coronam,
Quæ possit crines, Phœbe, decere tuos.*

750. *super Priamo* = de Priamo.—*Auroræ filius.* Memnon.

* Der Yungling hüllt die schönen Glieder
In Gold und purpur wunderbar.
Bis auf die Sohlen wallt hernieder
Ein leichter, faltiger Talar;
Die Arme zieren Spangen,
Um Hals und Stirn und Wangen
Fliegt duftend das bekränzte Haar. SCHLEGEL.

BOOK II.

1. *Conticuere.* Do not neglect the force of *con* in this compound; "all with one accord held their peace." There was a general cessation of conversation the moment the assembled guests heard Queen Dido's command to Æneas to gratify her with a recital of his story. *Tacere* signifies "to hold one's peace—not to speak;" *silere*, "to be quiet—not to make a noise of any kind." The same word occurs Æn. IX. 237, and elsewhere.—*orsus* is from *ordiri*.

3—13. *renovare.* The object of this verb is *dolorem* and the relative clause *quæque* (= *et ea quæ*) *ipse*, &c.—*vidi.* Æneas had been a spectator of the events he is about to describe; and that was a circumstance calculated to engage the attention of his hearers. They would, however, feel their interest still more thoroughly awakened by his reminding them that he had also been a prominent actor in the scene.—*talia fando*, "in speaking of such things." The Myrmidones and Dolopes were peoples of Thessaly, who took part in the war against Troy, under the command of Achilles and his son Pyrrhus, otherwise called Neoptolemus.—*nox cœlo præcipitat.* Just as the sun is represented as rising in the east and, with his chariot, travelling through the sky until he sets in the west,—so here the "damp night" is described as having more than half performed his journey from west to east,—as having passed the meridian and commenced his descent. It is therefore past midnight.—*refugit* (perfect tense) is to be construed with the infinitive *meminisse;* and *luctu*, "with grief," is the ablative of manner.

15, 16. *Instar*, &c., "build a horse, the likeness of a mountain [that is 'like,' or, 'as big as a mountain,'—'of mountain-bulk'] by the divine art of Pallas."—*abiete* is to be pronounced as a trisyllable, so as to form a dactyl. The first vowel, *a*, is lengthened by position, as if the word were written *abjete*.

17. *votum pro reditu simulant*, "they pretend that it is a votive offering for their [safe] return" back to Greece. The Greeks spread a report, designed to beguile the Trojans, that they have erected this horse as an offering to the gods, in order to secure their safe retreat to their own country.

18. *delecta virûm corpora* = delectos viros.

25. The construction is *nos rati sumus* eos *abiisse.*—*Mycenas* is put for Greece in general. It was the seat of government of Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the forces which beleaguered Troy.

26. *solvit se luctu* = liberat se a luctu.

29. *tendebat.* Understand *tentorium.* [Compare the German "lagern."]

31. *donum Minervæ*, "offering to Minerva." This is the rendering of Servius. Compare vv. 183, 184, below, where the horse is distinctly declared by Sinon to be intended to appease Minerva for the violence offered to the Palladium, which Ulysses and Diomedes had stolen. Some commentators, however, make *Minervæ* the genitive case, and translate "Minerva's gift." This rendering is adopted by Ladewig, the substance of whose note is as follows: Inasmuch as the Greeks left the wooden horse behind them in their camp, and it fell into the hands of the Trojans, it may be called a present *for* the Trojans; and inasmuch

as it was built in conformity with the expressed will of Minerva, it may be called a present *of* or *from* Minerva.—*innuptæ.* This epithet is applied to the goddess from her perpetual virginity. Hence also, most probably, her name of Pallas, from the Greek πάλλαξ. Some derive this appellation, however, from πάλλειν, on account of the spear which the goddess *brandished* in her hand; and others say that it owes its origin to the name of the giant Pallas, whom Minerva slew.

34. *dolo. Thymœtes* was suspected of treachery in giving this advice. It had been foretold to Priam that on a certain day a child should be born, on whose account Troy was fated to be destroyed. On the day mentioned Paris was born to Priam, and Munippus to Thymœtes; whereupon Priam caused Munippus and his mother to be put to death. There was, therefore, some ground for supposing that the recommendation of Thymœtes was dictated by revenge.

48. *aliquis error,* "some deception—some trick or other," something to lead us astray.

54. *mens.* Understand *nostra.*—*læva,* "stupid, foolish." See note on Ecl. I. 16.

57–60. *manus . . . Dardanidæ,* "meanwhile Trojan shepherds were conducting to the king a youth with his hands pinioned behind his back." *Revinctum* agrees with *juvenem,* and *manus* is the accusative of closer specification.—*hoc ipsum,* namely, that he might be conducted to the king.

75. *quæ sit fiducia capto,* "what he has to trust to—what ground of hope has he—now that he is our prisoner." Dr. Trapp has translated this correctly: "what hope in bonds he entertained." Dryden has adopted a different interpretation; he translates;

> What news he could impart we long to know,
> And what to credit from a captive foe.

79. *Sinonem,* "Sinon," that is the speaker himself.

81—85. *Palamedes* was son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, a descendant of the Egyptian Belus. It was he who exposed the trick of Ulysses' feigned insanity, and so compelled him to a participation in the Trojan war. Ulysses, enraged at this proceeding, and jealous of the great reputation enjoyed by Palamedes, contrived to excite against the latter a suspicion of treachery, in consequence of which he was stoned to death by the army.—Observe the alliteration in "*in*sontem *in*fando *in*dicio." So we have "*lu*mine *lu*gent" in v. 85. The accusation against Palamedes was originally founded on the discovery of a letter, forged by Ulysses. This letter—purporting to come from Priam to Palamedes—urged upon the latter the speedy fulfilment of a compact by which he had engaged to deliver the Grecian army into Priam's hand in consideration of a sum of money which had been already paid. Meantime Ulysses had caused a hole to be dug secretly under the tent of his victim, and a quantity of treasure to be hidden there. This, when discovered, was deemed to be conclusive evidence of the guilt of Palamedes, and he met with the fate mentioned above.—*quia bella vetabat,* "because he was opposed to the war." This is the ground Sinon assigns as the real one for the execution; it was one calculated to enlist Trojan sympathies on behalf both of the sufferer and the narrator.

96. *verbis . . . movi*, "I provoked his bitter enmity by words," that is, by unguarded expressions.

124—130. *canebant*, "foretold."—*tectus* = dissimulans.—*opponere morti*, "to doom him to death."—*composito*. The most common formula is *ex composito* or *de composito*. We have *composito* in Cornelius Nepos, Datames, VI.: "perfugas malâ fide compositoque fecisse," &c.—*conversa tulere* is said by most commentators to be equivalent to *converterunt*. But may not *tulere* here have the sense of "bore, tolerated?" If so we may translate, "all acquiesced, and what each dreaded for himself, they bore [*or* 'they were unconcerned at'] when they found it directed to the ruin of one unhappy wretch."

136. In this line I have retained the punctuation of Heyne, which Wagner has rejected: "until they should have sailed, if haply they should sail." For it was uncertain whether the Greeks would sail away, since they had been prevented from offering up the enjoined sacrifice by the flight of their victim.

145. *ultro*. See note on Cæsar, book V. chapter xxviii.; pp. 197, 198.

156—161. *vittæ deûm*. So called because the *vittæ* were worn in honour of the gods.—*fas mihi*. Understand *est*.—*ferre sub auras*, "to bring to light—to publish, or divulge." Cf. Ovid. Met. XI. 184.—*promissis maneas*. Instead of *promissis manere* the more usual phrase is *promissis stare*.

169. *ausi*. Understand *sunt*.

170—172.—*referri* is an historical infinitive.—*ea signa*, "signs thereof;" symptoms or indications of her displeasure.—*Tritonia*, *Trito*, and *Tritogeneia* are epithets of Minerva, probably from the Libyan lake Tritonis, where she had a temple.

173—175. "Scarcely was the statue [*i.e.* the stolen Palladium] placed in the camp, when glistening flames flashed forth from her glaring eye-balls, and salt sweat trickled o'er her limbs, and thrice she herself (wonderful to relate!) sprung from the ground, bearing [= armed with] her shield and quivering spear."—*emicuit* = exsiliit.

178 For *omnia* in this line substitute the reading *omina*, and translate, "unless they repeat [*or* 'take again'] the omens at Argos, and carry back [from Greece to Troy] the divinity which they have conveyed with them." According to a Roman custom, which Virgil here attributes to the heroic period, the generals, on any great military disaster being sustained or threatening prognostic being observed, returned from their camp back to their own country,* in order to consult the auspices anew, and afterwards, with the gods conciliated, continued their operations against the enemy.—The Palladium is here called *numen*, inasmuch as the statue of Minerva is identified with the goddess herself. A few lines previously the image has been represented as giving indications of her feelings. The relative sentence *quod . . . carinis* informs the Trojans who are listening to Sinon's narrative of the pretended whereabouts of their Palladium.

188. *antiquâ sub religione*. According to the lying statement of

* When the seat of war was too remote to allow of a Roman commander's adopting this course, he marked out and consecrated a piece of ground in the country where he then was, called it Rome for the time being, and there took fresh auspices.

Sinon, the wooden horse had been raised solely in honour of Minerva, as a substitute for the stolen Palladium. If, then, it should have been admitted by the Trojans within their walls, it might have afforded them the same protection as the latter had done. Sinon declares that it was in order to prevent the practicability of this that the Greeks had constructed the horse of such huge dimensions.

190. *ipsum* means Calchas.

208. "The remaining part sweeps the sea behind, and winds their huge backs in a coil."

216. *post* is here an adverb, and *ipsum* is governed by *corripiunt.*

231. *qui læserit.* Observe the force of the subjunctive: "for having violated." Had the indicative been used we should have had a statement, in the principal clause, that the Trojans pronounce Laocoon to have deservedly suffered; and, in the relative clause, a statement that Laocoon was the man who had violated the consecrated wood: but no connexion would have been implied between these two facts.

235, 236. *accingunt omnes.* Understand *se.*—*lapsus rotarum* is by hendiadys for *labentes rotas.*

250. *Vertitur cœlum,* "the sky revolves." The dark hemisphere of the heavens—according to ancient notions—overspreads the earth.—*oceano,* "from the ocean." Cf. Ovid. Metam. IV. 92; "Lux præcipitatur aquis, et aquis nox exit ab îsdem:" and I. 70; "Assiduâ rapitur vertigine cœlum, Sideraque alta trahit celerique volumine torquet."

255—263. *flammas* means the signal fire.—*demissum lapsi per funem* = "delapsi fune demisso." The height of the horse's belly from the ground rendered this assistance necessary. But we are not told how Sinon climbed up to let out the warriors enwombed in it.—*primus,* "the first," or "one of the first" to make his exit.

267. *agmina,* &c., "and unite confederate bands."—*mortalibus ægris.* Compare the Homeric expression δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν, and Shakspeare's "sore labour's bath," &c.

271. *vivus.* Understand *est.*

279. *ultro* belongs, not to *videbat* but to *compellare,* or (?) to *flens.*

282. *ut* (ὥς) = quomodo.

290. *hâc* sc. dextrâ. For the force of *hâc* here, see Latin Delectus, p. 93.

299. *quanquam,* &c. The house of Anchises lay at some distance from that part of the town in which the Greeks were now carrying on their work of destruction.

309. *manifesta* (*est*) *fides.* "Alii interpretes aliter," are the words with which Heyne concludes his annotation upon this somewhat obscure passage. He supposes the ellipsis of *rebus,* and would translate "manifesta jam res erat." Others understand *fides* of Hector, "then his trustworthiness was evident," (die Wahrheit des von Hektor gesagten. Ladewig.)

314. *nec sat rationis in armis,* "and yet there is but little reason in arms [*i.e.* in taking arms]," seeing that the city was already in the hands of the enemy, and in flames.

322. *quam prendimus arcem.* Æneas perceives that Panthus is fleeing with the image of Apollo, whose temple stood in the citadel, in his hand. He therefore concludes that Pergamus itself is lost, and asks

despairingly, "what tower can we now possess ourselves of?" The answer is, "none; for you yourself have forsaken the citadel as no longer secure."

324. This and the three following lines have been justly applauded for their pathos and beauty. Voltaire has pronounced the entire description of the sacking of Troy to be unequalled by any passage in the Iliad. This second book was one of those selected by Virgil to recite to Augustus as a specimen of the Æneid. Dryden translates thus:—

"Scarce had I said, when Panthus, with a groan:
Troy is no more, and Ilium was a town!
The fatal day, th' appointed hour has come,
When wrathful Jove's irrevocable doom
Transfers the Trojan state to Grecian hands.
The fire consumes the town, the foe commands:
And armed hosts, an unexpected force,
Break from the bowels of the fatal horse."

Trapp's rendering is as follows:—

". . . I scarce had spoke,
When groaning he replied: Our last of days,
And Troy's inevitable hour is come;
We Trojans have been, Ilium once has been,
And the long glory of the Dardan race:
To Argos cruel Jove has all transferr'd,
And Greece now domineers in flaming Troy.
The lofty steed amidst the city pours
Arm'd troops; and Sinon conq'ror scatters fire,
Insulting: others through the open'd gates
Arrive by thousands,—a more num'rous force
Than ever yet from great Mycenæ came."

344. *gener, i.e.* in hope and desire. "Gener dicitur et qui est et qui esse vult." Servius.

353. *moriamur—ruamus.* ὕστερον πρότερον.

357. *cæcos,* "blind" to every danger.

374. *rapiunt feruntque.* These words are frequently united, like the Greek ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, to denote complete plundering, utter devastation.

377. *sensit medios delapsus in hostes* = delapsus in hostes sensit (sc. se medios in hostes delapsum esse). Compare the editor's note on Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I. chap. iii. 10.

396. *haud numine nostro.* This means with the will of heaven unfavourable to us. See verse 402. The possessive pronoun is frequently used of that which is pleasing or favourable to, or deserved by, any one. Cf. Georgic IV. 22 and 190.

414. *Ajax.* The Locrian Ajax, son of Oileus, is meant. See note on Æneid I. 41.

431. *Iliaci cineres,* &c. Compare Walker's Wallace IV. 1;

". . . My much-loved country.
And you, ye earliest haunts of life's career,
Take, take my latest look! Heaven is my witness,
That to the last I struggled to preserve ye!"

441. *testudine.* Cf. Liv. XXXIV. 39; "Sublatis deinde supra capita scutis, continuatisque ita inter se ut non modo ad cæcos ictus sed ne ad inferendum quidem ex propinquo telum loci quidquam esset, testudine factâ subibant." The covering of shields thus dovetailed into one another, or "locked" together, was called *testudo,** from the resemblance it bore to the back of a tortoise.

453. *Limen erat,* &c. In order to get to the roof (v. 458) Æneas made use of a door, which was known to him but secret to others, at the back of the palace. This door led out upon a corridor, from which one could go into all the apartments. This private entrance was made use of by Andromache when she paid a family visit, unaccompanied by any retinue, to Priam and Hecuba.

463. *qua summa,* &c., "where the topmost story made the joints easy to give way."—*labantes* = faciles ad resolutionem.

471—475. *mala gramina pastus* (from *pasci*), "which has fed on noxious herbs." Cf. Il. X. 94: βεβρωκὼς κακὰ φάρμακα.—*bruma* was, originally, a contraction for *brevima,* sc. *dies;* hence it came to mean the winter solstice, and, finally, was frequently used to signify the winter generally.—*linguis trisulcis,* "a three-forked tongue," which, however, he darts to and fro so rapidly as to make it appear that he has several tongues in play. Cf. Ovid. Met. III. 34; "tresque vibrant linguæ." These verses are nearly the same as Geor. III. 437, sqq.

483. *et ingentem . . . fenestram,* "and made a great breach, with a spacious mouth." [The Latin *fenestra* is the French "fenêtre," and the German "Fenster."]

491. *vi patriâ,* "with his hereditary impetuosity," with a violence as great as that of his father Achilles.

492. *ariete* is here a trisyllable (qu. *arjete*). We may translate *ariete crebro,* "with repeated concussion." We are not to understand that an *aries* or battering ram was actually in use; but the expression is chosen merely to indicate an operation similar to that performed by the *aries.* [*creber.* See note Cornelius Nepos, p. 90.]

526. *Pyrrhus,* otherwise called Neoptolemus (as in verse 549), was son of Achilles and Deïdamia, the daughter of King Lycomedes.—*infesto vulnere,* "with the hostile wound," which he intends to inflict upon Polites.

540. *quo te satum mentiris,* "from whom you lyingly declare yourself descended."

558. *sine nomine corpus,* "a nameless—an indistinguishable—corpse."

567—588. These verses are wanting in most manuscripts. It is probable that they proceeded from Virgil's pen, but were expunged by Varius or Tucca. Compare the first note on Book I.—*super unus eram* = unus supereram. The same *tmesis* occurs Ecl. VI. 6. Æneas abandons his position on the roof, and, on his way to his residence, he takes leave of all the fond familiar objects he meets with. At the altar of the temple of Vesta in the citadel he beholds Helen, sitting as a suppliant for the protection of the goddess; and the sight of her banishes

* There was also another species of *testudo* used in warfare. This was a roofed machine, inside of which a battering-ram was hung; it was moved up by means of wheels to the enemy's walls, against which the assailants, sheltered by the roof of the *testudo,* plied the battering-ram inside.

at once his thoughts of his own relatives.—*servantem.* The verb *servare* is often used in the sense of our word "keep," when we say of an invalid, for instance, that he is obliged to *keep* his chamber. So here and in Plautus, Aul. I. ii. 3; "Redi nunc jam intro, atque intus serva."—*Tyndarida.* Helen is thus styled as being the daughter of Tyndareus and Leda.—*invisa,* "unobserved, unseen."—*exarsere ignes animis,* "fires [of wrath] flashed forth from my soul [*animus* = the *seat* of the passions]; a raging desire seizes me to avenge my falling country, and to inflict unhallowed punishment." Had Æneas slain Helen at the altar, he would have been guilty of an act of impiety. Hence such a punishment as he felt prompted to inflict upon her, he calls "unhallowed, criminal."—*non ita* = *οὐ δῆτα.*

617. *ipse Pater,* Jupiter. Venus, as a climax to her exhortation, declares that Jupiter himself is arrayed on the side of the Greeks: there can therefore be no longer a vestige of hope for Troy.

642. *Satis,* &c., "'Tis sufficient, and more than sufficient for me to have seen one destruction of Troy, and to have survived the taken city. Leave, O leave me, having invoked my corpse even thus stretched out." Anchises, considering himself virtually a dead man, and rightly estimating the dangers which would result to the others from delaying their flight, entreats them not to wait for the strict performance of any funeral rites, but at once to pronounce the customary "Vale, vale, vale" over his prostrate body. The *sic* is to be joined with *positum,* which is the word generally applied to a corpse "laid out."

670. *nunquam* is here an emphatic negation.

694. *intonuit lævum.* Thunder on the left was considered a favourable omen among the Romans.

703. *vestro in numine Troja est,* "Troy is under your protection." That is, you will take care that Troy shall not be wholly obliterated, but that her sons shall re-establish themselves in another place.

BOOK III.

1. In this book, which embraces the continuation and conclusion of the narrative of Æneas to Dido, the events of a period of about seven years are detailed; namely, from the destruction of Troy and the flight of Æneas to his being driven upon the Carthaginian coast by the tempest already described in the first book.

4—6. *diversa exsilia,* "distant retreats—remote places of exile."—*desertas terras,* "desolate, deserted lands," when compared with Æneas' own country, the once-flourishing and glorious Troy.—*Antandros* was a city south of Troy, at the foot of Mount Ida.

13—15. *procul* does not mean "far-off;" its meaning is "at a distance from," whether that distance be long or short. Here, and in Ecl. VI. 16, it indicates proximity.—*Lycurgus* was an ancient King of Thrace: he was opposed to the introduction of the worship of Bacchus, and was punished by the god. Il. VI. 130—140. There are several Lycurguses mentioned in classical authors, of whom the most celebrated was the Spartan lawgiver.

19. *Dionææ matri*, "to my Dionæan mother—to my mother, the daughter of Dione," *i.e.* to Venus. In consequence of being the mother of Venus, Dione is sometimes spoken of as an ancestress of the Julian race. Cf. Ecl. IX. 47.—*divisque* = et ceteris Diis.

24. *hastilibus.* Why these myrtle-boughs are called *hastilia*, will appear from verse 46. The shafts of spears and darts were, moreover, generally made of myrtle, but sometimes of cornel.

34—36. *Nymphas venerabar agrestes*, "I began to supplicate the rural nymphs." Æneas conjectures that what he has done has been offensive to some deity. He therefore addresses himself first to the nymphs presiding over the bush-grown hillock, and then to Mars (*Gradivumque patrem*), the tutelary deity of the country.—(*ut*) *secundarent visus*, &c., "to second what I had seen, and to qualify the omen." Two omens were requisite in the process of divination. The second (*omen secundum*), if favourable, was held to neutralise the first. Æneas had seen a prodigy which he naturally considered to be of direful portent; he therefore prays for a second vision to qualify the character of the former. and mitigate the calamities it prognosticated.—49, sqq. Cf. Eurip. Hec. 1, sqq.

62—68. *Ergo*, &c., "Therefore, [since his obsequies have not yet been duly performed,] we renew for Polydorus his funeral ceremonies, and a huge mound of earth is raised upon the hillock [*i.e.* the hillock mentioned in v. 22; *tumulo* is the dative after a verb of giving]; altars stand erected to his Manes, sad with dusky wreaths and sable cypress; and around stand the Trojan women with hair dishevelled, according to the custom. We offer [on the grave] cups foaming with warm milk and goblets of consecrated blood [*i.e.* of the blood of the victim]; and we lay his soul to rest in the tomb, and with loud voice we raise the last farewell." It was an opinion currently entertained by the Stoics, that when the funeral obsequies had been formally gone through, the soul returned to the body, and remained with it in the grave until dissolution had taken place.

102. *veterum monumenta virorum*, "the memorials—the records—of men of former times;" reports which he had heard of the deeds and destinies of the heroes of by-gone generations.

124, 125. *Ortygiæ.* Ortygia was the more ancient name of the island of Delos.—*Bacchatam jugis Naxon*, "Naxos, on whose hills the Bacchanalian orgies are oft celebrated." Naxos was a distinguished seat of the worship of Bacchus.—*niveam.* This epithet is applied to Paros on account of the snowy whiteness of the marble produced there.

150—152. *ante oculos jacentis*, "before my eyes as I lay."—*insomnis*, "awake." But some editors read *in somnis*, "asleep." But Æneas says below, v. 173, "nec sopor illud erat;" and, moreover, he could see the the moon. But much depends upon the manner in which *visi* is understood.—*per insertas fenestras*, "though the openings made" in the wall to admit the light, &c. *insertas* is a participle from *inserere.*

223. *in partem prædamque* is by hendiadys for *in partem prædæ.* Cf. Liv. V. 21; "Venientes ignari . . . jam in partem prædæ suæ vocatos Deos." A portion of the booty was always consecrated to the gods.

244. *semiesam* is here trisyllable; qu. *semjesam.*

255—258. The reader should bear this prediction of the Harpy in mind. Its realisation appears in Æn. VII. 116, sqq.

277. *ancora*, &c., "the anchor is cast from the bows, the sterns stand on the shore." The vessels were grounded stern foremost, so that the fore-part still remained afloat.

227, *et patrio*, &c., "and that Andromache had a second time fallen to the lot of a husband of her own country," *i.e.* of a Trojan husband. *Cedere alicui* is said of one who comes into the power or possession of another.

304. *Hectoreum tumulum* means, not Hector's tomb, but a cenotaph erected to the memory of Hector; what Ovid calls a "tumulus sine corpore," = *κενοτάφιον*. The consummate art and pathos of this entire passage are thus dilated on by Dr. Trapp: The account which Andromache afterwards gives of her own and Helen's adventures, of Pyrrhus, Hermione, and Orestes,—all comprised in twelve lines,—appeared so considerable to Monsieur Racine, that a part of it only has given him the plan of an excellent tragedy, which is very well fitted for our theatre, under the title of *The Distressed Mother.* But what scene is there in that, or in almost any other tragedy, at once so moving and surprising as this wonderful meeting of Æneas and Andromache? She is, as it were, a foreigner in her own kingdom, and, although a wife, is performing the office of a widow It is at some distance from the city, in a wood near a river, where she is paying the funeral ceremonies to the memory of Hector, her first husband. This is an image of the most glowing sadness, and the sudden turn from this to the surprise that follows is to the last degree affecting. For while her soul is in this melancholy situation, she sees a prince of her own country and family, whom she thought long ago dead, advancing towards her. Had she even thought that he were living, she could scarcely have expected to see him anywhere, and least of all there. What then is the effect of this strange rencontre? (*Ut me conspexit*, &c.) She doubts whether it be he, or his ghost. She faints: for a time she is insensible; at last half recovering, she exclaims,

> Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius affers,
> Nate Deâ! vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,
> Hector ubi est?

The last enquiry is incomparably natural and pathetic.

319. *Hectoris Andromache*, &c. Wagner interprets: "Tunc, HECTORIS conjux, in Pyrrhi, et hostis et multo deterioris viri, matrimonium venisti?"

320. *Priameïa virgo.* The allusion is to Polyxena, a daughter of Priam, who was offered up by the Greeks on the tomb of Achilles, to appease the ghost of that hero. Cf. Ovid. Met. XIII. 439—480.

327. *servitio enixæ.* During her captivity, Andromache had a son, named Molossus.

343. *avunculus Hector.* Creusa, the wife of Æneas and mother of Ascanius, was, according to Apollodorus, a sister of Hector.

372. *multo suspensum* = multum (*i.e.* vehementer) numine suspensus.

389. *secreti . . . undam.* On a retired part of the bank of the river Tiber. Cf. Æn. VIII. 43.

405. *velare comas.* Here Virgil again attributes a comparatively modern—to wit, a Roman, custom—to the age of Æneas. It was a

common practice amongst the Roman priests in sacrificing to veil their heads, lest their attention should be so distracted by the intervention of external objects as to occasion the omission of any part of the requisite ceremonies.

442, 443. *divinos lacus.* The lake Avernus near Cumæ, in Campania. Compare v. 386 above.—*insanam,* "frenzied, inspired," ἔνθεον, ἐνθουσιάζουσαν. The secondary signification of these adjectives is preserved in many English derivatives, "enthusiastic," &c.

471—476. *armis,* "equipments;" with all that they have need of.—*cura Deum,* "protégé of heaven—object of heaven's especial care."

484. *nec cedit honori.* Understand *Heleno.* She does not yield to her husband Helenus in the display of her liberality.

499. *minus obvia,* "less obnoxious to the Greeks."

530. *portus.* The *portus Veneris* is meant, in the neighbourhood of Hydruntum in Apulia.

629. *oblitus.* Distinguish *oblitus,* the participle of *oblivisci,* from *oblitus,* the participle of *oblinere.* The penultima of the first is long, of the second, short.

711. *nequicquam.* Inasmuch as he had not yet been able to found a settlement in Italy.

BOOK IV.

1—8. This book tells of the love of Dido for Æneas, and of her death. *saucia,* "wounded" by Cupid. Cf. Æn. I. 719—722.—*cæco igni,* "with a concealed passion" for Æneas. Cf. Geor. III. 210.—*male sana,* "frenzied, disturbed, infatuated."

11. *armis* is here from *armus,* "a shoulder," (whence our word *arm*), not from *arma,* "arms;" for Dido is now speaking of the outward appearance of Æneas. *Forti,* for the same reason, must here be taken in the sense of "strong, powerful."

13. *Heu, quibus ille,* &c. The passion of Dido for Æneas in some respects resembled that of Desdemona for Othello: "She lov'd me for the dangers I had passed."

17—19. *morte,* "by the death" of my husband Sichæus.—*tædæ.* Torches accompanied the procession of a Roman bride from the house of her parents to that of the bridegroom.—The force of *culpæ* is explained by vv. 28, 29.

32, 33. *carpere* is future passive.—*Veneris præmia.* These words are taken by some to mean "children." But probably they ought to be taken in a wider sense, as including all the pleasures of matrimony. Dryden in his translation well preserves the distinction between *dulces natos* and *Veneris præmia:*

> "Condemn'd to waste in woes your lonely life,
> Without the joys of *mother,* or of *wife.*"

35. *ægram.* Whilst your grief for the loss of Sichæus was yet fresh.—*mariti,* "wooers."

38. *placitone,* &c., "will you also resist a passion approved of [by you]," that is, love for one of whose worthiness you have such proof. The Latin idiom is *cum aliquo pugnare,* not *alicui pugnare;* but the

poets very frequently in imitation of the Greek construction, employ the dative after verbs of contention, *certare, pugnare, contendere*, &c. Cf. Ecl. V. 8; Ecl. VII. 55; Geor. II. 96, 99, 137; Æn. I. 497; Æn. XI. 600; &c.

45. *Junone secundâ.* One of the reasons why special mention is made of Juno is contained in v. 59; she presided over marriage. She was, moreover, the tutelary deity of Carthage. In both capacities she had shown her favour to Dido by being instrumental in introducing Æneas to her acquaintance: this appears to be the thought likely to spring up in Dido's mind, on hearing her sister's emphatic mention of the name of the goddess.

55. *solvit pudorem.* Thereby justifying the exclamation one would be inclined to make on reading v. 24, sqq., "The lady doth protest too much, methinks."

66. *est* is here not from *esse*, but from *edere*, "to eat." Observe the relationship between the Homeric *ἔδμεναι*, the Attic *ἐσθίειν*, the Latin *edere*, the German *essen*, the English *eat*, &c.

102. *paribus auspiciis*, "with equal powers." The expression is derived from the circumstance that, in war, it appertained to the commander-in-chief alone to take the auspices. Hence the frequent union of the words *auspicium* and *imperium*, which latter, in its strictest sense, signifies "military command."

121. *dum trepidant*, &c., "whilst the mounted hunters scour the plain, and they enclose the lawns with a net," &c. As the cavalry wings of a legion were called *alæ*, so Virgil here applies the same term to the mounted hunters who rode on either side of Dido and Æneas. Isidorus is quoted by La Cerda as distinguishing four classes of huntsmen, vestigatores, indagatores, alatores, pressores.

138. *cui pharetra.* Understand *erat.*

143, 144. Apollo was represented as taking up his quarters, for the purposes of consultation and of being worshipped, in winter at Patara, a city of Lycia, situated on the river Xanthus, and in summer in the island of Delos, his birth-place. His arrival in Delos was annually welcomed by crowds of worshippers from divers countries, as, for instance, by the Dryopes, a people of Doris near Mount Parnassus, who claimed to be descendants of the god, and by the Agathyrsi, a people of Sarmatia, who were accustomed to tattoo their persons (*picti*).

174. *Fama.* With this description of *Fama*, Cf. Ovid, Met. XII. 39—63, and Homer, Il. Δ 442—443. Compare also the humorous description in Butler's Hudibras.*

* There is a tall, long-sided dame,
(But wondrous light), yeleped *Fame*,
That, like a thin chameleon, boards
Herself on air, and eats her words:
Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like hanging sleeves, lin'd through with ears,
And eyes, and tongues, as poets list,
Made good by deep mythologist.
With these she through the welkin flies,
And sometimes carries truth, oft lies.

178. *irâ irritata Deorum.* Because the gods had cast her children, the Titans, into Tartarus. Virgil here, in common with many other poets, confounds the Titans and the Giants; for whilst *Cœus* was numbered among the Titans, *Enceladus* was included among the Giants. The hostilities carried on by the Titans were directed against Saturn; the Giants waged war against Jupiter.

213—215. *cui loci leges dedimus,* "on whom we conferred jurisdiction over the place."—*ac dominum . . . recepit,* "and has received Æneas into her realms as her [*or* 'their'] lord."—*ille Paris,* "this Paris of a fellow," = mollis ille Trojanus, qualis Paris apud Hom. Il. I. 391, sqq.

243. *mittit,* πέμπει, ἄγει. See note on Lucian's Dialogues. p. 106 —*et lumina morte resignat.* Is the verb in this sentence to be translated "re-closes, closes again," or "un-closes, opens"? If we choose the former interpretation, we regard *morte* as the ablative of instrument; "and closes once more the eyes in death." *Resignat,* says Ladewig, who adopts this rendering, is used with a reference to the preceding *dat somnos adimitque:* as he gives sleep to the eyes, and takes it away, so he closes them again through the instrumentality of death. This explanation is, however, by no means generally received. Some commentators, among them Wagner, suppose an ellipsis of the preposition *a* before *morte,* as is common after verbs compounded with *re,* and translate "unseals the eyes from death." Davidson's version is, "and opens the eyes which death had sealed." Dr. Trapp translates, "Gives or breaks sleep, and eyes unseals from death." And Dryden,

"With this he seals in sleep the wakeful sight;
And eyes, though closed in death, restores to light."

If this last interpretation be correct, it does not necessarily follow that any allusion is intended to the Roman custom of opening the eyes of a deceased person when stretched on the funeral pile; there may be merely a reference to some part of the god's own functions, as ψυχαγωγός, or "*guide* of spirits."

300—303. "She rages, dispossessed of fortitude, and, all-inflamed, she roams wildly through all the city; like a Bacchanal, roused to enthusiasm by the opening of the ceremonies [*i.e.,* of the triennial Bacchanalian festival celebrated on Mount Cithæron, near Thebes], when, on her hearing the name of Bacchus, the triennial orgies urge her on, and Cithæron at night invites her by its clamour." *Sacra commovere,* or *movere,* was an expression applied to the making a commencement of the festival.—*Baccho audito.* That is, when the cry of "Io Bacche!" was taken up—*trieterica* is a Latinised form of the Greek τριετηρικά, from τρεῖς, "three," and ἔτος, "a year."—*nocturnus.* These orgies were celebrated by night.

415. *ne quid,* &c., "lest by leaving any means [of detaining Æneas] untried, she should throw away her life gratuitously;" *i.e.,* when she might have lived happily with the object of her passion had she employed the neglected means of detaining him.

BOOK V.

1. In this book Æneas, having set sail from Carthage, is driven by a storm to revisit Sicily. Here he instituted funereal games in celebration of the anniversary of his father's death. The Trojan women set fire to the fleet; but, by the intervention of Jupiter, all the ships, except four, are saved from destruction. The death of Palinurus takes place upon the voyage to Italy.—*medium iter* does not mean that he had accomplished half his course, but that he had gained the open sea. We read, in line 3, that the port was still in sight.

2. *certus*, "resolute."

15, 16. "He orders them to reef the sails, and to ply vigorously their sturdy oars, and he braces up the bellying canvas to the wind," &c., so that the ship may lie nearer the wind.

19. *mutati transversa fremunt*, "the winds roar in the oblique sails," that is, in the sails thus braced up.

28—32. *flecte viam velis*, "change your course by the sails." We should say, square your *yards*, and run before the wind.—*secundi*. The execution of this manœuvre, and the change of course, make a fair wind, not for the destination originally aimed at, but for Sicily.

37. *horridus* belongs as well to *pelle* as to *jaculis*, on account of the shagginess of the bear's skin. The ancients believed that Africa produced bears.

69—71. *crudo cæstu*. Because the *cæstus*, or boxing-glove was formed of *raw* hides; or else on account of the *bloody* wounds it sometimes inflicted.—*ore favete*=favete linguis=εὐφημεῖτε. This was an injunction to pay a strict attention to the celebration of the games or sacrifices in progress. On such occasions an avoidance of all profane or ill-omened expressions was strictly enjoined. The surest mode of compliance was to refrain from speaking altogether; and, therefore, the expression in the text is frequently tantamount to a proclamation of silence and religious attention.

72. *materna myrto*. The myrtle was sacred to Venus, the mother of Æneas. Compare note, Georgic I. 28.

84—89. Compare Milton, Paradise Lost, IX. 96, sqq.

> . . . not with indented wave,
> Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,—
> Circular base of rising folds that tower'd,
> Fold above fold, a surging maze,—his head
> Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
> With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
> Amidst his circling spines, that on the grass
> Floated redundant.

119. *urbis opus*=urbis instar. Compare note on II. 15.—*versu*. This word means "a tier" of oars, running fore and aft.—*ordine* refers to the vertical line—the number of tiers of oars. Virgil here again puts into the possession of those who lived in the heroic ages, the inventions of a later period; for triremes were first built, according to Thucydides

(I. 13), in the third century before the Peloponnesian War, which commenced, B.C. 431.

163. *litus ama,* "hug—keep close to—the shore." Cf. Hor. Od. I. xxv. 3; "Amat janua limen."

199. *subtrahitur solum,* the "sea flies from beneath—is withdrawn from,—them." The word *solum* does not always signify "the ground," but is put for whatever lies under, and furnishes a support to something else; and so the sea is, with respect to ships, the *solum,*—the *subjectum* or *substratum,*—the air is the *solum* with respect to birds, &c.—*subtrahitur.* The vessel flies forward with such velocity, that the water seems as if being drawn backwards from underneath its bottom.

355. *laude.* Compare note on Æn. I. 458.

450. *consurgunt studiis, &c.,* "the Trojan and Sicilian youth start to their feet *en masse,* in their enthusiasm" for the two combatants respectively.

642. *coruscat,* usually intransitive, is here used transitively, "brandishes." So likewise in X. 651, and in XII. 431.

669. *castra* here means the place where the ships were stationed.

738, 739. *sævus,* for summoning him away from this interview with his son; for ghosts walk only by night. Compare Hamlet, i. 5:

> But soft! methinks I scent the morning air:
> Brief let me be.

And lower down:

> . . . Fare thee well at once;
> The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
> And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire.
> Adieu! adieu! adieu!

829, 830. *malos* is from *mālus* (masculine), "a mast;" from which distinguish *mālus* (feminine), "an apple-tree," *mālum* (in Greek μῆλον), "an apple," and the adjective *mălus,* "bad."—*fecere pedem,* "hauled aft the sheet." The *pedes,* πόδες, answered to what we call the "sheets," ropes attached to the lower clews or corners of a sail for the purpose of hauling aft the lee clew when the ship is on a wind, and both clews when she is running.—*sinistros . . . sinus,* "they loosen out the sails, now on the right [*or* starboard] side, and now on the left [*or* port] side;" the former, of course, when they have had the wind on the starboard side, and the latter when they have had the wind on the larboard side. *Solvere* here does not mean to unfurl, but refers to the loosening out of the sail by letting go the sheet for the purpose of tacking. The term *sinus* is often applied to a ship's bellying canvass.—*cornua,* "the yard-arms."

BOOK VI.

1, 2. The main subject of this book is the descent of Æneas into the infernal regions, where he has an interview with his father Anchises.—*classi immittit habenae,* "carries a press of sail." The expression *habenas immittere,* properly applied to the urging on of horses, is used

in Geor. II. 364, with a reference to the rapid growth of the vine, and in Æn. V. 662, with a reference to the quick progress of a conflagration.—*Euboicis Cumarum.* Cf. Liv. VIII. 22; "Cumani Chalcidice Euboicâ originem trahunt." There were numerous colonies from Chalcis in various part of Italy and Sicily. The modern Eubœa is Negroponte.

2—5. *obvertunt, &c.* "they present the bows [of the vessels] to the sea; then with its grasping fluke the anchor steadied the ships, and the rounded sterns line shore." Cf. note on Cæsar, V. 1, p. 192.

7, 8. *rapit, &c.*, "some scour [*or* explore] the woods, the thick lairs of wild beasts." So a horse is said *campum rapere*, a ship is said *æquora rapere, &c.*

14. Dædalus, an Athenian artist of renowned skill, killed his sister's son. In consequence of this crime he fled to Crete. Here he constructed the labyrinth for Minos, the reigning king of the island. Subsequently Dædalus incurred the displeasure of Minos, and was along with his son Icarus confined in the labyrinth. By the aid of some feathers and wax, however, he contrived to fashion for each a pair of wings. With these they took flight over the sea in a northerly direction (*ad Arctos*). Icarus soared too high, so that the heat of the sun melted the wax with which his wings were attached to his body, and he fell into that part of the ocean thence called the Icarian Sea. Dædalus, however, arrived safely in Sicily, and afterwards at Cumæ in Campania. This exploit of Dædalus, and the fate of Icarus, are subjects of frequent mention in the ancient and modern poets. Compare Shakspeare's Henry VI., Act v. Scene 6:

"*Glo'ster.* Why, what a peevish fool was that of Crete,
That taught his son the office of a fowl!
And yet, for all his wings, the fool was drowned.
King Henry. I, Dædalus; my poor boy, Icarus;
Thy father, Minos, that denied our course;
The sun, that sear'd the wings of my sweet boy,
Thy brother Edward; and thyself, the sea,
Whose envious gulf did swallow up his life."

18, 19. *sacravit*, "he consecrated his oary wings," as an acknowledgment of his safe preservation.

20. On the two door-leaves of the temple were two pairs of representations, the scene of the one pair being Athens, of the other pair Crete. Androgeo is the Greek (Attic) genitive Ἀνδρόγεω, from Ἀνδρόγεως. Androgeos was a son of Minos. At Athens he greatly distinguished himself as a wrestler, and overcame every antagonist who ventured to offer himself. This excited the envy of the Athenians, and he was assassinated. Minos avenged his murdered son, and compelled the Athenians (*Cecropidæ*) every year to send to Crete seven youths and seven maidens to be devoured by the Minotaur. The victims were, of course, chosen by lot (*stat ductis sortibus urna*).

23. *contra*, "on the opposite leaf" of the door.—*Gnossia tellus* means Crete, of which Gnossus was a famous city.

30. *tu quoque*, &c., "you, too, Icarus, would have occupied a prominent part in that great work, had [your father's] grief permitted." *si* is understood before *sineret*.

62. Observe the separation of the two parts of *hactenus* by tmesis.—*Trojana fortuna*, "Trojan [*i.e.* adverse] fortune.—*secuta fuerit* is the perfect subjunctive used as an imperative; and when Æneas says "let our hard fortune have tracked us thus far," he means "let it not pursue us further." Compare Latin Delectus, p. 75, notes on xx. 13 and 15.

85, 86. "The Trojans shall come into the realms of Lavinium,—dismiss all anxiety on that score from your bosom; but they shall also wish that they had not come."—*horrida bella.* Compare Shakspeare, Richard III. Act i. Scene 1,

"*Grim-visaged* war has smooth'd his wrinkled front."

165. It is remarked by Servius that Virgil originally wrote merely the words *ære ciere viros*, leaving the verse uncompleted; and that the conclusion *Martemque accendere cantu* was an impromptu addition which suggested itself to him as he was reciting the sixth book to Augustus.

197. *vestigia pressit*, "he paused, stood still."

250. *matri Eumenidum* = Nox, who, as well as her sister Tellus, was a daughter of Chaos.

495, 496. *ora—ora.* This repetition of the concluding word of one line at the commencement of the next is called anadiplosis.

559. *strepitumque exterritus hausit.* Another reading, which is adopted by Wagner and others, is "strepituque exterritus hæsit."

571. *Tisiphone.* The other two Eumenides, or Furies, were Alecto and Megara.

670. *illius ergo*, "for his sake." *Ergo* as a preposition, governs the genitive, and follows its noun. *Tenus* also follows the noun it governs.

713—721. *quibus altera . . . debentur*, "the souls for whom other bodies are destined by fate." See below, vv. 748—751.—*memorare*, "discourse of."—*jampridem* belongs to *cupio.*—*dira*, "inordinate."

727. *agitat*, "quickens." Anchises is here speaking of the spirit of the universe (der Weltgeist), which pervades and animates all creation, and to which all animate objects owe their existence.

730—738. *igneus vigor*, "a fiery energy."—*seminibus*, "elements."—*tardant*, "clog."—*clausæ carcere cæco*, "pent up in a gloomy prison house." He is speaking of the soul (*animæ*, v. 720) being hedged about by the body.—*penitusque necesse est, &c.*, "and it is absolutely unavoidable that many things [*i.e.* many bad qualities] having for a long time grown up with it [*i.e.* with the soul], should become wonderfully imbedded in it."

754. *tumulum capit*, "he chooses an eminence from which," &c.

883. This pathetic tribute to the memory of the young Marcellus,—who had died suddenly at Baiæ in the nineteenth year of his age,—was recited by the poet in the presence of Octavia, the mother of the departed boy, and the sister of Augustus. She swooned away, and, on her recovery, ordered Virgil to be presented with ten sesterces for each line of his incomparable panegyric.

BOOK VII.

Arrived at length in Latium Æneas is entertained by king Latinus, and receives a promise of his only daughter, Lavinia, in marriage. She had been previously promised by her mother to Turnus, king of the Rutuli; and he, instigated by the still resentful Juno, took up arms to enforce his claim.

BOOK VIII.

Æneas forms an alliance with Evander, who sends his son Pallas with a body of men to his assistance. Vulcan, at the request of Venus, fashions a suit of armour for Æneas; and on the shield are prophetic delineations of the future achievements and coming glories of Rome.

BOOK IX.

Whilst Æneas is absent on his expedition to the court of Evander, Turnus makes a violent assault upon the camp, and sets fire to some of the Trojan ships; which last are transformed into sea-nymphs. The Trojans in dismay despatch Nisus and Euryalus to recall Æneas. In an attack upon the city, Turnus is obliged to retire, and eventually saves himself by swimming across the Tiber.

BOOK X.

A council of the gods is held in heaven. On the return of Æneas a furious engagement takes place. Pallas, the son of Evander, is killed by Turnus, whom Juno interposes to rescue from the vengeance of Æneas. Lausus and Mezentius are slain by Æneas.

BOOK XI.

Æneas erects a trophy of the spoils of Mezentius, grants a truce for burying the dead, and sends home the body of Pallas with great solemnity. At a council held in the palace of king Latinus, an ineffectual attempt is made to reconcile Æneas and Turnus. Another engagement takes place, in which Camilla, queen of the Volsci, displayed great valour, and was killed.

BOOK XII.

Æneas is wounded in action, but is miraculously cured by Venus. A single combat takes place between Turnus and Æneas.

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